ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,420 LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Saturday, January 25, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticating by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for Ace and Civil Service appointments may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect questions in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for one inch or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

BETTS.—On Jan. 23, 1930, to GWENDOLINE, wife of ERIC MORTON BETTS, 41, Adelaide-road, Surbiton—a daughter.

BURNE.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at The Coppice, Bowdon, Cheshire, to MARY, wife of J. R. BURNE, R.A.—a daughter.

FAIRFAX-SCOTT.—On Dec. 10, 1929, to ETHEL, wife of CHARLES J. FAIRFAX-SCOTT, M.A., "Ridgecote," Knighton, Leicester—a daughter (JEAN).

FROOM.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at The White House, Upper Colwyn Bay, to HILDA MARY, wife of HERBERT FROOM—a son.

FRY.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at 174, Sutherland-avenue, W.9, to Dr. and Mrs. FRY (Dr. Miall-Smith), of Welwyn Garden City—a daughter.

GOLDRING.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Everley School, Tunbridge Wells, to JOAN FRANCES (née Highet), wife of CYRIL STRETTON GOLDRING—a son.

HAKIM.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at 55, Whitchurch-gardens, Edgware, to EVELYN MARGARET (née Capern), wife of RAYMOND HAKIM—a daughter.

HODGKINSON.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Graysbott, to JUDY, wife of R. J. HODGKINSON—a son.

HODGSON.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at 22, Campden-hill-square, to EILEEN, wife of H. CECIL HODGSON—a daughter.

INNES OF LEARNEY.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at 2, Inverleith-row, Edinburgh, the wife of THOMAS INNES OF LEARNEY, of a son.

KASTERINE.—On Jan. 16, 1930, at the British Hospital in Nice, to KITTY, wife of NICHOLAS KASTERINE—a daughter.

MACKAY.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at 15, Kensington-gore, London, to ELEDA KATHLEEN, wife of HUGH ALAN MACKAY—a daughter (ANN).

MACMULLEN.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at Pocra, to OLIVE (née Webb-Bowen), wife of MAJOR H. T. MACMULLEN, M.C., The East Lancashire Regiment—a son.

MARTIN.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at Came House, Dorchester, to CAPTAIN and LADY (Cynthia) MARTIN—a son.

PELHAM BURN.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at 34, 82, Lecard's-terrace, Chelsea, to KATHERINE, wife of Brig.-General H. PELHAM BURN—a daughter.

PETIT.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at a nursing home, New Malden, to Dr. and Mrs. PETIT, "Dunurlin," New Malden —a son.

PHILLIPS.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at 43, Priory-road, N.W., to ALFRED and DOLLY PHILLIPS (née Symons)—a daughter. (American papers, please copy.)

REES REYNOLDS.—On Jan. 24, 1930, to DORA (née Cully), wife of K. C. REES REYNOLDS, of The Myrtle House, Llandilo—a daughter (ELSIE PAULINE).

REYNOLDS.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at Winton, New South Head-road, Rose Bay, Sydney, N.S.W., to MARY (née Pairman), wife of CAPT. C. G. REYNOLDS—a son (still-born).

ROBERTSON-GLASGOW.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Cangarra, Grayshott, to PHYLLIS, wife of R. W. ROBERTSON-GLASGOW—a daughter.

UPTON.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Writtle Vicarage, Chelmsford, to ANNA BERTHA, wife of the REV. JOHN HENRY UPTON—a daughter.

WHITWORTH.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Radwinter Rectory, to PHOEBE, wife of the REV. G. E. A. WHITWORTH —a daughter.

WORTHINGTON.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Lime Grove, Bangor, to DULCIBEL, wife of MAJOR E. J. WORTHINGTON—a son.

MARRIAGES

CARMICHAEL : CHOLMELEY.—On Jan. 22, 1930, in London, ROBERT WORKMAN CARMICHAEL to DOROTHY FRANCES CHOLMELEY.

PIMBURY : KEWLEY.—On Jan. 21, 1930, in Oxford, by the Rev. H. L. Kewley, Rector of Prestleigh (uncle of the bride), the REV. G. C. W. PIMBURY, M.A. (Oriel), Vicar of St. Athanasius', Liverpool, to GYTHA JOSEPHINE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. KEWLEY, of Llandudno.

RITCHIE : CRAVEN.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Christchurch, Portsdown, Mr. W. H. D. RITCHIE, Royal Army Service Corps, to GLADYS, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. CRAVEN, The Elms, Purbrook, Hants.

SCOTT : BERRY.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Longcross Church, Surrey, by Rev. Canon Tringham, RONALD GUTHRIE MCNAIL SCOTT to HON. MARY CECILIA BERRY, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Camrose.

SILVER WEDDING

SPRIGGE : JONES.—On Jan. 24, 1905, at St. James's the Less, Pangbourne, by the Rev. Canon Trotter, assisted by the Rev. Canon Hales, M. SPRIGGE, Secretary, M.I.D., of Fareham Hayes, to ETHEL COURSOLLES, eldest daughter of the late MAJOR CHARLES JONES, R.A., and Mrs. Charles Jones, of Jesmond Hill, Pangbourne.

DEATHS

ASHBOLT.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at Hobart, Tasmania, after a long illness, SIR ALFRED HENRY ASHBOLT, Agent-General for Tasmania in London, 1920-24, aged 60 years. (Notified by cable.)

ATTENBOROUGH.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at Brampton-road, Huntingdon, after a long illness most bravely borne, MARY GRACE ATTENBOROUGH. Funeral, Alconbury Church, Monday, Jan. 27, at 2.45 p.m.

BOOBYER.—On Jan. 21, 1930, suddenly, at Wellington-square, Hastings, PHILIP BOOBYER, M.D., dearly beloved husband of ANNIE F. BOOBYER, in his 72nd year. Interred St. Andrew's Church Cemetery, Nottingham, Friday, Jan. 24.

BRENCHLEY.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Ware Park, Maud, the dearly beloved wife of J. B. BRENCHLEY, aged 70 years. Cremation at Golders Green on Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 12 noon.

COLE-HAMILTON.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Cheltenham, CAROLINE, widow of CAPTAIN COLE-HAMILTON, of Beltrim, Co. Tyrone, Ireland, in her 93rd year. Funeral service 2 p.m., Tuesday, Jan. 28, at Chelsfield Church. Kent. Station Orpington. Flowers to Rockfield Station.

CROKER.—On Jan. 19, 1930, at 28, Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, CHARLOTTE EMILY, widow of CAPTAIN WALTER CROKER and fifth daughter of the late Henry One Noyes, of Thruxton Manor, Hants. Interred at Torquay Cemetery Jan. 23.

EARDLEY-WILMOT.—In London, after a short illness, ALICE MAUDE, widow of CAPTAIN CECIL EARDLEY-WILMOT, of 25, Tedworth-square, S.W. Funeral at St. Martin's, Canterbury, at 2 p.m. on Tuesday, Jan. 28. Memorial service at same time at Christ Church, Chelsea (off Royal Hospital-road). Flowers to Messrs. Coulborn, 61, Greyhound-road, Hammersmith, W.6, by Monday evening.

EASTERBY.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at 18, Watling-road, Fulwood, Preston, MURIEL MARY, beloved wife of ROBERT FISHER EASTERBY, aged 44 years.

EDMONDS.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at Glengarth, Bognor, LOUISA EDMONDS, daughter of the late Henry Edmonds. Funeral Bognor, 2.30, Jan. 27.

EIDINOW.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, 1930, suddenly, at 34, Ferncroft-avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3, WILLIAM EIDINOW, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (London), late of 13, Colebrook-road, Islington, N. Funeral, Monday, Jan. 27, at Willesden Cemetery, 11 o'clock. Rest in peace.

FORBES.—On Jan. 17, 1930, suddenly, at Mentone, MAJOR-GENERAL A. FORBES, C.B., C.M.G., ret., R.A.O.C., in his 62nd year.

GLASIER.—On Friday, Jan. 24, 1930, suddenly, at "Crossways," Middlehill, Suffolk, LEONORA CHARLOTTE, elder daughter of the late EBENEZER HOWARD, and widow of WILLIAM RICHARD MINTER GLASIER, of Tunbridge Wells and Blackheath, Kent, in her 88th year. Funeral at Greenwich Cemetery, Shooter's-hill, Blackheath, on Tuesday afternoon. No flowers, by request.

GLEGG.—On Jan. 22, 1930, BESSIE LIPTUS GLEGG, of The Oaklands, Fenstanton, Hunts, widow of Patrick Adam Glegg. Cremation Golders Green, Monday next, 12.30.

HALL.—On Jan. 14, 1930, at Munich, MARY GERTRUDE HALL, late of Tegernsee and Clifton. (Bristol papers, please copy.)

HARRISON.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at Bordighera, Brigadier-General GILBERT HARWOOD HARRISON, C.B., C.M.G., late R.E., beloved husband of Emily Harrison and eldest son of the late Sir Henry Leland Harrison, aged 85 years.

HENDERSON.—On Jan. 22, 1930, FANNY AMY, widow of FREDERICK HENDERSON, formerly of Bromley, Kent, aged 73.

HOLROYD.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at Bournemouth, CAROLINE, youngest daughter of the late EDWARD HOLROYD, aged 91. Funeral 12.45, Monday, at Wimbledon Parish Church.

HUDDART.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at 2, Chatsworth-gardens, Eastbourne, LOUISA ELIZABETH INGHAM, beloved widow of JAMES HUDDART, of London and Melbourne. Funeral to-day (Saturday). (Canadian and Australian papers, please copy.)

ISMAY.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at Iwerne Minster House, JAMES HAINSWORTH, dearly loved husband of MURIEL ISMAY. Funeral on Monday, Jan. 27, at 2.15, at Iwerne Minster Church. Motor-cars will meet the 11 o'clock train from Waterloo at Salisbury and take friends back to the 4.36 train from Salisbury.

LASCELLES.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at The Grange, Weston, Bath, EDWIN JOHN MOORE LASCELLES, aged 67.

LIEBENROOD.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at 25, Queen's-road, Tunbridge Wells, WINIFRED, dearly loved widow of MAJOR ERNEST LIEBENROOD, J.P., and youngest daughter of the late Arthur Barley Markham, of Northampton and Grendon. Funeral St. John's, Tunbridge Wells, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 2.30 p.m. Interment at the Cemetery.

MAYNARD.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Cornwalls, Tandridge-road, South Norwood, MARY MARGARET MAYNARD, widow of Frederick Waite Maynard, late of Wandsworth Common, in her 89th year. Funeral at Mortlake Cemetery, Wandsworth, at 3 p.m. on Monday next. Friends kindly accept this intimation.

DEATHS (continued)

MONTAGUE.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Hillside, Leigh, Woods, near Bristol, CHARLES ARTHUR HAYTHORNE MONTAGUE, aged 78 years. Funeral at All Saints' Church, Long Ashton, Somersetshire, at 2.30 p.m. on Jan. 27. No flowers.

OWEN.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at Over Wallop Rectory, OCTAVIUS EDWARD OWEN, Priest, for 35 years Rector of Over Wallop, aged 75 years. R.I.P.

PEEL.—On Jan. 24, 1930, at 229, Gloucester-terrace, W.2, ROSAMOND, widow of GEORGE NEVILLE PEEL, and daughter of the late William Peel, of Tallaris Park, Carmarthenshire, in her 78th year. Service at Golders Green Crematorium, Monday next, at 10.30 a.m.

PETERS.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Coombe End Cottage, Kingston, three days before his 78th birthday, THOMAS PETERS, for many years the faithful servant and friend of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Summers and family.

POMFRET.—On Friday, Jan. 24, 1930 (very suddenly), at 22, Foxgrove-road, Beckenham, FLORA ROSE, widow of WILLIAM POMFRET POMFRET, of Mystole, Canterbury, aged 76. Funeral service Christ Church, Beckenham, Tuesday, Jan. 28, 11 o'clock. Cremation afterwards, Norwood Cemetery. No flowers, by special request.

RAMSAY.—On Jan. 21, 1930, at Kobe, Japan, JOHN HARRIS RAMSAY, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, dearly loved son of Jane M. Ramsay, of Lee, S.E., and of the late Alick Robert Ramsay, of Beckenham, aged 40.

ROOME.—On Jan. 24, 1930, peacefully in his sleep, from internal hæmorrhage, at his home, The Lindens, Keale-road, Wimbledon, LEONARD ROOME, aged 57. Funeral at Putney Vale Cemetery, 3 p.m. on Monday, Jan. 27. No mourning, by request. (South African papers, please copy.)

ROSS.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Briarswood, Wilmslow, CHARLES EDWARD ROSS, fifth son of the late Malcolm Ross, aged 83. Funeral at the Wilmslow Parish Church to-day (Saturday), at 12 noon.

RUSSELL.—On Jan. 23, 1930, suddenly, at the Ladies' Lyceum Club, Piccadilly, W., RITA, wife of J. WALTER RUSSELL, aged 64. R.I.P.

SALT.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at Harrogate, CATHERINE, widow of TITUS SALT, in her 85th year. Funeral service (after cremation) at Saltaire Congregational Church, on Monday, Jan. 27, at 3 p.m. Flowers to Saltaire Station, Yorkshire.

SANKEY.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at 44, Russell-square, London, W.C., after a short illness, PERCY EDWARD SANKEY. Funeral on Tuesday, at Fairlight Church, Sussex. Please no flowers.

SEYMOUR.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at The Firs, Kenilworth, peacefully in his sleep, LORD ERNEST JAMES SEYMOUR, third son of the fifth Marquess of Hertford, aged 79. Funeral at Arrow Church at 2.30 p.m. on Monday, Jan. 27. Flowers to Alcester Station.

SKENE MACKAY.—On Jan. 24, 1930, BENJAMIN SKENE MACKAY, of 5, Hadon-road, N.W.3, Cremation Golders Green 1 p.m. Monday next.

TREELAWNY.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Grand Hotel des Alpes, Territet, Switzerland, the HON. CATHERINE PENELOPE, the wife of SIR JOHN WILLIAM SALUSBURY TRELAWNY, Bt. Funeral arrangements later.

WALLACE.—On Jan. 22, 1930, at his residence, Wallacefield, Belle Vue-road, Paignton, DR. ABRAHAM WALLACE, aged 80 years. Cremation, Golders Green, Monday, 2.30. No flowers.

WALLINGTON.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Hilperton, Trowbridge, HENRIETTA MARIA (MAY), eldest daughter of the late SIR JOHN WALLINGTON, K.C.B. Funeral Tuesday, Jan. 28, at Keevil Church, at 2.30 p.m.

WARNER.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, 1930, from pneumonia, at his residence, "Woodcroft," Mottingham, Kent, FRANK WARNER, K.B.E., Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, aged 67 years. Funeral on Monday next at St. Nicholas' Church, Chislehurst, at 12 noon, followed by interment at Chislehurst Cemetery. Train from Cannon-street at 11.8 a.m. and from London Bridge at 11.10 a.m. Cars will meet train at Chislehurst Station. A Memorial Service will also be held the same day at 12 noon at Christ Church, Newgate-street, E.C.

WILES.—On Jan. 23, 1930, ANNA MARIA LOUISA, wife of CHARLES SMYTH WILES, of 9, Villiers-road, Southsea. No flowers, by request.

WILLS.—On Jan. 23, 1930, at Oakhurst, Tower Hill, Dorking, JAMES FREDERICK WILLS, dearly loved husband of Irene Wills, aged 54 years. Funeral at Westcott Church, near Dorking, to-day (Saturday), at 3.30 p.m.

WILSON.—On Friday, Jan. 24, 1930, at Windsor, FRANCIS WILSON, of Fernando Po, Spanish West Africa, and of Downhanes, Wraysbury, Bucks, in his 58th year.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BALDWIN.—In dear memory of my son GEORGE, CAPTAIN O. G. DE C. BALDWIN, 8th R. Munster Fusiliers, killed near LOOS, Jan. 25, 1916.

BERTHON.—In ever-loving memory of LEONARD EDGAR BERTHON, 9th R. Warwickshire Regt., killed in action near Kut-el-Amara, Jan. 25, 1917.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friend."

LANG.—In loving, sweet memory of ARTHUR LANG, 2nd Lieut., Grenadier Guards, attached Scots Guards, killed in action (reported missing) at Cuinchy, Jan. 25, 1915.

ASKEW.—In loving memory of LEONARD ASKEW, of 62, Drewstead-road, Streatham, S.W., who died on Jan. 26, 1929, beloved husband of Emilie Askew and father of R. R. Askew.

COLEBRAN, AMABEL MAURICE Suddenly, from heart failure, Jan. 26, 1928. In affectionate memory, R.I.P.

HODGSON.—In ever-loving memory of my friend MABEL HODGSON.—CATHERINE.

JUDGE.—In ever-present memory of MARK H. JUDGE, A.R.I.B.A., who passed onward, Jan. 25, 1927, in his 80th year.

Not the cushion and the slipper, not the peaceful and the studious;
Not the riches safe and palling, not for us the tame enjoyment.

Pioneers! O Pioneers"

LANE.—In loving memory of ANNE PERRY LANE, widow of Thomas Lane, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Moundsley Hall, Worcestershire, who died Jan. 25, 1892.

MENDELSSOHN.—In ever-loving memory of our dear father, HAYMAN SELIG MENDELSSOHN, who passed away Jan. 24, 1908.—His sorrowing Daughters.

MOUNTAIN.—In very loving memory of my husband WILLIAM CHARLES MOUNTAIN, who passed from me on Jan. 26, 1925.—GRACE.

PICKARD.—In grateful memory of HANNAH PICKARD, who died in 1891, a generous benefactress by will of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen-square, W.C.1.

QUELCH, HENRY WOODGATE.—Fell asleep Jan. 25, 1929. "You will wake and remember and understand." —DAD.

SEWILL.—In loving memory of our father, JOHN SEWILL, died at Liverpool, 1891.—LILIAN, ELLA, HERBERT, and LUCY.

STUNT.—In affectionate remembrance of CONSTANCE HELEN, the devoted wife of WARWICK STUNT, Deanery Gate, Rochester, who died Jan. 25, 1925.

TAYLOR.—In loving memory of COLONEL EDWARD THORNTON TAYLOR, who died in India, Jan. 25, 1922.

WATTS.—In loving memory of ISAAC WATTS, who passed away on Jan. 25, 1929.

WISE.—In ever-living and ever-loving memory of FREDDIE WISE, Knight Bachelor, who passed on, Jan. 26, 1928.

WOOD.—In loving memory of JACK, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wood, 58, Nightingale-lane, S.W.12, who fell asleep Jan. 25, 1925.

W. GARSTIN and SONS, Ltd. (Tele., Welbeck 4868), 48, WIGMORE-STREET, W.1.
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PERSONAL

EMMA'S Love and remembrance of a very great Friend. 25.1.26.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements, 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MRS. R. J. REUTER is deeply touched by the many letters of sympathy she has received in her sad bereavement. She hopes to reply to them all personally as soon as possible.—"Normannia," Weybridge, Surrey.

THROW in YOUR LOT WITH SUNNY TASMANIA! Unsurpassed climate; sport; social amenities. Government advances up to £300 for fares to approved settlers with capital.—Write to the Agent-General for Tasmania, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.

"LORNA DOONE" DISTRICT.—CHURCH NEEDS LARGE REPAIRS. Tower, Roofs, Walls. Floors. £500 urgently necessary. £400 send. Societies for Ancient Buildings and Preservation of Churches and London Architects recommend it.—Please send donations to The Manager, Midland Bank, South Molton.

"IF PREVENTABLE WHY NOT PREVENTED?" said King Edward VII., speaking of preventable disease. HELP the NEW HEALTH SOCIETY to prevent disease and make an A1 nation.—Write to the General Secretary, 39, Bedford-square, W.C.1.

WILL Officers and Ex-Officers who served with the 14th (1st) TANK BATTALION in France please COMMUNICATE immediately with G. H. F. Knight, Austin Friars House, E.C.2, with a view to holding a Reunion Dinner on February 28th, 1930?

TRENCH MAPS WANTED: third 1-inch, 1:10,000; 1:20,000; 1:40,000; sheets 28 N.W., 28 N.E., 51c S.W., 51b S.W. also Hindenburg Line South of Cambrai.—Write Box M.1048, The Times, E.C.4.

KINGS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.—There are VACANCIES in the CHOIR for Boy TREBLES, &c. BASS CHORAL SCHOLARS (tenable only by those who intend to take a University Degree). Value £80 a year, with considerable allowances in addition. Trial February 22. Further information apply, before February 14, to the Dean.

THE COUNCIL of JUSTICE to ANIMALS, 42, Old Bond-street, earnestly beg readers to request their M.P. s to support Mr. Moore's Bill making humane slaughtering compulsory, which will be before the House, February 7.

HONBLE. Mrs. GROSVENOR wishes most highly to RECOMMEND Trained NURSE, who would give daily treatment in return for board and residence; West End. Apply 2, Upper Grosvenor-street, W.1.

SOMEWHERE a CHILD is SUFFERING cruelty. Help the N.S.P.C.C. Just one case—Miss William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

700 MEALS HUNGRY POOR, Sundays, 5 o'clock. Cost £20.—Please help F. N. CHARRINGTON, Hon. Supt., Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.1.

£10 from "A GRATEFUL HEART" for the above needy case.

FASCINATING SMALL HOUSE off Eaton-square, now available; two reception rooms, three bed rooms, two bath rooms; central heating and fitted basins; all rooms painted and panelled; charming garden; ground floor; £400 per annum. Price £1,500. An exceptional opportunity. No agents.—Write Box Q.1308, The Times, E.C.4.

THE POETRY REVIEW.—All communications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, 234, Strand, W.C.2.

CORNWALL.—To be LET May, June, July, COTTAGE in unspoilt village near Golf Links; two sitting, five bed rooms (heal beds), lavatory basins, bath room, hose, h. and c. laid on; electric light; telephone available.—Secretary, Church House, Liverpool, or Miss New, Rose-bigh, Trebetherick, Wadebridge.

GENTLEMAN, 35, on leave, desires CONGENIAL LADY Pub. or Restaurant, East End or suburbs, for business only. Travel preferred.—Write Box 0960, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PIERRE. No news. Very unhappy. Leave for Egypt 3rd Feb. Mayfair 4491. Motherland April.

DISTRESSED WIDOW with small son, implores HELP. References given.—Write Box Y.882, The Times, E.C.4.

RIVIERA.—LADY (middle age) would be pleased to CHAPERON young gentleman lady's expenses or part expenses; accustomed to travel. References exchanged.—Write Box M.1053, The Times, E.C.4.

DEFICIENT BOY, aged seven; parents would like to hear of another in similar case for companionship and education under trained governess.—Write Box G.145, The Times, E.C.4.

NATIONAL CHILDREN ADOPTION ASSOCIATION. Established 1916. Dyrham Park, Barnet. Offices, 19, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Telephone: Sloane 3567. No connexion with any other Adoption Society. No collecting boxes or collectors.

RETIRED LADY seeks Lady Companion REQUIRED for lady living alone Bournemouth near two or three months; comfortable house; no special duties.—Write giving full particulars and salary (if any) required to Box No. 3976, The Times, E.C.4.

FOR SALE, STECK DUO ART PIANOLA PIANO, in excellent condition; £90.—Fallowfield, Cobham Way, East Horsley, Surrey.

BAKER-STREET.—Beautifully FURNISHED FLAT; three bed rooms, two reception; constant hot water; central heating; available for eight weeks; 12gns. per week.—Write Box 2904, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

WANTED to SELL, CONTENTS of new FURNISHED FLAT; phone after 12, Riverside 5032.

ITALIAN OPERA at HOME.—Advertiser would LEND (complete) set of CLIMAX RECORDS (108 in all) and operatic charger to persons who will take proper care of them.—Write Box G.138, The Times, E.C.4.

HANDSOME DAIMLER SALOON, new in August; 20-h.p. chassis; luxurious appointments; unused. Mileage under 8,000. Open to inspection. £60 guineas.—H., 21, Sheepcote-road, Harrow.

MOROCCO.—VACANCIES in PARTY leaving February 19 to March 14. Thrillingly interesting. Conducted.—Miss Rutherfurd Cooke, Stock, Herts.

WILDFOWLING, SNIPE, WOODCOCK. VACANCIES FOUR GUNS, February. Road, spring fishing, March-April.—Lochmaddy Hotel, North Uist.

HARRINGTON-GARDENS.—Three-roomed SERVICE SUITE, furnished or unfurnished, also two-roomed Suite; constant hot water, passenger lift; bath room every floor; excellent cuisine.—Kensington 2240.

TO be LET FURNISHED four or five months from April, charming MODERN RESIDENCE; well stocked garden, lawns, tennis court; garage.—Gordon, Ku Fah Lee, Oxted, Surrey.

A Genuine Old TUDOR COTTAGE, in perfect order. A full of old oak; eight rooms; electric light, central heating; garden TWO ACRES. FREEHOLD £1,600. London 35 miles, Surrey.—Write Box 3069, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

ARE YOU GOING ABROAD? If so send a postcard to the Publisher of THE TIMES, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, for Specimen Copies and subscription rates of the following publications, one of which is sure to interest you: WEEKLY EDITION, LITERARY SUPPLEMENT, TRADE AND ENGINEERING SUPPLEMENT, INDIA AND CEYLON SUPPLEMENT, &c.

TO be LET, ANTIQUE FURNISHED COTTAGE in heart of gentleman's extensive Norfolk estate; complete privacy away from main roads; half-mile small village; 3 sitting, 4 bed, and 1st; two baths, modern kitchen, servants' hall, bath, hot and cold, indoor sanitation (two w.c.'s); ample bachelor accommodation converted barns; pleasure, kitchen gardens; small stable, garage; the large supply; main electricity, main drainage, electric light, or agents; 6gns. per week to suitable tenants.—Write Box 0956, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WELL-KNOWN MINIATURIST paints Ivories, oil or water-colour portraits from life, photos or ancestors, &c.—Write Box M.1089, The Times, E.C.4.

MENTONE.—Six weeks from 20th March for £24; very comfortable FLAT (three people), garage included; servant available.—Write Box G.138, The Times, E.C.4.

UPRIGHT MAHOGANY PIANO PLAYER and dozen rolls, just new, £103; best offer.—Write Box M.1049, The Times, E.C.4.

BRIGHTON (near).—Superior FURNISHED COTTAGE facing sea; constant hot water, electric light, modern sanitation; telephone; 2gns. weekly, or would sell furniture.—W. "Ocean View," Telscombe Cliff.

PRINCIPAL of GIRLS' SCHOOL wishing to take less active part SEEKS ANOTHER, preferably with own connexion, to JOIN her; beautiful premises; strictly confidential.—Write Box M.1044, The Times, E.C.4.

GENUINE CHILD LOVER, calm, methodical, obliging, for boys 3½ years, 8 months; country.—Write Box M.1042, The Times, E.C.4.

PRIVATE FAMILY, 10 miles London (South), would RECEIVE one or two PAYING GUESTS; every convenience; quotations.—Write Box G.75, The Times, E.C.4.

AMERICANS.—TWO PAINTINGS by ROKSTEIN, Royal Academy, 1802, seen London, includes painter's pedigree, should interest American descendants. —Write Box Y.878, The Times, E.C.4.

STAMPS.—I desire to purchase for cash a collection up to £500.—Write Box G.137, The Times, E.C.4.

GENTLEWOMAN, middle aged, active, seeks POST; used country life.—Write Box Y.874, The Times, E.C.4.

RIVER NAVER.—ROD to SUB-LET from the opening to end of March on this well-known salmon river. Also rod for shorter time.—For particulars write Box Y.873, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG, bright GENTLEWOMAN of good birth desires POST as Companion-Secretary (knowledge of stenography) to young lady, semi-invalid, or otherwise, at home or abroad.—Write Box Y.871, The Times, E.C.4.

PIANO WANTED; good maker; player may suit.—L. G., 10, Paradise-street, W.1.

PICTURE WANTED by Agasse, Anker, Bucher Fuseli, R.A., and other Swiss and Italian artists, 19th century.—G. Boling, Park-lane Hotel, Piccadilly.

A LADY wishes to acquire SEVEN OIL PAINTINGS by A. CASALETTO.—Write Box V.1712, The Times, E.C.4.

GENEALOGY, HERALDRY.—Experienced Private Advertiser traces Descents, executes Family Trees, writes Family Histories, Crests designed, undertaken.—E. Harraeves-Mawdsley, 80, Pembroke-road, Clifton, Bristol. (Interviews in London, by appointment.)

ALPINE COLLEGE. Mountain School for Boys A.C. (15 to 19). Organising Secretary wanted, this page.

PATIENT RECEIVED in DOCTOR'S HOUSE; pleasant situation, South Coast town near London. Trained nurse, only two patients taken.—Write Box Q.1928, The Times, E.C.4.

BABIES and YOUNG CHILDREN.—Highly recommended Seaside Home (Thorpe Kling); first class if required; moderate fees; doctors' references.—Write Box F.644, The Times, E.C.4.

1930 BENTLEY (brand new unregistered) 6½-litre Silent Speed Six; exceptionally beautiful four-door Sports Saloon; for disposal by private owner.—120, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. Monument 2924. Seen West End London any time.

WEYBRIDGE.—Compact, easily run, well-built, pre-War HOUSE to be LET or SOLD; three minutes station, on Heath; three reception, eight bed; two acres, gravel.—Write Box K.1968, The Times, E.C.4.

DO YOU PLEASE SELL OLD CLOTHES, Toys, Books, sports gear, &c., any description, any condition, a tremendous help; poorest district imaginable. Population 30,000.—A. C. Tinley, St. Luke's Vicarage, Victoria Docks, E.16.

A PRODUCTION SCHOOL of the NEW ART of DANCE opens shortly.—Apply for particulars, by letter, Secretary, 16, Wigmore-street, W.

WANTED, CHELSEA, SMALL HOUSE; five-six bed rooms, two good reception rooms; garden; freehold or long lease. No agents.—Box 28, Smith's Library, Sutton, Surrey.

SOUTH CORNWALL.—Retired officer and wife offer HOME to TWO or THREE CHILDREN, holidays or entire charge; beautiful country, sandy beaches.—

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.
MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.
MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.
P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable; also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies.
All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

P. & O. CRUISES, 1930.
By s.s. RANCHI, 16,600 tons.
s.s. RAWALPINDI, 16,600 tons.
s.s. VICEROY OF INDIA, 15,700 tons.
Few Handbook, Cabin Plans, and Reservations apply P. & O. House (P. H. Grosvenor, Manager), 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1. Only Booking Office: P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3.

P. & O.
(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	—	—
*Kaisar-i-Hind	16,500	Headlam	Jan. 31	Feb. 1
Ranpura	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 8
Ranpura	16,500	Furlong	Feb. 14	Feb. 15
Ranpura	16,500	Thornton	Feb. 21	Feb. 22
Nevasa	16,600	Broad	Feb. 28	Mar. 1
Morea	†21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Mar. 8
Ranpura	16,500	Holland	Mar. 14	Mar. 15
Viceroy of India	11,000	Thornton	Mar. 21	Mar. 22
Malda	19,700	Gibson	Mar. 28	Mar. 29
*Kaisar-i-Hind	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 5
Ranpura	16,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 12
Macedonia	11,000	Morton	Apr. 18	Apr. 19
			Apr. 25	Apr. 26

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.
From London and Marseilles.

Ship	Tons.	Rhodes	London.	Marseilles.
Mongolia	16,500		—	—
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Jan. 30
Nellore	15,000	Griffin	Feb. 21	Feb. 14
Chitral	21,000	Townshend	Mar. 7	Feb. 27
Hoosie	15,000	Sayers	Mar. 21	Mar. 14
Moldavia	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Mar. 27
Naldera	16,500	Allin	Apr. 18	Apr. 11
Mongolia	16,000	Harrison	May 2	Apr. 24
Narkunda	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 8
	16,500	Parker	May 30	May 23
				June 6

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.
*One Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

Ship	Tons.	Cooper	London.	Marseilles.
*Nagova	7,600		Jan. 31	Jan. 31
Indus (cargo)	7,736		Feb. 14	—
Bhutan (cargo)	4,000		Feb. 14	—
			Feb. 28	—

Taking passengers for * Algiers, † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Ship	Tons.	Stringer	London.	Marseilles.
Rawalpindi	16,600		—	Jan. 31
Nagova(cargo)	5,283		—	—
Malwa	11,000	Britten	Jan. 31	—
Nellore	16,500	Parker	Feb. 7	Feb. 14
Malda	9,000	Bedwell	Feb. 21	Feb. 28
Kaisar	9,000	Sudell	Mar. 6	—
Nantua	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28

† Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.
(Under Contract with the Government of India.)
BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI
BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro	LONDON
Dumana	8,474	—	—	—
Mantola	8,441	Feb. 22	Feb. 8	Feb. 15
Mandala	7,475	Mar. 22	Mar. 8	Mar. 15
Manela	8,248	Apr. 22	Apr. 18	Apr. 19
	8,303	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22

‡ Cargo Steamer.
Not calling Port Okha and Bedi Bunder.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON
Mashobra	8,324	—	—	—
Mantola	8,441	Feb. 5	Feb. 15	Feb. 22
Mandala	9,248	Feb. 19	Mar. 1	Mar. 8
	8,303	Mar. 5	Mar. 15	Mar. 22

PORT SUDAN, ADEN AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'sbro.	LONDON	Marseilles
Mattana	9,067	—	Feb. 8	Feb. 14	Feb. 15
Malda	9,064	Feb. 22	Mar. 8	Mar. 14	Mar. 15
Nuddea	9,070	Mar. 22	Apr. 5	Apr. 11	Apr. 12
Madura	9,070	Apr. 19	Apr. 30	May 9	May 17

QUEENSLAND.

Ship	Tons.	Mid'sbro.	Immingham	LONDON
A STEAMER				

PASSENGER OFFICE
Manager, F. H. Grosvenor.
P. & O. HOUSE, 14, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
Paris: Boulevard des Capucines, 130. Leadenhall-street, E.C.3: Société Française P. & O., 101, Bld. des Capucines; Hamburg: Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent). Av. de Monte Carlo: Agence Maritime.
FREIGHT OR GENERAL BUSINESS:—P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.
Freight Brokers.
P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3. Wilson, Sons & Co., Gellatly, Hankey & Co., Ltd., Dock Agents, Gosnell and Cory, Middlesboro to Boston and Halifax. Queensland Line: Birt, Potter and Hughes, 7, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING COMPANY
Regular four-weekly Passenger Service from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
VIA PANAMA CANAL.
Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	Feb. 14
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Mar. 14
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apr. 11
TAHUNA	17,000	May 9
	17,000	June 6

Apply J. R. Westray and Co., Ltd., 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Telephone 5220); or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd., 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Telegrams, General Manager), Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.
FAST STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.
Calling en route at Malta, Port Said, Suez, and Colombo.
ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship	Tons.	From	London.	Plym'th.
BALRANALD	13,000	1 Feb.	—	—
BALARAT	13,000	—	14 Feb.	15 Feb.
BENDIGO	13,000	—	14 Mar.	15 Mar.
BARADINE	13,000	—	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28

† Carrying HIS MAJESTY'S MAILS and calling at Aden.
Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

Ship	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
E.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	—	—
E.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Jan. 30	Jan. 31
	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24

Apply 130, Leadenhall-street, London E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.
Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails.
Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA.
Tickets interchangeable with other lines.
HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON.
CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

Ship	Tons.	London.	Tourist.	Naples.
ORONSAY	20,000	Feb. 1	Feb. 7	Feb. 9
ORONTES	20,000	Feb. 15	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
ORAMA	15,000	Mar. 15	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORMONDE	20,000	Mar. 29	Apr. 4	Apr. 6
OSTERLEY	15,000	Apr. 26	May 2	May 4
OTRANTO	12,000	Apr. 12	Apr. 18	Apr. 20
ORSOVA	20,000	May 24	May 30	May 31
ORAMA	15,000	June 21	June 27	June 29

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd. Head Office: 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES
CITY HALL
BUCKNALL
FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.
LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of Exeter	9,447	Feb. 3	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Canterbury	9,947	Feb. 17	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Paris	10,902	Mar. 3	Colombo and Calcutta
City of Venice	8,305	Mar. 17	Bombay and Karachi
City of Calcutta	9,678	Mar. 31	Bombay and Karachi
City of Hongkong	9,678	Mar. 15	Colombo and Calcutta
			Bombay and Karachi

Calls (a) Marseilles.
LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Harvard	7,071	Feb.	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Karachi	5,373	Mar. 27	Bay, East London,
Trafford Hall	5,321	Mar. 29	and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.
Regular Freight Service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.
LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C.3. Tele., Ave. 9340
LIVERPOOL: 7, Water-st. 2840
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street .. .. Cent. 9222

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
From MARSEILLES (Service Contractuelle).
CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.
CHENONCEAUX, Jan. 24 and Feb. 7.
MOMRAHA, Jan. 24 and Feb. 7.
V. pour RUNION, MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
PIERRE LOTI, Jan. 31 and Feb. 14.
PLEIADES, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA & E. GARROS
LAMARTINE .. Jan. 31 and Feb. 14.
EGYPT AND RED SEA ROUT.
MARIETTE PACHA Jan. 28 and Feb. 11. PIERRE LOTI
For passage and all business apply .. LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-street or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tour Agencies.

BIBBY LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE OF TWIN-SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, ROYAL SAILINGS PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing	Sailing
Gloucestershire	13,000	Jan. 24	Liverpool Marseilles.
Lancashire	13,000	Jan. 24	Feb. 5
Worcestershire	13,000	Feb. 21	Feb. 15
Yorkshire	13,000	Mar. 21	Mar. 5
	13,500	Feb. 21	Mar. 8

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 29, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 27, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1. Tele. Regent 8366, 8367.

N.Y.K. LINE.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles	Naples
KASHIMA MARU	10,000	Jan. 30	Feb. 8	Feb. 10
HAKONE MARU	10,000	Feb. 13	Feb. 22	Feb. 17
SUWA MARU	10,700	Mar. 27	Mar. 15	Mar. 17
			Mar. 15	Mar. 17

Also calling at Gibraltar.
FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU to JAPAN and CHINA.
Through Bookings from Europe.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. (A Limited Company incorporated in Japan.)
Managers, Canard Line, 29-37, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.
WHITE STAR LINE.
THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.
SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK via Cherbourg.
Majestic .. Wed., Feb. 12 | Olympic .. Wed., Mar. 19
Majestic .. Wed., Mar. 5 | Majestic .. Wed., Mar. 26
LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.
(2) *Doric .. Sat., Jan. 25 | (2) *Albertic Sat., Feb. 8
Cedric .. Sat., Feb. 1 | Baltic .. Sat., Feb. 15
† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.
LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.
Doric .. Sat., Jan. 25 | Albertic .. Sat., Feb. 8
SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.
Megantic .. (Via Cherbourg and Cardiff.) .. Tues., Mar. 4
LONDON—NEW ZEALAND via Panama.
Corinthic (Passengers from Southampton only) Fri., Jan. 31

RED STAR TO NEW YORK
ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.	From Liverpool.
(4) Westernland	Feb. 7	Feb. 8	—
(4) Pennland	Feb. 21	Feb. 22	—

TO CANADA.
SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.
(4) Westernland .. .. .. Sat., Feb. 8
(4) Pennland .. .. .. Sat., Feb. 22
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.
LONDON TO NEW YORK.
Via Boulogne.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
London-Boulogne, 43.
*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons .. .. Feb. 1 | Mar. 1
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. .. Mar. 15 |
TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.
Single Fare, £23. Return Fare, £40. London-Boulogne, 30s.
*Minnekahda, 17,251 tons .. .. Jan. 25 | Feb. 22
* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.
Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.
AQUITANIA - - - JAN. 29
MAURETANIA .. Feb. 5 ASCANIA .. .. Feb. 7
Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.
†ANTONIA - - - JAN. 25
*SCYTHIA .. .. Feb. 1 LANCASTRIA .. Feb. 8
† Calls Galway.
† Via Belfast, not Cobh.
* Via Belfast and Glasgow, not Cobh.
SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.
ASCANIA - - - FEB. 7
*ALAUNIA .. Feb. 14 AUSONIA .. .. Feb. 21
* Calls Cobh.
LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.
ANTONIA - - - JAN. 25
*SCYTHIA .. .. Feb. 1 †ANDANIA .. .. Feb. 15
† Calls Glasgow.
WINTER CRUISES
By "LACONIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton.
To MEDITERRANEAN, March 1st, 25 days, from 50 guineas. To ATLANTIC ISLES & NORTH AFRICA, March 29, 16 days, from 30 guineas.
MIDSUMMER CRUISE
By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton.
To BALTIC & NORWAY, August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.
Apply Cunard Line, London: 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 24-25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

ALGERIA TUNIS
The quickest and best route to ALGIERS in TWO DAYS.
LONDON to ALGIERS is overland via Marseilles.
FRENCH LINE (Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd.), 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all Leading Travel Agents.

BLUE STAR LINE.
THE SUPER LUXURY MAIL LINE TO
SOUTH AMERICA.
Sailing direct from London and Boulogne.
MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (quickest route for Chile).
NO EMIGRANTS. NO CIRCULATION.
No liners have such luxurious State Rooms throughout.
ARANDORA STAR } COMFORT } 6 Feb.
AVELONA STAR } LUXURY } 20 Feb.
ALMEDA STAR * } AND SERVICE } 20 Mar.
DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINA at special rates. Including business with pleasure. By personal visit secure for Britain your share of the immense trade of these wonderful countries.
"ARANDORA STAR," DE LUXE CRUISES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.
The World's most delightful Cruising Liner, for such a fine and well-appointed State Rooms throughout. ITALY, SICILY, AEGEAN SEA, HAIFA (for JERUSALEM), SALEM, CAIRO, ALGERIA and PORTUGAL—27 days, 6,786 miles.
From April 12th to May 8th.—To SPAIN, TUNIS, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, ITALY, and AEGEAN SEA—24 days, 6,408 miles.
From May 10th to June 3rd.—To MOROCCO, SICILY, DALMATIA, VENICE, and ALGERIA—22 days, 5,516 miles.
The Most delightful Cruising Liner.
The central sun decks away from games; popular Open-air Swimming Pool, Lounge, Verandah Restaurant, &c. Charming Ballroom.
For South & North America and all cruises.
Norway in Summer, apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street; 40, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris: Wagons-Lits Co.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.
ALFRED HOLT & CO., LIVERPOOL.
FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.
FROM LIVERPOOL AND MARSEILLES TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

Sarpedon	11,321 tons	from Liverpool Feb. 1st
Patroclus	11,314 tons	from Liverpool March 1st
Antenor	11,174 tons	from Liverpool March 29th
Hector	11,198 tons	from Liverpool April 26th
Ajax	10,058 tons	from Liverpool May 24th
Sarpedon	11,321 tons	from Liverpool June 21st
Patroclus	11,314 tons	from Liverpool July 19th

London Agents, John Swire and Sons, Ltd., 8, Billiter-sq., E.C.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.
A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. CERAMIC	From Liverpool	25th JAN.
(1) S.S. ULYSSES	" Liverpool	8th FEB.
(1) S.S. ANCHISES	" Liverpool	22nd FEB.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

ILLANDAFF CASTLE	London	Southampton.
CARNARVON CASTLE	Jan. 30	—
ILLANDOVERY CASTLE	—	Jan. 31
EDINBURGH CASTLE	Feb. 6	—
Via Madeira. † Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.		Feb. 7

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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL
To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON & MARSEILLES.
INTERMEDIATE FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.
Sails Liverpool. Sails Marseilles.
YOMA " .. .. 25th Jan.
AMARAFOORA " .. .. 31st Jan. 8th Feb.
Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow; C.S.

ANCHOR LINE
LIVERPOOL TO
BOMBAY & KARACHI
CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.
CERVINIA .. Feb. 4 | †CIRCASSIA .. .. Mar. 12
†TUSCANIA .. Feb. 11 | †CASTALIA .. .. Mar. 12
* First Class Passengers only. † Calls Port Sudan.
First and Third Class Passengers. Specially low fares.
Leave Marseilles Feb. 17.
Vessels recognized by Indian Government.
Indian (Government) Vouchers accepted.
TUSCANIA, 17,000 tons .. .. Feb. 25, 1930
From LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11 | MARSEILLES, Feb. 17.
Carrying FIRST Class and THIRD Cabin Passengers.

GLASGOW TO NEW YORK.
SCYTHIA .. Feb. 1 | ANDANIA .. .. Feb. 15
CALIFORNIA .. Feb. 8 | CAMERONIA .. .. Feb. 22
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Frequent Sailings. Unrivalled Service.
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Booklets, &c., on application. No booking fees.
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Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA	14,930	Jan. 31	—
*ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Feb. 14	—
*ALMANZORA	11,484	—	Feb. 15
DESEADO	15,551	Feb. 28	—
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,427	—	Mar. 1
DESNA	22,181	Mar. 14	—
*ARLANZA	11,485	—	Mar. 15
	14,930	Mar. 28	—

EUROPE—NORTH PACIFIC.
THE PACIFIC LINE
to
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORBITA	15,495	Jan. 30
OROYA (omits Bermuda)	12,457	Feb. 13
ORCOMA	11,580	Feb. 27
ORITA (omits Bermuda)	9,298	Mar. 13

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"
(16,000 tons).
THE LAST WORD IN CRUISING.
Suites-de-Luxe.
Double and single-bedded rooms with private baths.
Many Single Cabins.
Hot and cold running water in all rooms.
Permanent open-air swimming pool, with adjoining sun-bathing decks.
Full-size American Bar.
Everything to make "ATLANTIS" THE Cruising Steamer.
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LIVERPOOL—Oriel House, Water-street.
PARIS—12, Boulevard des Capucines. Or Local Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
CANADA & U.S.A.
SOUTHAMPTON
TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.
(Via Cherbourg).

METAGAMA	Feb. 20
MELITA	Mar. 8
MONTROSE	Mar. 15
MONTCLARE (via Queenstown)	Mar. 22

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

EMPRESS OF FRANCE (B.G.) (to New York)	Jan. 29
MONTCALM (B.G.)	Jan. 31
MONTROSE (B.G.)	Feb. 7
(B.) via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.	Feb. 14

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA	Jan. 25
EMPRESS OF FRANCE (to New York)	Feb. 1
	Jan. 30

JAPAN AND CHINA.
EMPRESS OF CANADA (from Vancouver) .. Feb. 15
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MONTCALM, Jan. 31.)
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA (from Vancouver) .. Mar. 8
(Latest Atlantic Steamer to connect, MINNEDOSA, Feb. 21.)

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA
Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from
Vancouver to Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, and Sydney.
ORARONGE .. Feb. 5 | NIAGARA .. .. Mar. 5

LIVERPOOL to NEW YORK.
EMPRESS OF FRANCE, Jan. 29.
When travelling always carry Canadian Pacific Express Travellers' Cheques.
Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC, 62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.1; 103, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; Royal Liver Building, Liverpool; 21, Market-street, Manchester; 4, Victoria-square, Birmingham; Exchange-quay, Southampton; 18, St. Augustine's-parade, Bristol; 25, Bothwell-street, Glasgow; or Local Agents.

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ONE CLASS ONLY.
Calling at Port Said and Colombo.

Esperance Bay	14,176 tons	from Southampton Feb. 19
Jervis Bay	14,164 tons	from Southampton Mar. 5
Largs Bay	14,184 tons	from Southampton Apl. 2
		Fares from £33 1st Cl.

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NEW ZEALAND VIA PANAMA CANAL.
THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE.
SHAW SAVILL & ALBION LINE.
Through Bookings to Australia.
†CORINTHIC 12,367 tons from Southampton 31 Jan.
†IONIC 12,500 tons from Southampton 28 Feb.
*MATAROA 12,500 tons from Southampton 28 Mar.
†TAINUI 12,020 tons from Southampton 25 Apr.
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* Oil burner. † Cabin and 3rd class only.
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By all Lines to all destinations.
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Telegrams: "Eastwardly," London.
Telephone: Monument 5600 (9 lines).
No booking fees.

TOURS

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1930 1930
MONACO ITALY SICILY
CRETE TURKEY GREECE
DALMATIAN COAST MALTA
MONACO
25 SUN LADEN DAYS.
The 6,000 ton Motor Cruiser
"STELLA POLARIS"
Combines the highest standards of service, courtesy and cuisine with an atmosphere of luxury and refinement.
51 single rooms, 74 double rooms, bedsteads, 35 bath rooms, Punkah Louvre ventilation.
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Quickest Route. Shortest Sea Passage.
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Sailing from Edinburgh (Leith Dock), August 23rd, 1930.
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First Class only.
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The verdure and flowers of the Tell. The grandeur of mountainous Kabylia. The mysteries of the Ksours. El Oued in the high dunes. Timimoun and its Equator-bound Caravans. El Goléa, where roses bloom always. Ghardaia and the cities of the M'zab, the "Desert within the Desert." The hanging gardens of Nefta. Savage Wargla, Figuig, the "Desert without an earthly Paradise." The palaces and fountains of Fez. Red Marrakesh (Morocco City).
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DELICATE or UNDEVELOPED CHILD offered good HOME with trained nurse; every care and advantage; facing the sea; highest references. From 6gns.—Write Box Y.693, The Times, E.C.4.

DOCTOR can RECEIVE LADY or GENTLEMAN requiring care and supervision; home situated 50 miles from Town; highest references; years of experience with care of patients. Terms from £3 13s. 6d. weekly.—Write Box Q.1780, The Times, E.C.4.

GROUND-FLOOR ROOM vacant; lady or gentleman requiring skilled nursing, attention; high ground; large garden; 5gns. weekly.—Write Box 01670, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1. 'Phone, Hampstead 1610.

"OAKFIELD," 20-22, SHOOT-UP-HILL, N.W.2.—Medical; rest; care; maternity; residential nursing service; excellent food, comfort; large garden.—Principal: A. Gadd, C.M.B., Q.C.H., S.L.H. Hampstead 1610.

RESIDENT PATIENTS.—Illustrated BOOKLET describing the Residences, &c., of nursing Doctors in all parts—Town, country, seaside—who receive PRIVATE PATIENTS (Mental, Neurasthenic, Maternity, Invalids, &c), post free on application to the General Manager, British Medical Bureau, 12, Stratford-place, Oxford-street, W.1.

ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL, Holloway, N.7.—20 PRIVATE ROOMS are available for PAYING PATIENTS. There are also private wards for maternity cases. Full particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Telephone, Archway 2211.

CHARITIES AND APPEALS

KING GEORGE'S FUND FOR SAILORS.

IN AID OF MARINE CHARITIES.
CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to H.R.H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT, K.G., Chairman of the Fund, Treasurers, K.G.F.S., Trinity House, Tower-hill, E.C.3.

DUMB TAUGHT TO SPEAK.

Royal School for Deaf and Dumb Children, Margate. Donations and Legacies urgently requested.—F. W. Freeman, Secretary, 93, Cannon-street, London, E.C.4.

METROPOLITAN CONVALESCENT INSTITUTION. The Board earnestly APPEALS for FUNDS. Over 6,000 Patients last year. Homes: Walton, Bexhill, and Broadstairs. Treasurers: Viscount Clifden and M. G. Fitzgerald, Esq. Offices: 14, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

GENERAL LYING-IN HOSPITAL, York-road, Lambeth, S.E.1. Col. E. J. S. Simpson, C.B., C.M.G., Chairman.—Over 1,000 women are attended annually in the Hospital and nearly 2,000 in their own homes. DONATIONS, ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS, and LEGACIES are urgently needed for the upkeep of this important work, which is essential to the nation's future.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 lines 8s. (minimum)

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against the late LADY MARY HOPE CARGILL, who resided at 10 Lowther Terrace, Glasgow, Ard-na-choille, Newton-more, and Cultoquhey, Crieff, who have not already done so, are requested to lodge a note of same forthwith with the undersigned subscribers:—
BOYDS, MILLER & THOMPSON, 190 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow. Agents for Lady Cargill's Executors.

IN the Matter of GUARDAX SAFETY GLASS Limited, and in the Matter of The Companies Act, 1929. Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 28th day of February, 1930, to send in their full Christian and Surnames, their Addresses and Descriptions, full particulars of their Debts or Claims, and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned George Ernest Sendell, F.C.A., of 36, Walbrook, London, E.C.4, the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their Debts or Claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.
Dated this 24th day of January, 1930.
G. E. SENDELL, Liquidator.

LT.-GEN. SIR ARTHUR THOMAS SLOGGETT. Deed Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 Section 27. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the Estate of SIR ARTHUR THOMAS SLOGGETT, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., late of 6a Bickenhall Mansions, London, W.1, who died on the 27th day of November 1929, and whose Will was proved by Lt.-Col. A. J. H. Sloggett, Lt.-Col. L. Evans and Major J. T. Duffin the Executors therein named, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 20th day of January 1930, are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts, claims or demands to us, the undersigned, the Solicitors to the said Executors on or before the thirtieth day of March 1930. And Notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of that time the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which they shall have had notice; and that they will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt, claim, or demand they then shall not have had notice.
Dated this 22nd day of January 1930
ELVY ROBB & Co., 19, Bedford Row, W.C.1.
Solicitors to the said Executors.

MRS EMMA INGRAM, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of EMMA INGRAM, late of No. 3, Chatsworth Road, in the County Borough of Bournemouth, Widow, deceased, who died on the 16th day of December, 1929, and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 20th day of January, 1930, by George Harry Taylor and Hilda Emma Colclough, the Executors named therein, are hereby required to send the particulars in writing, of their claims or demands to us, the undersigned, Solicitors for the said Executors, on or before the 25th day of March, 1930, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts claims and demands of which they shall then have had notice.
Dated this 22nd day of January, 1930.
(Signed) MOORING ALDRIDGE & HAYDON, Westover Chambers, Bournemouth. Solicitors for the said Executors.

MISS FLORENCE JANE HOPPS died. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925, Section 27 (as amended) Notice is hereby given:—(1) That all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands upon or against the Estate of FLORENCE JANE HOPPS late of No. 7 Connaught Gardens, Muswell Hill, Middlesex, England, Spinster, deceased who died intestate on the 15th February 1929 and Letters of Administration of the Estate were granted by the Principal Probate Registry to Mrs. Fanny Isabella Simpson of Moorlands, Higher Town, Minehead, Somerset, England, Widow on the 2nd March 1929 are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims to the undersigned the Solicitors of the said Administratrix on or before the second day of June 1930. (2) That after that day the said Administratrix will proceed to convey and distribute the assets of the deceased to or among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims which the said Administratrix shall then have had notice and that she will not be liable for the estate or any part thereof so conveyed or distributed to any person of whose claim she shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 24th day of January 1930.
BELL, BRODRICK & GRAY, Ormond House, 63, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.4, England. Solicitors for the Administratrix.

RE CATHERINE GRAVELL, late of Tunstall House, 39 Royal Avenue, Worcester Park, in the County of Surrey, who died on the 31st day of May, 1929. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925. Notice is hereby given that CREDITORS and others having claims against the estate of the above named deceased should give notice thereof, in writing, to us, the undersigned, Solicitors for Margaret Scott Loseeke, who is the administratrix of the estate of the said Catherine Gravell, on or before the 31st day of March 1930, after which date the administratrix intends to distribute the estate of the said Catherine Gravell among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has then been received by us.
Dated this 25th day of January, 1930.
BIRKETT RIDLEY & FRANCIS 24 & 25 Museum Street, Ipswich. Solicitors for the said Administratrix.

RE ADMIRAL of the FLEET The HONOURABLE SIR HEDWORTH MEUX, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and others having any claims against the Estate of ADMIRAL of the FLEET The HONOURABLE SIR HEDWORTH MEUX, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., deceased, late of 18 Portman Square, London, W.1, and Theobalds Park, Waltham Cross, Herts, and Danebury, Stockbridge, Hants, and Clarendon House, Newmarket, who died on the 20th day of September 1929 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Probate Registry on the 19th day of November 1929 by The Honourable Mildred Cecilia Harriet Lady Meux, The Right Honourable Arthur Robert Baron Hillingdon and The Honourable Edward Montagu Cavendish Lord Stanley the Executors therein named, are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned solicitors on or before the 7th day of April 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the Deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice; and will not be liable for the assets of the Deceased, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person or persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.
Dated this 23rd day of January, 1930.
SPEECHLY MUMFORD & CRAIG, 16 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.2. Solicitors for the said Executors.

THE COMPANIES ACT, 1929. JEAN PERON Limited. Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 238 of the Companies Act, 1929, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2, on Friday, the 31st day of January, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 235, 236 and 240 of the said Act.
Dated this 22nd day of January, 1930.
S. GRUNSPAN Director.

ARTICLES FOR SALE AND WANTED

Private Announcements 3 lines 6s. (minimum); Trade 3 lines 9s. (minimum)

PIANOFORTES

STEINWAY Drawing-room GRAND, about 30 years' old, £70 or nearest offer.—Horley, Cnefyn, Peterstone-super-Ely, Chamorgan.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES

100,000 STEEL FENCING STANDARDS for SALE; Army huts, also wire.—Apply Army Surplus Depôt, Yeovil, Somerset.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

ATTRACTIVE newly FURNISHED, redecorated SERVICE SUITES; cuisine optional; from 2½gns. 14, Linden Gardens, Bayswater, W. (Park 3577.)

A Cheyneham will LET TWO LARGE ROOMS, kitchenette; 20 minutes from City.—Write Box F.982, The Times, E.C.4.

BEAUTIFUL sunny Unfurnished FLAT, S.W.; eight rooms; immediate possession. Rent £200; fixtures £150.—Write Box F.981, The Times, E.C.4.

CAVENDISH SQUARE (adjoining).—Beautifully FURNISHED SECOND-FLOOR FLAT, with every modern convenience; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, hall, and offices, &c.; lift, &c.; to be LET UNTIL DECEMBER next, favourable terms.—Apply Messrs. DEACON and ALLEN, 37, Connaught-street, W.2. Telephone, Paddington 0500.

PARK-LANE (NEAR).

CHARMING SERVICE SUITES, beautifully Furnished, with all refinements of a private house; butler, porter; constant hot water; from 7½gns.—41, Hertford-street, Mayfair, W.1.

CHELSEA.—Well FURNISHED FLAT; two bed rooms, one reception, bath, and kitchen; rent 5gns. weekly.—'Phone, Kensington 1713.

DELIGHTFUL FLAT, Putney Heath; six bed, two reception rooms, two bath rooms, three w.c.'s; garage for three cars with four rooms over; large conservatory; private lawn; central heating; in excellent decorative condition. Rent £450; five, 14, or 21 years; no premium. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. No Agents.—Box 11258, L.P.E., 112, St. Martin's-lane, W.C.2.

EBURY-STREET.—A very comfortable SELF-CONTAINED UPPER PART to be LET; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, large kitchen. Inclusive rent £225. Small amount for 5½ years' lease and improvements.—H. CATFORD and Co., 18, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

FINE FIRST-FLOOR BALCONY MAISONNETTE, facing South, overlooking gardens front and rear, containing three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, &c.; constant hot water; passenger lift. Rent £350 inclusive.—Owner's Agents, HOWELL, SON and BONNIN, 88a, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. (Western 5133-4.)

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT to be LET; sitting room, two bed rooms, bath room (constant hot water); 'phone; 3gns.—74, Gloucester-place, W.1.

ONLY £150 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.
HAMPSTEAD.—Delightful MANSION FLAT, comprising two-three bed rooms, bath room, one-two reception rooms, &c.; passenger and service lifts; porter; constant hot water. To view apply Porter, Welbeck mansions, Inglewood-road, West Hampstead.

HOLLAND PARK.—Magnificent MAISONNETTE with separate entrance, containing seven bed rooms, two reception rooms, three palatial bath rooms, kitchen; central heating, &c. Rent £650 per annum.—Apply FRANK SWAIN, Estate Offices, 170, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

ONLY £195 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.
KENSINGTON.—Delightful, newly decorated MANSION FLAT, complete with all modern conveniences and comprising three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and usual domestic offices.—Apply Porter, Wellington Palace, W.8.

MANCHESTER-SQUARE (near).—UNFURNISHED FLAT to be LET, second floor; lift, two reception, three bed, bath room, kitchen. Rent £325 per annum. No premium required by HANKINSON'S, Estate Agents, Bournemouth. (A.452.)

NEW FLATS IN HAMPSTEAD.
Only four now available.
MORELAND-COURT, Fairhazley-Road, near Platts-lane.—This new building, just completed, is situated near Heath and 20 minutes Selfridges by omnibus; available flats contain one reception room, dining lounge, two bed rooms, &c. Rent £230 PER ANNUM inclusive; constant hot water, cheap electricity, quiet sunny aspect, delightful views. ONLY FOUR LEFT; on particulars Estate Office, Moreland-court, Finchley-road, N.W.3. (Hamp. 1529.)

NO PREMIUM. PASSENGER LIFT.
CONSTANT HOT WATER.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—To be LET, a particularly attractive MAISONNETTE, with balcony and South aspect, overlooking gardens front and rear; three bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, and usual offices; redecorated to tenant's taste; resident caretaker. Rent £300 per annum.—WILLIAM WILLETT, Ltd., 88, Gloucester-road, S.W.7. (Head Office) Sloane-square, S.W.1. Kensington 5724.

STANMORE-COURT, 29-30, St. James's-street, S.W.1. Sumptuously FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS to be LET for any period; every comfort and convenience; excellent cuisine; tariff on application. Also Unfurnished suites.—Apply to Manageress, as above.

STREATHAM HILL, 3mins. Station.—Charming MANSION FLAT; six rooms, bath, constant hot water; excellent condition; every convenience, attendance; tennis. £225 per annum all inclusive.—H., 222, Ewell-road, Surbiton.

ST. ERMIN'S, WESTMINSTER.—FURNISHED SERVICE FLATS to be LET for four weeks from Jan. 31st. Reception room, double and single bed rooms, hall, bath, &c.; 10 guineas a week.—Apply 418.

THE SUNNIEST FLATS IN MAYFAIR.

North Audley-street, Grosvenor-square.
THE AUDLEY REMAINING FLATS in newly erected building.
FACING SOUTH AND WEST.
Period decorations, luxurious appointments; four, five, and six bed rooms; two-three marble-tiled bath rooms; dining and living rooms; kitchen and pantry; constant hot water; panel heating; passenger and service lifts.
To be LET at moderate rents, including rates. Agents, JAMES HOWELL and SELLARS, 37, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

£315 PER ANNUM.

THE CHEAPEST FLAT in BELGRAVIA.
Four bed rooms in flat.
Two bed rooms for maids.
Two reception rooms, &c.
Nominal sum of £75 required for linoleum, &c.
Sole Agents,
OSBORN and MERCER,
28a, Albemarle-street, W.1.
Regent 4304.

ST. JAMES' PARK, S.W.1.

IMMEDIATE INSPECTION ADVISED.
TO BE LET UNFURNISHED, a first-class SERVICE FLAT, in premier building; central restaurant; every modern convenience; two bed rooms, large reception room, bath room; immediate possession. RENT £400 PER ANNUM INCLUSIVE. NO PREMIUM.
Sole Agents,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

UNFURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR SUITE of two large rooms. Rent £150, service 15s.; South Kensington; refrences.—Write Box Y.875, The Times, E.C.4.

VICTORIA-STREET (off).—To be LET, Unfurnished, a large Second Floor FLAT, containing eight bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, kitchen, &c.; constant hot water, central heating, &c. No premium. Certain fixtures can be purchased if desired.—Apply WALLER and Co., 3, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1.

£600 P.A. 7 Years' Lease.

UNFURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL COURT.—Beautifully situated and appointed six-room FLAT, facing Embankment.—Apply Estate Office, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 3160.

SERVICE FLATS

(Furnished)
at
3, COBURG-STREET, W.1, and 20, JERMYN-STREET, S.W.1.—Family and Bachelor Service Flats to be LET by week or longer; comfort guaranteed; first-class catering; lift, electric light, 'phone, constant hot water; moderate rents, inclusive of service.—Write, call, or 'phone the Manager, 20, Jermyn-street, S.W.1. 'Phone, Gerrard 0342.

34, ALBERT HALL-MANSIONS.—Modern, well furnished; three bed (one double), two sitting, bath, kitchen; good maid optional.—Kensington 4623.

BEAUTIFUL SUNNY MANSION FLAT.
£425 PER ANNUM.—SECOND FLOOR; constant hot water; faces South over old garden; four bed, bath, two reception; premium only £300, to include some fixtures. View immediately.—Sole Agents, BARKER and NEALE, 13, Lowndes-street, S.W.1.

£185 PER ANNUM. No Premium.—Unfurnished FLAT; newly decorated; six good rooms, roomy kitchen; hot and cold in bed rooms. Splendid fittings offered for £50.—Apply 60, St. Mary's-mansions, Paddington Green (near Edgware-road Underground).

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

CLIFTON, overlooking Avon Gorge, ideal situation.—Charming SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLATS, with one, two, or three bed rooms, sitting, and bath rooms.—St. Vincent's Rocks Hotel, Clifton, Bristol. (R.A.C., A.A.)

FLATS AND CHAMBERS (continued)

SUNNY SOUTHERN HARBOUR.—FLAT of five rooms, overlooking same, to be LET for Summer; vacant any time.—Write Box M.1045, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED

WANTED, for about two months from February 17th, FURNISHED FLAT; three-four bed rooms, 4-5gns. a week; Chelsea, South Kensington districts preferred.—Major Wrey, Ashbourne House, Leamington Spa.

FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSES

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

BEXHILL-ON-SEA.
GORDON GREEN & WEBBER.
FURNISHED HOUSES AND FLATS.

	Rec.	Bed.	Bath	Rent Per week
Marine Residence of distinction (Available 2-3 months)	3	5	2	5gns.
Choice Bungalow facing South, 2min. sea (Available 6 months)	2	3	1	3gns.
Pretty Riviera Residence, on high ground (Available 2/3 months)	2	4	1	4gns.
Cottage in picturesque surroundings (Available 3 months.)	1	2	1	2gns.
Facing sea. Maisonette, ground floor (Available 6 months.)	1	4	1	4gns.

Further particulars of GORDON GREEN and WEBBER, 3, Sea-road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

BERKSHIRE. 24 MILES FROM LONDON. AVAILABLE with early possession for summer months or for up to a year; a beautiful FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE, standing in a small park. 15 *or more bed rooms, five bath rooms, five reception rooms.*
Modern conveniences. HARD TENNIS COURT.—Apply Owner's Agents, WINKWORTH and Co., 48, Curzon-street, London, W.1.

ATTRACTIVE OLD COUNTRY HOUSE in A SMALL PARK, to be LET FURNISHED April or May, possibly longer; three-four reception, 10-11 bed rooms, three bath rooms; central heating; electric light; charming garden; hard tennis court; 20 miles north of London, three-quarter mile station, excellent train service. Rent 18gns. Good maids might be left.—Write Box G.91, The Times, E.C.4.

BEACONSFIELD, BUCKS.—To be LET now, beautifully DECORATED double-fronted detached RESIDENCE; three reception, four-five beds, bath, lounge hall; gas, electric light; garage; gardens, tennis lawn; 'phone; plate, linen; long let, 5½gns.—Apply first Mrs. Rollitson, 183, Sandford Grove-road, Sheffield. 'Phone, 50844 Sheffield.

CANFORD CLIFFS, four miles from Bournemouth.—Exceptionally comfortable MARINE RESIDENCE to be LET UNFURNISHED for winter months or longer; rent on application. Extensive uninterrupted sea views; three reception, seven bed, two baths, &c.; electric light, 'phone; excellent garden, tennis court; two garages. Highly recommended by HANKINSON'S, Estate Agents, Bournemouth. (A.452.)

EASTBOURNE, overlooking Golf Links.—Well FURNISHED, detached, every modern convenience; three reception, five bed, bath; ideal boiler; nice garden; GARAGE; 2 years, 10 months; 6gns. weekly.—Apply Owner, 14, Cornfield-road, Eastbourne.

GERRARDS CROSS (Town in half an hour).—COUNTRY COTTAGE, overlooking Golf Links; four bed, bath, two reception rooms; garage; 'phone; all services. Apply WILLIAMS, Estate Agent, Gerrards Cross. (Phone 7.)

IN BEAUTIFUL SWALEDALE.—To be LET, FURNISHED, THE HILL HOUSE, REETH; three reception, large hall, nine bed rooms, four baths; electric light; tennis court; magnificent views.—Apply Mrs. Burgoyne-Johnson.

MERSTHAM, delightfully situated close to the Station.—Charming OLD-WORLD COTTAGE; five bed, bath, two reception, complete offices with all conveniences; walled garden. Rent 4gns. per week for six-eight weeks from February 1st.—H. B. BOND and SHERWELL, 134, Brighton-road, Surbiton.

KINNORDY, KIRRIEMUIR, ANGUS.—To be LET, FURNISHED, preferably for a period of years, KINNORDY HOUSE, near KIRRIEMUIR, overlooking Strathmore Valley; about 4,000 acres very fine Grouse, Low Ground Shooting. The House is exceptionally well furnished, lit with electric light, and accommodates a large party.—For further particulars and photographs apply WILKIE and DUNDAS, Solicitors, Kirriemuir, Angus.

NORFOLK (in the Broads district, near WROXHAM).—A most attractive PROPERTY to be LET, FURNISHED, from now until the end of June; seven bed rooms, bath, two reception rooms, newly furnished and decorated; petrol gas, constant hot water, radiators; private broad, boats, fishing, bathing, &c.; garage. Full particulars from ERNEST DURRIDGE and Co., 5, Thayer-street, Manchester-square, W.1.

SEATON, DEVON.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET Feb. June, 3-3½ guineas per week; five bed rooms, three reception; gas, electricity; sea views; bathing; near sea, tennis, and town. Write Box M.1052, The Times, E.C.4.

WALHATCH, FOREST ROW.
THIS attractive RESIDENCE would be LET FURNISHED from

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

FOOTBALL AND MUSIC

A running commentary on the fourth round of the Football Association Cup Tie match between the Arsenal and Birmingham will be relayed from the Arsenal Football Club ground and broadcast this afternoon at 2.35 from 2LO, 5XX, and other stations. In the evening Daventry (5GB) will transmit an orchestral concert, which will include Nicolai's Overture, "The Merry Wives of Windsor," Sibelius's Finnish March, and Delibes's Ballet Music. Miss Effie Kalisz (pianoforte) will also play pieces by Mendelssohn, including Capriccio Brillante, Scherzo in E minor and Spinning Song.

On Sunday afternoon Mr. John Ansell will conduct a light orchestral concert, and in the evening a concert of chamber music will be given by the Hungarian String Quartet, whose programme will consist of Schumann's "Papillons," Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 12; and Kodaly's Quartet in C minor.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting programmes for today, January 25, are as follows :—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. London programme will be broadcast on **1,148kc. (261.3m.)**. From 6.45 p.m. to 12 midnight London programme will be broadcast on **1,148kc. (261.3m.)**. From 6.45 to 10.30 p.m. **5GB** programme will also be broadcast on **842kc. (356.3m.)**.

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **10.45-11** :—Amateur Choral Singing, by Mr. Geoffrey Shaw. **1-2** :—Orchestra, from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith.

2.35 :—A running commentary on the Arsenal v. Birmingham Fourth Round F.A. Cup Tie, by Mr. George F. Allison and Mr. Derek McCulloch, relayed from the Arsenal Football Club Ground. **4.25** :—A Light Orchestral Programme, from Cardiff. **4.45** :—Organ Music.

5.15 :—Children—Southward Ho!—6, The Departure from the Island, a play written for the microphone by Brooklyn Kelsey. :— Music. **6.15** :—Weather; News; Announcements, and Sports Bulletin. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Bach Toccatas and Fugues, played by James Ching (pianoforte). **7** :—Health and Light, the Facts about Ultra-Violet Radiation—3, Prevention of Illness, Practical Conclusions, by Dr. R. Forgan. **7.20** :—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society. **7.30** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **8.15** :—A Celebration of the 171st Anniversary of the Birth of Robert Burns—The Immortal Memory, proposed by Mr. E. Rosslyn Mitchell; Mr. James MacIntyre in the chair; relayed from Mossgiel, Mauchline; from Glasgow. **9** :—Weather; News; Local News; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (5XX only). **9.20** :—Buried Treasures of the World—4, The Islands of a Thousand Sails, by Mr. Clifford W. Collinson. **9.35** :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Walter Glynn (tenor). **10.30-12** :—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

DAVENTRY—Call 5GB (626kc.) (479.2m.)

From 6.45 p.m. to 10.30 p.m. Daventry Experimental programme will also be broadcast on **842kc. (356.3m.)**.

5.30 :—Lena's Works Band, conducted by Arthur Harris; T. Bryant (cornet solo), Mason and Ames (entertainers with a piano). **4.45** :—A Violin Recital by Mercia Stotesbury. **5.15** :—Children.—Another Conjuring Lesson, by Cyril Shields; Songs by Bernard Sims (baritone); Liew the Gnome, a Welsh Folk Tale, by Mildred Forster; Musical Selections by Cyril Johnson's Juvenile Orchestra. **6** :—Gladys Ward, declaiming The Raven (Edgar Allan Poe), set to music by Stanley Hawley. **6.15** :—Weather; News; Announcements and Sports Bulletin. **6.40** :—Midland Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—B.B.C. Dance Orchestra. **7.15** :—The Birmingham Studio Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis; Effie Kalisz (pianoforte). **8.30** :—Reading from 18th Century Prose, by Mr. Michael Redgrave. **9** :—The Marie Wilson String Quartet; Marie Wilson (violin), Gwendolen Higham (violin), Anne Wolfe (viola), Phyllis Hasluck (violoncello), Henry Bronkhurst (piano), Herbert Howells (piano). **10.15-10.30** :—Weather; News:—

ABERDEEN—Call 2BD (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **2.40** :—See Glasgow. **4.15** :—See Glasgow. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—See Glasgow. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—See Glasgow. **9** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Glasgow. **9.20-12** :—See London.

BELFAST—Call 2BE (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **2.45** :—Ireland v. France; a running commentary on the Rugby International by Wallace Heriard, relayed from Ravenhill Park, Belfast. **4.30** :—The Orchestra; Wynne Bradwen-Jones (tenor). **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Music. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—Mr. F. Godfrey Brown.—Next Week's Music. **7.15** :—The Royal Horticultural Society's Weekly Bulletin. **7.25** :—Music. **7.30** :—Erin-Gone-Blah, with Denis O'Neil, Mary O'Farrell, and the Orchestra, conducted by Philip Whitewav. **8.15** :— See Glasgow. **9.12** :—See London.

BOURNEMOUTH—Call 6BM (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **12-1** :—Gramophone Recital. **2.35** :—See London. **4.25** :—See Cardiff. **4.45** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **8.15** :—See London. **9** :—See London. **9.15** :—Local News. **9.20-12** :—See London.

CARDIFF—Call 5WA (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **3.30** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Fred Hustwitt (baritone). **5.15** :—Dance Music. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See Swansea. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—Current Events; A series of talks on the affairs of Wales and the West. **7.20** :—See London. **7.45** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Kenneth Ellis (bass), relayed from the Assembly Room, City Hall, Cardiff. **9** :—See London. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20-12** :—See London.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time; Weather, and Gramophone Concert. **7.30** :—News. **7.35** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Poetry Recital. **7.45** :—Irish Lesson. **8** :—Concert. **10.30** :—News and Weather.

DUNDEE—Call 2DE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH—Call 2EH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **11-12** :—See Glasgow. **2.40-4.15** :—See Glasgow. **4.25** :—See London. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—See London. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—See Glasgow. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—See Glasgow. **9** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Glasgow. **9.20-12** :—See London.

GLASGOW—Call 5SC (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **2.40** :—Heart of Midlothian v. Motherwell; A running commentary on the Association Football match, relayed from Tynecastle Park, from Edinburgh. **4.15** :—The Duet; Margaret and Frank Merton. (Hawaiian guitars). **5.15** :—Children. **5.57** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—Music. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Scottish Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—Miss Catherine Carswell: Burns and his Biographers, from London. **7.30** :—Music. **7.30** :—The Jolly Beggars, founded on Burns' Cantata, adapted for Broadcasting, and produced by Andrew P. Wilson. **8.15** :—A Celebration of the 171st Anniversary of the Birth of Robert Burns: The Immortal Memory proposed by Mr. E. Rosslyn Mitchell; Mr. James MacIntyre (in the chair), relayed from Mossgiel, Mauchline. **9** :—See London. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12** :—See London.

MANCHESTER—Call 2ZY (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **12-1** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Percy Shorrocks (soprano). **2.35** :—See London. **4.25** :—See Cardiff. **4.45** :—See London. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—An up-to-the-second account of the 4th Round Association Cup Tie, Oldham v. Sheffield Wednesday. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—Mr. Sharpe Walker: Contrasts in Japan to-day, from Leeds. **7.30** :—The Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin. **7.30** :—The Leeds Symphony Orchestra conducted by Julius Harrison; Harold Samuelson (solo pianoforte), relayed from the Victoria Hall, Leeds. **9** :—See London. **9.15** :—North Regional News. **9.20** :—See London. **9.35** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra. **10.30-12** :—See London.

PLYMOUTH—Call 5PY (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **12-1** :—Gramophone Recital. **2.35** :—See London. **4.25** :—See Cardiff. **4.45** :—See London. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—See London. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—See London. **8.15** :—See London. **9** :—See London. **9.15** :—Local News. **9.20-12** :—See London.

SWANSEA—Call 5SX (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—See London. **12-1** :—Gramophone Recital. **2.35** :—See London. **4.25** :—See Cardiff. **4.45** :—See London. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6** :—Mr. A. E. Freethy: Welsh Rugby Football. **6.15** :—See London. **6.40** :—See Cardiff. **6.45** :—See London. **7** :—See Cardiff. **7.20** :—See London. **7.45** :—See Cardiff. **9** :—See London. **9.15** :—See Cardiff. **9.20-12** :—See London.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated :—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—11 a.m. :—Chimes and Weather. **1** :—Concert by the Radio Sextet; Gramophone Records in the Interval. **5.30** :—Talk, followed by Russian Ballet Programme, relayed from the Gran Teatro del Liceo. **8** :—Orchestral Selections. **8.40** :—Sports Notes.

BELGRADE (429m.), 2.5kw.—4.30 :—Concert by a Students' Orchestra. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Turandot: Opera in Three Acts (Puccini), from the Opera House, Zagreb (389m.). In the Interval at **8.30** :—News and Time. **9.45** :—Dance Music.

BERLIN (Königswusterhausen) (1,635m.), 26kw. 6 a.m.-2.30:—See Berlin (Witzleben). **2.30** :—Talk. **3** :—See Berlin (Witzleben). **5** :—See Langenberg. **5.30** :—Talk. **6.15** :—Literary Programme. **7** :—See Langenberg, followed by News and Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

BERLIN (Witzleben) (418m.), 4kw.—6 a.m. :—Wireless Gymnastics. **7** :—Agricultural Programme. **7.55** :—Chimes from the Potsdam Garrison Church. **8** :—Morning Recital, followed by Berlin Cathedral Chimes. **9** :—Weather. **10** :—Talk for Parents. **10.30** :—Parodies. **11** :—Orchestral Concert. **1** :—Reading. **1.30** :—Gramophone Records. **2** :—Relay of the International Bobsleigh Championship from Caux sur Montreux. **2.35** :—Gramophone Concert. **3.20** :—See Breslau. **5** :—Reading. **5.30** :—Recital of Russian Songs. **6** :—Talk. **6.30** :—Concert of Wind Instrument Music; March, In alter Frische (Steinbock); Waltz, An dich (Wahlteufel); Rhapsody on a Bavarian Folk Melody (Pfitzinger); In a Persian Market (Ketelbey); Selections from The Bird Fancier (Zeller). **7.45** :—Concert from the Works of Stravinsky, conducted by the Composer. After the Programme: Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, and Dance Music.

BERNE (403m.), 1.5kw.—6.28 :—Time and Weather. **6.35** :—Talk. **7** :—Chamber Music from the Works of Schumann and Mozart. **8.20** :—Orchestral Concert from the Kursaal Schänzli. In the Interval at **9** :—Sports Notes, News, and Weather.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.), 1.5kw.—7.30 a.m. :—Agricultural Report and Talk. **8** :—Relay from the Cathedral. **8.55** :—Sermon. **9.30** :—Programme from Brünn. **10** :—See Prague. **11** :—Orchestral Concert. **3** :—Programme from Brünn. **4.30** :—See Prague. **5** :—Musical Play (Pavlovic). **6** :—Dance Music. **6.45** :—See Prague. **9.15** :—Programme and Miscellaneous Notices.

BRESLAU (325m.), 3kw., and GLEIWITZ (253m.), 7.45 a.m. :—Gramophone Concert. **8.15** :—Christ Church Chimes. **8.30** :—Concert. **10** :—Catholic Recital. **11** :—Concert. **1.10** :—Guessing Competition. **1.20** :—Talk. **1.50** :—Talk for Chess Players. **2.20** :—Agricultural Talk. **2.50** :—Children. **3.20** :—Orchestral Concert. **5** :—Reading. **5.30** :—Two One Act Plays (Tschaye):—(a) The Proposal; (b) The Wedding. **6.30** :—Weather for Agriculturists. **6.32** (from Gleiwitz) :—Talk. **6.50** :—Talk on the Theatre. **7.20** :—Weather. **7.22** :—Talk for Workers. **7.45-11.30** :—See Berlin (Witzleben).

BRUNN (342m.), 2.4kw.—6 a.m. :—See Bratislava. **9** :—See Prague. **9.30** :—Talk. **10** :—See Prague. **11** :—Programme from Bratislava. **3** :—Orchestral Concert: Overture No. 5 (Bloch); Songs and Dances (Leopold): Nos. 6 and 8 from Poetic Moods, Op. 85 (Dvorak); Selection from The Secret (Smetana). **4.30** :—See Prague. **5** :—German Transmission, Airs and Songs. **6.40** :—See Prague. **6.45** :—Children. **6** :—The Red Crawfish. Humorous Sketch (Rubes), arranged for Broadcasting by Tonder. **6.45** :—See Prague. **9.55** :—News and Theatre Review.

BRUSSELS (508.5m.), 1kw :—5 :—Dance Music. **6** :—Trio Concert. **6.30** :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—Le Journal Parle. **8.15** :—Orchestral Concert. :—Selections from Herodiade (Massenet): (a) Prelude, (b) Marche Sainte (c) Song, Vision fugitive, (d) Dance sacrée, (e) Song, Air de la prison, (f) Ballet Music, (g) Interlude, Pieces for Orchestra (Op. 6) (Borck); Song from The Pearl Fishers (Bizet); Selection from Lohengrin (Wagner); Song, Scènes napolitaines (Mulder); Duet from the Pearl Fishers (Bizet); Dances (Moszkowski). **10.15** :—News.

BUDAPEST (550m.), 20kw.—8 a.m. :—News. **9** :—Sacred Music and Sermon from the University Church. **10.15** :—Evangelical service. **11.20** :—Time and Weather. Followed by Military Band Concert. **2.30** :—Agricultural Talk. **3** :—Musical Relay from the Jono Hulay Hall. **4.45** :—Hungarian Songs and Talks. **5.45** :—Sports Results. **6** :—Concert by the Beli Radio Tzigane Orchestra. **7.15** :—Literary Reading. **7.40** :—Orchestral Concert from the Works of Johann Strauss. **9.15** :—Gramophone Concert.

COPENHAGEN (281m.), 1kw., and KALUNDBORG (1,153m.), 7kw.—9 a.m. :—Divine Service from the Aalborg Cathedral. **10.30** :—Meteorological Report. **10.45** :—News. **11** :—Town Hall Concert. **12** :—Instrumental Concert. **12 (noon)** :—French Talk on Voltaire. **12.20** :—German Folk Songs and Recitations. **12.40** :—English Talk. **1** :—Divine Service from the Copenhagen Cathedral. **2.30** :—Orchestral Concert, with Pianoforte Solo. **4.30** :—Children. **5** :—Town Hall Chimes. **5.50** :—Weather and News. **6.10**:—Time and Sports Notes. **6.15** :—Talk. **7** :—Town Hall Chimes. **7.2** :—Programme of Hungarian Literature and Music. Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2 (Liszt); Hungarian Dances in G minor, F major, and D major (Brahms). **8.18** :—Concert of Danish Songs from the works of Leopold Rosenfeld. **8.35** :—Instrumental Concert. **9.45** :—Dance Music. **11** :—(In the interval) Town Hall Chimes.

FRANKFURT (390m.), 3kw., and CASSEL (246m.), 6 p.m. :—See Hamburg. **8** :—Evangelical Recital. **9.30** :—Talk on Winter Sports. **10** :—Talk. **10.30** :—Time. **11** :—(From Cassel) Gramophone Concert. **12 (noon)** :—Talks. **12.10** :—Choral Concert. **1** :—See Stuttgart. **2** :—Robsleigh Championship, relayed from Caux. **2.30** :—Talks. **3.30** :—See Stuttgart. **4.30** :—Talks. **5** :—Programme arranged by the Frankfurter Zeitung. **5.30** :—Sports Results. **6.30-11.30** :—See Stuttgart. **In** the interval at **9.15** :—News.

HAMBURG—Call ha (in Morse) (372m., 3kw., and BREMEN (319m., 1.8kw.); FLENSBURG (218m.); HANOVER (360m., 4.5kw.); KIEL (246m.). :—Weather and Concert from the Liter Westphalia. **7.15** :—Time, Weather, News and Programme Announcements. **7.40** :—Talk on Tropical Hygiene. **8** :—Symphony Concert. **9.30** :—Divine Service in Low German. **9.55** :—Divine Service, relayed from the University Church. **10.30**:—Organ Recital. **11.30**:—Time and Weather. **11.45**:—Dance Music. **12.5** :—Concert. **1** :—Children. **2** :—Orchestral Concert. **3** :—Reminiscences of a World Correspondent. **5.30** :—Time and Weather. **5.45** :—Musical Concert. **5.15** :—Gramophone Cabaret. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Die Fledermaus, Operetta in Three Acts (Johann Strauss). **9.30** :—Talks, News, Weather, Political and Miscellaneous Announcements. **9.50** :—Time Signal. **10** :—Dance Music.

HILVERSUM (1,071m., 6.5kw.—8.40 a.m. :—Gramophone Records. **9.20** :—Talks. **9.55** :—Gramophone Records. **10** :—Divine Service. **11.10** :—Talk. **12.25** :—Octet Concert. **1.40** :—Weekly Talk on Books. **2.10** :—Concert from the Concert Hall, Amsterdam. **4** :—Gramophone Records and News Notes. **4.40** :—V.A.R.A. Weekly Report. **4.55** :—Children. **5.40** :—Orchestral Concert. Overture, Die schone Galathee (Suppé); (a) Ave Maria (Schubert), (b) Serenade (Schubert), from the Opera (Dixon); Selection from The Geisha (Jones). **7.10** :—Performance of a Play. **7.40** :—Time; News, and Sports Notes. **7.55** :—Bastien und Bastienne—Opera (Mozart). **8.40** :—Concert. Fandango (Soler); Variations on Russian Music (Bernhards); Waltz, Ettincelles (Waldteufel); 81 vous Tavioz compris (Denza); Serenade (Toselli). **10.40** :—Gramophone Records.

HUIZEN (1,071m.), 5kw.—8.5 a.m. :—Divine Service. **9.35**:—Chimes. **9.40** :—Mass from the Carmelite Church at Oss. **11.10** :—Gramophone Records. **12** :—Trio Concert. **1.10** :—Talk. **2** :—Organ and Vocal Soloist Concert. **4.10** :—Programme for Hospitals. **5.30** :—Divine Service from the Reformed Church at The Hague. **7.10** :—Time; News, and Report. **7.35** :—Orchestral Concert. **8** :—Orchestral Concert. Overture, Im Frühling (Goldmark); Larghetto (from the Second Symphony (Beethoven); Minuet from the Third Symphony in E flat major (Haydn); Selection from Faust (Gounod); Overture, The Black Domino (Auber); Waltz, Les Patineurs and Blue Danube (Strauss). **9.10** (in the interval) :—News. **10.25** :—Epilogue by the Choir.

LAHTI (1,800m.), 40kw., and HELSINGFORS (221m.), 1.5kw.—6.15 :—Time and Weather. **6.55** :—Dance Music. **7.45** :—News in Finnish and Swedish. **8.15** :—Dance Music.

LANGENBERG (472.4m.), 15kw., and AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (453m.); COLOGNE (227m.); MUNSTER (234m.).—12.5 :—Orchestral Concert. **1.40** :—Hints for the Housewife. **2** :—Children. **2.45** :—Talk. **3.10** :—Talk for the Woman Worker. **3.40** :—Industrial Lecture. **4.5** :—English Lesson. **4.30** :—Chamber Music by the Station String Trio—Divertimento (Mozart); Baritone Solos (Schubert):—(a) Three Songs from William Meister; (b) Gruppe aus dem Tartarus; Adagio and Rondo for Pianoforte Quartet (Schubert); Baritone Solos (Schumann) :—(a) Ich wandre nicht; (b) Sonntags am Rhein; (c) Mit Myrthen und Rosen; (d) Wohlauf noch getrunken. **5.30** :—Legal Talk. **5.55** :—Wireless Notes. :—Economic Notes, Weather, and Sports Notes. **6.15** :—Talk for Workers. **6.40** :—Architectural Talk. **7** :—Variety Programme, followed by News, Sports Notes, and Orchestral and Dance Music.

LEIPZIG (365m.), 3kw., and DRESDEN (319m.).—3.30 :—Orchestral Concert of French Operetta Music. **5** :—Wireless Technical Talk. **5.20** :—Weather and Time. **5.25** :—Talk on Labour Intelligence. **6** :—Technical Talk. **6.30** :—Mandoline Records. **7.30** :—Recital by Tritsch-Tratsch, Play (Kunge). **9** :—Time, Weather, News, Sports Notes, Announcements, and Dance Notes, followed by Dance Music from Berlin (Witzleben).

MADRID (Union Radio)—Call EAJ7 (424m.), 3kw.—2 :—Chimes, and Time Signal. **3.25** :—News. **10** :—Chimes, Time, Musical Comedy Selection and News.

MILAN—Call 1MI (501m.), 7kw.—9.15 a.m. :—Agricultural Report. **7.10** :—News. **7.20** :—Variety Items. **7.30** :—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Relay of an Opera from the Scala Theatre. Talk in the first Interval. **10.30** :—News.

MUNICH (533m.), 1.5kw., and AUGSBURG (560m.), KAISERSLAUTERN (276m.), NUREMBERG (236m.).—4.40 :—Organ Recital. **5.15** :—Labour Market Report. **5.30** :—Talk. **6** :—Programme arranged by the Munich Zither and Guitar Club—Festival March, Zug der Nibelungen (Schmidt); Mazurka, Goldene Heimat (Schmidt); Intermezzo, Kolumbine (Eilenberg); Concert Waltz, Traute Sorgen (Fischer). **6.30** :—Wireless Talk and Notices. **6.45** :—Variety Programme of Vocal and Instrumental Artists. **8** :—Concert—Selections from Sketches. **9.20** :—News. **9.45** :—Dance Music. **10** (in the interval) :—Wireless Interlude.

NAPLES—Call INA (331.4m.), 1.5kw.—7.30 :—Sports Notes. News. Government Report. Press Review and Harbour Notes. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Programme from the San Carlo Royal Theatre. In the interval, Sports Notes. **9.50** :—News. Calendar and Programme Announcements.

OSLO (493m., 60kw., and FREDRIKSSTAD (385m., HAMAR (376m., NOTODDEN (445m., PORSGRUND (453m., RJUKAN (445m.).—9.50 a.m. :—Chimes and Divine Service from the Garrison Church. **1** :—Military Band Concert from Oslo Castle. **4** :—Orchestral Concert from the Ulven Restaurant. **5** :—Talk on Paris. **5.30** :—Concert by a Saxophone Quintet. **6.15** :—Weather and News. **6.30** :—Talk. **7** :—Time Signal. **7.2** :—Orchestral Concert; Overture, Oberon (Weber); Selection from La Tosca (Puccini); Aria from Samson and Delilah (Saint-Saëns); Valse brillante (Chopin); Prelude in G minor (Rachmaninoff). **8** :—Recitations. **8.30** :—Weather and News. **8.50** :—Topical Talk. **9.5** :—Popular Scandinavian Music for Two Violins. **9.35** :—Dance Records.

PARIS (Eiffel Tower)—Call FL (1,445m.), 12kw. 9.30 a.m. :—Time Signal (2,650m.). **10** :—Concert. **7.10** :—Meteorological Report. **7.20** :—Le Journal Parle. **7.45** :—Concert.

PARIS (Radio Paris)—Call CFR (1,725m.), 12kw.—8 a.m. :—News and Press Review. **8.30** :—Physical Culture Lesson. **12 (noon)** :—Religious Address followed by Concert of Sacred Music. **12.45** :—News. **1** :—Gramophone Concert; in the Interval, Billboquet in the Garage. **2** :—Gramophone Records. **3** :—Concert. **5** :—The Five o'clock Tea Music. In the Interval, News. **6** :—Horticultural Report and Racing Results. **6.30** :—Gramophone Concert. **7** :—Economic and Social Notes and News. **7.15** :—Gramophone Records. **7.30** :—Radio-Paris Guignol. **8** :—Radio-Paris Café Concert—Ma chère maison (Daloraze); Selection (Lhullier); Les regrets de la grisette (André); Princesse et Troubadour (Zimmermann); Tu ne croiras pas ça (Graf); Légende des bois bleus (Christine); In the intervals at **8.30** :—Sports Review, and at **9.15** :—Press Review, News, and Time. **10** :—Concert from the Grosvenor House Hotel.

PRAGUE (487m., 5kw.—8 a.m. :—Programme from Bratislava. **9** :—Agricultural Report. **9.30** :—Programme from Brünn. **10** :—Rudolf Kazel Recital. **11** :—Chimes and Time. **11.5** :—Programme from Bratislava. **12.30** :—Talk. **12.40** :—Talk. **3** :—Programme from Brünn. **4.30** :—Talk. **5** :—German Transmission; News, followed by Talk. **5.40** :—Sports Notes. **6** :—Brass Band Concert. **6.45** :—Introductory Talk to the following transmission. **7** :—Symphony Concert from the Smetana Hall—Symphony in C major, op. 10 (Jirak); Concerto for Violin (Eldky); Scherzo (Marak); in the interval, Talk. **9** :—Time, News, and Sports Notes. **9.15** :—Orchestral Concert from the Café Lloyd. **9.55** :—News, Theatre Review, and Programme Announcements. **10** :—Time Signal.

ROME—Call 1RO (441m., 50kw.—9 a.m. :—Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Sacred Music. **9.45** :—Sports Notes and Amusement Guide. **12** :—Quintet Concert. **3** :—Symphony Concert. **7.15** :—News, Sports Notes, and Press Review. **8** :—Time Signal. **8.7** :—Thais, opera in three acts (Massenet); in the intervals, Reading of Short Stories and Fashion Review. News after the programme.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,345m., 30kw., BODEN (1,200m., GOTEBORG (322m., HORBY (257m., OSTERSUND (770m., SUNDSVALL (542m.).—9.30 a.m. :—Topical Talk. **10** :—Divine Service. **11.45** :—Meteorological Report. **1** :—Symphony Concert, relayed from Gavle (204m.). :—Serenade in D major (Brahms); Concerto for Violin and Orchestra in A major (Sibelius); Symphony in D minor (Haydn). **3.30** :—Children. **4.30** :—Reading. **4.58** :—Chimes. **5** :—Divine Service from St. Peter's Church. **6.15** :—Talk. **6.45** :—A Play, relayed from Götelorg. **7.15** :—Military Band Concert. **8.15** :—News and Weather. **8.40** :—Running Commentary on the Boxing Match, Sweden v. Norway, at Oslo. After the programme, Dance Music.

STUTTGART (360m.), 3kw., and FREIBURG (570m.).—7.15 a.m. :—Morning Gymnastics. **9.45** :—Opening of the German National Vocational Competition. **10** :—Instrumental Concert, with Recitations and Address. **11** :—Vocal Concert. **12** :—Gramophone Concert. **1** :—Children. **2** :—Bobsleigh Championship, relayed from Caux. **2.30** :—Talk. **3** :—Orchestral Concert:—Overture, Alessandro Stradella (Flotow); Selection from Aida (Verdi); Tenor Solos (Grau):—(a) Im Kahn, (b) Jchannispacht); Selection from Ariadne on Naxos (R. Strauss). **5** :—Talk. **5.30** :—Sports Notes. **5.45** :—Reading. **6.30** :—Madrigal Concert of Folk Songs. **7.30** :—He and She, four dialogues of everyday life. **8** :—Orchestral Selections of European Music since Mozart's time. **9.15** :—News from Frankfurt, followed by Sports Notes from Stuttgart. **9.45** :—Dance Music.

TOULOUSE (Radiophonie du Midi) (391m.), 8kw.—1 :—Concert. **1.30** :—Market Prices, Weather, and News Bulletin. **5** :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—French History Talk. **6.25** :—Transmission of Pictures. **6.35** :—Dance Music. **6.50** :—Exchange Quotations. **7** :—Russian Songs. **7.15** :—News. **7.30** :—Dance Music. **8** :—Exchange Quotations. **8.15** :—Chansonnette Recital. **9** :—Concert, relayed from the Café des Americains. **11** :—North African News.

TURIN—Call ITO (291m.), 7kw.—8.45 a.m. :—English Language Lesson. **9.15** :—News. **9.30** :—Reading. **9.45** :—Sacred Music. **11.30** :—Concert. **2.30** :—Variety Programme. **3** :—Humorous Programme. **3.30** :—Quintet Concert. **5** :—Government Notes. **6.10** :—Sports Notes. **6.15** :—Concert. **7.15** :—News. **7.30**—Time Signal. **7.32** :—Les Cloches de Corneville, operetta in three acts (Planquette); Talks in the intervals. **10.30** :—News. After the programme, Dance Music.

VIENNA (516.3m.), 15kw., and GRAZ (352.9m.), INNSBRUCK (283.5m.), KLAGENFURT (453.2m., and LINZ (345.9m.).—9.30 a.m. :—Organ Recital. **10** :—Concert by the Vienna Symphony Orchestra. **2** :—Translation of Pictures. **2.30** :—Orchestral Concert. **4.25** :—Recital of Ballads. **4.55** :—String Quartet Selections of Chamber Music. **6.25** :—Travel Talk. **7** :—Time and Sports Notes. **7.5** :—Vienna-Salzburg, Wireless Play (Nezri), followed by Orchestral Concert.

OTHER FOREIGN STATIONS

The following stations will also broadcast various programmes, beginning at the times stated :—

KATOWICE (408.7m.), 10kw.—9.15 a.m.
KONIGSBERG (276m., 3kw.—7.45 a.m.
LAUSANNE—Call HB2 (680m., 1.5kw.—9 a.m.
LYONS (Radio Lyon) (290m., 1.5kw.—12 (noon).
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Call KDKA (306m., 25kw.—1.30 p.m. Programme relayed at intervals on 63m. and 25m. from 12 p.m.
SCHENECTADY, N.Y.—Call WGY (379.5m., 30kw.—11.45 a.m. Relayed by 2XAF on 31.48m. from 11 p.m., and by 2XAD on 19.56m. from 1 p.m.
WARSAW (1,411m., 10kw.—10.58 a.m.
ZAGREB (307m., 0.7kw.—11.30 a.m.
ZURICH (459m.), 0.65kw.—10 a.m.

SUNDAY PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting programmes for tomorrow, January 26, are as follows :—

LONDON—Call 2LO (842kc.) (356.3m.) and DAVENTRY—Call 5XX (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

During alternative programme tests between 2 p.m. and 2.50 p.m. London programme will be broadcast on **1,148kc. (261.3m.)**.

10.30 a.m. (5XX only) :—Time Signal from Greenwich; Weather. **2-2.50** :—Special Programme. **3** :—Church Cantata (No. 21) (Bach), My Spirit was in Heaviness, with Elsie Suddaby (soprano), Doris Owens (contralto), Tom Pickering (tenor), William Barrand (bass), the Wireless Chorus; John Field (oboe), Ambrose Gauntlett (violoncello), in the Interval, Talk on Literature and Art. Dance Music after the Programme. **10.10** :—News.

STOCKHOLM—Call SASA (436m.), 1.5kw., and MOTALA (1,345m., 30kw., BODEN (1,200m., GOTEBORG (322m., HORBY (257m., OSTERSUND (770m., SUNDSVALL (542m.).—5.30 :—Special Programme. **3** :—Church Cantata (No. 21) (Bach), My Spirit was in Heaviness, with Elsie Suddaby (soprano), Doris Owens (contralto), Tom Pickering (tenor), William Barrand (bass), the Wireless Chorus; John Field (oboe), Ambrose Gauntlett (violoncello), in the Interval, Talk on Literature and Art. Dance Music after the Programme. **10.10** :—News.

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Law Report, Jan. 24

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
£4,500 DAMAGES FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL
E. VAN WEYENBERGH v. BRITISH ACETATE SILK CORPORATION, LIMITED

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE ROWLATT)

HIS LORDSHIP gave judgment for the plaintiff for £4,500 in this action for damages for alleged wrongful dismissal which was brought by Mr. Emile Van Weyenbergh, of Finburgh-road, Stowmarket, Suffolk, against the British Acetate Silk Corporation, Limited, of London-wall, E.C.

The plaintiff's case was that by an agreement in writing contained in a letter dated May 15, 1928, written by Sir William Bulmer on behalf of the defendants to the plaintiff, and in a letter of the same date from the plaintiff to the defendants, it was agreed that the defendants should employ the plaintiff as chemist and viscose works manager at Stowmarket for five years from April 1, 1928, at a salary of £1,500 a year, which was to be increased to £2,000 a year when the viscose plant was in full operation. It was further agreed that he should receive £2,000 compensation for the loss of pension and other matters relating to his previous employment at Messrs. Courtauld's works at Calais, half of that sum being paid forthwith.

The plaintiff complained that by letter dated December 5, 1928, signed by Sir William Bulmer on behalf of the defendants, the latter wrongfully terminated the employment, summarily dismissed him and refused to pay him the salary after December 31.

The defendants said that, in breach of the agreement, the plaintiff had wilfully disobeyed their orders not to make any alterations in the artificial silk production process at the works, and that they were induced to make the agreement by the plaintiff warranting to them that he was reasonably competent to perform the service for which he was engaged, which he was not. The defendants counterclaimed £1,000, had and received by the plaintiff to their use, and damages in respect of loss and expense which, they said, had been incurred through the plaintiff's alleged misconduct and incompetence.

The plaintiff's reply was that, under the agreement, he was to have a free hand in getting the works to function properly and that the alterations which he made were necessary and a part of his duty.

Mr. G. D. Roberts and Mr. S. D'Arcy de Ferrars appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Trevor Hunter, K.C., and Mr. Wilfrid Price for the defendants.

HIS LORDSHIP found that the plaintiff was a thoroughly competent man for the post. In May, 1928, he was instructed not to make process alterations, but that became a dead letter. In November, 1928, there was a precise instruction to the same effect, and his Lordship thought that the plaintiff committed a breach of that a few days later, but that that did not justify his dismissal. Had he been reprimanded it would have been enough. In the circumstances the plaintiff was entitled to recover, and there would be judgment for him for £4,500, with costs.

A stay of execution was granted pending notice of appeal, the defendants to bring £1,500 into Court.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Peacock and Goddard, for Messrs. Acton, Marriott, and Simpson, Nottingham; Messrs. Herbert Smith and Co.

DRAMATIC ART SOCIETY: CLAIM TO EXEMPTION FROM RATING
RE ROYAL ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE TALBOT *and* MR. JUSTICE CHARLES)

A DIVISIONAL COURT granted a rule *nisi* for *mandamus* on the *ex parte* application of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art calling on the justices of Quarter Sessions for the County of London to hear and determine an application by the society made under the Scientific Societies Act, 1843. The society claimed that under that Act premises belonging to them were exempt from rating on the ground that they were a society instituted exclusively for the purposes of literature or one of the fine arts.

Sir Reginald Mitchell Banks, K.C., and Mr. Eric Sachs appeared in support of the rule.

SIR REGINALD MITCHELL BANKS referred to an affidavit of Sir Gerald du Maurier, president of the council of the society, and said that the fascinating question whether dramatic art was one of the fine arts would be determined if the rule were granted. The affidavit stated that by the Scientific Societies Act, 1843, land belonging to a body instituted exclusively for the purposes of the fine arts was exempt from rating. The Act provided that the rules and regulations of the society claiming exemption should be submitted to the Registrar of Friendly Societies, who could certify that the society making application was entitled to the benefit of the Act. A copy of the Registrar's certificate was then to be transmitted to the justices, who would automatically confirm it. If, however, the Registrar refused to certify, the applicant might proceed to Quarter Sessions and ask for an order that the rules should be filed despite the Registrar's refusal.

By the Local Government Act, 1888, the administrative business of Quarter Sessions was transferred to county councils, including the "administrative business" in respect of "the registration of rules of scientific societies."

In the present case the Registrar of Friendly Societies had refused his certificate on the ground that dramatic art was not a fine art, and on an application to Quarter Sessions the justices refused to have the society's documents submitted to them or to hear and determine the application, holding that the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888, had deprived them of jurisdiction.

Counsel submitted that the question was not one of registration of rules only, and that the entertaining of the submission and the hearing and determining of the application under the Scientific Societies Act was judicial and not administrative business, and was, therefore, a matter proper for the justices.

THE COURT, as stated, granted the rule.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Charles Russell and Co.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
DECREE NISI FOR A MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
BLYTHE v. BLYTHE AND DARBYSHIRE

(*Before* MR. JUSTICE HILL)

HIS LORDSHIP pronounced a decree *nisi* in this suit in which Mr. Frederick Edward Fernley Blythe, a manufacturing chemist, of St. James-street, W., sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Phyllis Mary Blythe, *née* Fawcett, on the ground of her adultery in July, 1928, at the Palace Hotel, Birkdale, Lancashire, with Mr. Robert Darbyshire.

By their answers the respondent and co-respondent denied the charges.

The marriage took place on January 29, 1927, at the Kensington Register Office.

Mr. T. Bucknill and Mr. F. L. C. Hodson appeared for the petitioner; Mr. G. Tyndale for the respondent; and Mr. E. Rowson for the co-respondent.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE HILL, in giving judgment, said that he had to decide whether the respondent and co-respondent had been guilty of adultery or had merely behaved with a reckless disregard of their reputations. The evidence displayed a very sorry sight of drinking and philandering. Though the co-respondent was engaged to be married, it was admitted that it did not prevent him from spending a great deal of time with the respondent and kissing her. She was no baby; for she was 33 years old when she married the petitioner in 1927. But she was obviously lacking in self-control, and got excited when in drink.

Reviewing the circumstances of her association with the co-respondent, his LORDSHIP referred to an incident one night when she spent about an hour and a half with the co-respondent on a flat roof of the hotel.

After considering the evidence, he said he had come to the conclusion that the respondent and co-respondent had committed adultery.

He granted a decree *nisi*, with costs against the co-respondent.

Mr. BUCKNILL said that the petitioner would make the respondent an adequate allowance while she behaved herself.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Brown, Turner, Compton Carr and Co.; Mr. F. J. Thatchwall, for Messrs. Cook and Talbot, Southport; Messrs. Slaughter, Colegrave, and Cockshutt, for Messrs. Roscoe and Kelly, Preston.

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE

The Right Hon. Anthony Brutus Babington, K.C., M.P., Attorney-General for Northern Ireland, has been elected an Honorary Bencher of the Middle Temple.

SENTENCES IN HATRY CASE

MAXIMUM TERM FOR HATRY

JUDGE'S STERN COMMENTS

All the defendants withdrew their pleas of "Not Guilty" and pleaded "Guilty" yesterday in the trial before Mr. Justice Avory at the Central Criminal Court in which Clarence Charles Hatry, 40, described as a company director, was charged with conspiring with John Gialdini and other persons unknown to forge and utter valuable securities purporting to be bearer scrip certificates relating to part of the authorized issue of Borough of Swindon Four-and-Three-quarter per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1949-1959, City of Gloucester Four-and-Three-quarter per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1949-1959, and Wakefield Corporation Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Redeemable Stock, 1949-1959.

Hatry was also charged with forging and uttering scrip certificates purporting to be certificates relating to the stocks mentioned. He was further charged with conspiring to defraud and with causing, by false pretences with intent to defraud, large sums of money and valuable securities to be paid or delivered by various companies, firms, and persons to Austin Friars Trust, Limited, and other companies.

With him were charged Edmund Daniels, 32, director; Albert Edward Tabor, 36, director; and John Graham Goodfellow Dixon, 37, director. The charges against these defendants were the same as those against Hatry.

After speeches had been made in mitigation of sentence, his Lordship passed the following sentences:—

Hatry	..	14 years' penal servitude
Daniels	..	7 years' penal servitude
Tabor	..	3 years' penal servitude
Dixon	..	5 years' penal servitude

Sentences in respect of later counts in the main indictment and in respect of a second indictment were also passed, to run concurrently with the sentences above stated.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), Mr. H. M. Giveen, Mr. H. D. Roome, and Mr. G. B. McClure appeared to prosecute. The defendants were represented by the following counsel:—For Hatry: Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., and Mr. St. John Hutchinson; for Daniels: Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. C. Humphreys; for Dixon: Mr. Cecil Whiteley, K.C., and Mr. W. Frampton; for Tabor: Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., and Mr. Russell Vick.

AMENDMENT OF PLEAS

When his Lordship took his seat on the Bench, Mr. BIRKETT rose and stated that, since the adjournment on Thursday night, he and Mr. St. John Hutchinson had had an opportunity of considering the position in all its bearings. Many matters had had to be borne in mind and they had received the most anxious and prolonged consideration. As a result they had tendered certain advice to Mr. Hatry, who now desired, fully realizing the nature of the advice which had been given to him and the responsibility which it entailed, to ask permission to withdraw his plea of "Not Guilty" and to substitute a plea of "Guilty" to all the counts in the indictment.

Hatry then pleaded "Guilty."

Counsel appearing for the other defendants said that they had tendered similar advice to their clients.

Daniels, Tabor, and Dixon then pleaded "Guilty."

At the direction of MR. JUSTICE AVORY, the jury returned a verdict of *Guilty* against all the defendants.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL asked that a second indictment which had been filed against the defendants should be proceeded with. Perhaps he was straining his credulity, he said, but, although Tabor did take some part in the matters set out in the second indictment, he felt that it was perhaps just possible that he did not know that the shares with which the indictment was concerned were false. He did not, therefore, propose to offer any evidence on that indictment against Tabor. With regard to the third indictment, he asked that it should be allowed to remain on the file of the Court.

The defendants were then arraigned on the second indictment, which charged them in the first count with conspiring with John Gialdini and other persons unknown to defraud such persons as might be induced to advance moneys on loan, or to give credit to, Austin Friars Trust, Limited, Corporation and General Securities, Limited, Dundee Trust, Limited, and Oak Investment Corporation, Limited. In a further 11 counts the defendants were charged with causing, by false pretences, with intent to defraud, large sums of money and valuable securities to be paid or delivered by various companies, firms, and persons to companies in the Hatry group.

Hatry, Daniels, and Dixon pleaded "Not Guilty" to the conspiracy count, "Guilty" to counts two to six inclusive, and "Not Guilty" to the rest of the indictment.

Tabor pleaded "Not Guilty," and, no evidence being offered against him, he was formally *Acquitted* by the jury.

BOGUS DRAPERY TRUST TRANSFERS

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he was content with the pleas of "Guilty" to counts two to six inclusive. He asked that the other counts should remain on the file. Serious as had been the charges contained in the first indictment, those in the second indictment were no less serious. Counts two to six related to dealings with what purported to be shares in Drapery Trust, Limited. It appeared that Hatry, Daniels, and Dixon had been desirous of raising money for what had become known as their steel venture, a scheme which, had it gone through, would have brought them very large profits, but which, in fact, had broken down. It was a matter of not much mitigation that the defendants did not make money, but had even lost the money which they had had.

The method which they adopted was the simple one of purporting to sell shares which they had not got. Drapery Trust, Limited, was staffed by Secretarial Services, Limited, one of the Hatry companies. Hatry was chairman of Secretarial Services, Limited, Daniels was a director, and Dixon, who was also the secretary of Drapery Trust, Limited, was the managing director. Transfers of shares in Drapery Trust, Limited, were certified by employees of Secretarial Services, Limited, although the latter had had no certificates deposited against the transfers. The true certificates, to which the bogus transfers related, were in the hands of holders outside. In one case, blocks of shares to which the defendants had no title were transferred to two different persons. The amount raised by the false transfer of shares in Drapery Trust, Limited, was £366,000.

Counts 7 to 12 of the indictment related to transactions in connexion with shares in Associated Automatic Machine Corporation, Limited. He (the Attorney-General) had been influenced in deciding not to proceed on those charges by the fact that he had little doubt, with regard to those matters, that Gialdini was at any rate largely responsible. As had been stated, Gialdini had gone to Italy.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY.—He is not now expected to return? (Laughter.)

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL.—No; but I cannot think that the Italian authorities will view his presence in Italy with any particular pleasure.

Counsel went on to say that £293,000 was obtained by irregular dealings in the shares of Associated Automatic Machine Corporation, Limited. That made a total of nearly £700,000 which was raised by irregular dealings in the shares of the two companies.

"It is no part of my duty to emphasize this case against these men," said the ATTORNEY-GENERAL. "It does not, indeed, need any emphasizing. As I have already said, more serious than the actual amount involved in the two indictments, enormous though those sums are, is the blow which has been dealt to confidence. It is difficult to conceive, in a difficult time, four men who have made the restoration of prosperity more difficult than the men who are standing in the dock."

HATRY'S LIEUTENANT

"Tabor and Dixon are in a somewhat different position from the others. There seems to be no doubt that Hatry was the prime mover, and that in Daniels he found a capable lieutenant, who carried through, over a long period of time, these frauds and forgeries which have involved the public in these very serious financial losses.

"I venture to think that there is only one thing that can be said for them, and that is that, since September 20, they have given what help they could to repair the damage which they have done."

SPEECH FOR HATRY
GIALDINI BLAMED FOR SCRIP FORGERY SCHEME

Mr. BIRKETT then addressed his Lordship on behalf of Hatry. He said that the gravity of the offences to which Hatry had pleaded "Guilty" was recognized to the full. Hatry realized that the foundations of security and confidence in the commercial world had been gravely injured and that a blow had been struck at the integrity of public credit and private dealing. Perhaps the greatest punishment that Hatry would have to bear, though never had it been his desire or his intention, was that that last thing might be said of him with truth and force in consequence of unforeseen things that had occurred.

No one of his (counsel's) words would be used to justify the duplication of stock, the fabrication of stock, the misuse of securities, and all the subterfuges which any conduct of that kind must inevitably render necessary. But, even so, circumstances and motives might play a very important part in deciding the punishment which ought to be meted out.

Almost every word that had been given in evidence supported the view that the transactions with which they had been dealing were intended to be merely temporary. They could not, indeed, be otherwise. It was, for instance, quite clear, in the case of the fabricating of the corporation stock, that sooner or later, unless the date of registration could be postponed, discovery was certain. That was all-important on the question of the intention with which the thing was done. It was in that sense that Hatry had told Sir Gilbert Garnsey and the committing magistrate that he had had no intention to defraud.

Hatry did not attempt to defend what he had done, but he said that, when he did it, the circumstances were such that he thought that it would be only temporary. He did it in a moment of great and overwhelming temptation, when great projects and great enterprises seemed near fulfilment, and it appeared that by taking that wrong step, it would be possible to avert a disaster which would bring on many thousands of innocent people a loss that they could hardly bear. It was at a moment when failure was never envisaged that the fatal step was taken.

If failure came, as it did, it was not to be paid for by any coin. It was to be paid for in suffering and lifelong regret which no words could adequately express. Hatry had hoped that, by doing a great wrong, he would do a great right.

Since September 19, when Hatry disclosed his position to Sir Gilbert Garnsey, his name had been in continuous prominence. Around his name had been placed many matters which ought never to have been placed there at all.

It had been said that the disaster had resulted in a deficiency of £13,500,000. It would appear to be quite plain that, when the decision was taken to duplicate stock, dreadful failure seemed almost certain. Was it not a matter of the highest possible significance that, if Hatry had said: "Failure, I must confess. Disaster of this magnitude, I must confess. The suffering and loss of countless people, I must endure," he would have gone through without being a criminal? When the figure of £13,500,000 was introduced, it was important that it should be pointed out that there were two ways in which the matter could be viewed. That was the extent of the disaster when it came. Had it come earlier, it might have been greater, but Hatry would have gone a free man.

FACING THE MUSIC

Hatry had said: "When I saw that matters were getting serious I ventured every penny which I possessed, my reputation, and, may be, my liberty, to avert what I knew would otherwise be a terrible crash. I took grave personal risks, whereas I could so easily have let things go and walked away, a free man. The loss would have fallen on thousands of shareholders all over the country instead of, as now, on a comparatively limited number. And now, having taken those risks, I am irretrievably ruined."

The figure of £13,500,000 ought strictly to be reduced; but, whatever the figure was, the pith of the position was that, without the scheme which had been formed, a terrible disaster would have occurred, but with the vital distinction that Hatry, instead of sitting in the dock, would have been outside the machinery of the criminal law.

Referring to the extent of the loss which had fallen, or would fall, on the ordinary members of the investing public, counsel said that half the £1,500,000 which had been mentioned was held by banks, brokers, or financial houses.

MR. JUSTICE AVORY.—Are banks and the others not to be included in the general public?

Mr. BIRKETT.—They are. I should never contend that any fraud was less wrong because rich people were defrauded; but it is of the greatest importance to recognize that, when you are dealing with the outside public, you are dealing with people who lack special knowledge and safeguards, but that banks and other financial houses have that special knowledge and those safeguards.

It was important, continued counsel, to remember that Sir Gilbert Garnsey had said that the failure had coincided with a period of the greatest depression in share values.

Before June, 1929, although every man might be open to criticism, and especially those who moved in financial circles, touching powerful interests every day, no man could rightly accuse Hatry of having committed any irregularity or crime. His record, although it might be criticized from a financial point of view here and there, was such that no one could say that one single matter could be brought to his dishonour.

In 1920 he voluntarily took over the liabilities of Commercial Corporation of London, Limited, Austin Friars Trust, Limited, was started with the hope that those liabilities would soon be wiped out. Failure to do that placed on the Trust a burden which it was difficult to carry. Hatry sacrificed his personal fortune that other people might not suffer.

LIMITING AREA OF LOSS

When, because of matters which were not relevant, Glasgow Bonding Company, Limited, became in such a position that it was obvious that the hopes which had been entertained with regard to it would not be fulfilled, the public issue of the Preference shares was bought back, although Hatry was not responsible for the failure. Hatry took up the attitude that he would not have his name associated with a failure in which innocent people would suffer. The whole of his record, investigated from any angle and from any point of view, had got the redeeming quality of his wish to do all in his power to limit the area of loss which might be occasioned through any action of his.

With regard to the Drapery Trust, Limited, no promotion profit was taken, although it would have been quite justifiable, because Hatry wished it to have every opportunity of achieving the success which it deserved.

"What he did in 1929," declared Mr. Birkett, "was quixotic, foolish, mad; yet the redeeming quality which permeates it through and through is, that it was done so that—and it had almost become an obsession when a company with which his name was associated was concerned—innocent people should not suffer loss."

Five million shares in Photomaton Corporation, Limited, were bought by Austin Friars Trust, Limited, to support the market. If that had not been done, the introduction of spurious issues which had come into being because of the success of the Photomaton Corporation would have brought Photomaton shares below their intrinsic value, and millions of people who held those shares would have suffered.

Before 1929 Hatry's record was one of successful flotations, of confidence of esteem. It would be unjust to say that what occurred in June, 1929, was a reckless gamble to recover losses. In 1928 the Hatry companies had made a profit of over £1,000,000, and the creation of Steel Industries of Great Britain, Limited, had been admitted to be a fine conception, a bargain, and a self-financing proposition.

It seemed hard for the Crown to say that the fact that not a penny had gone into Hatry's pocket was not a matter of mitigation. If it could be shown that the motive for wrongdoing was not sordid, or petty, or, above all, personal gain, full weight should be given to it. And when one found, not merely that Hatry had not had a penny, but also that he had depleted himself of all his possessions, that was a matter which was most material.

Was it not abundantly plain that when, on September 19, Hatry went to Sir Gilbert Garnsey, as he had been to certain banks previously, and said, "I am in your hands," no other step could be taken to avert disaster? He told Sir Gilbert Garnsey that the main purpose of his going to see him was to limit the area of the loss. The Attorney-General had said that the case was unprecedented. It was also unprecedented, in a case of that magnitude and nature, where the evidence against a man would be difficult to ascertain, for him to go to someone and say: "I put myself in your hands. If you think it right, I will go forthwith to the police."

The charges against Hatry were formulated wholly on the information which he gave, and without which the prosecution must have been long delayed. The help which he had given on every conceivable occasion could not be better described than it had been by Sir Gilbert Garnsey. "For a man situated as Hatry was," said counsel, "to have to make the statements which he did was to drink of the cup of humiliation and to taste its bitterness to a degree which it is difficult to portray." But he did it to limit the loss, and in that he succeeded.

MEETING AT HATRY'S HOUSE

Hatry had particularly wished, said Mr. Birkett, that his position with regard to his co-defendants should be made quite plain. In his desire to do everything that was right and just, he wished to repeat that he was primarily responsible. The companies were Hatry companies. Hatry's was the dominating—nay, the autocratic—mind with regard to those companies. The main constructive ideas were contributed by him. He had been referred to as a brilliant man with a brilliant mind, and he wished his counsel to say, now that he had nothing to hope for and everything of value was lost, that his punishment would be greater if punishment fell on those with whom he was associated which they ought not to bear. He was the head and front of the companies. He was the head and front of the offences.

Counsel then described a momentous meeting at Hatry's house on Sunday, June 23. On that day, he explained, the date was drawing near when the security holders of the companies whose securities were to be taken over by Steel Industries of Great Britain, Limited, would have to be paid some millions of money. On the previous day it had been found that certain negotiations for the raising of the money were in jeopardy.

On the Sunday there was a meeting at Hatry's house. It was distasteful to refer to a co-defendant who was not there and who could not speak for himself, but it was necessary to say that Gialdini was there. Gialdini was the prime figure in connexion with Stock Exchange dealings on behalf of Dundee Trust, Limited. Hatry had asked the other defendants to tell them what they did not know—those vital negotiations were in jeopardy.

The position was debated and discussed. The men were harassed and overworked. They were not completely possessed or normal. Hatry said that the situation could be saved, but that it would take some little time to raise the money. Gialdini said that it could not be raised and then he inquired about the stock.

"That was the first suggestion," said counsel. "Hatry, blinded to the enormity of what was suggested—the fabrication of stock—by the high promise of the enterprises in which they were engaged, agreed. Protests made by the other men were brushed aside. Hatry assured them that there was no thought of failure and that he would go down to the country that night to complete the negotiations.

"Those negotiations that night in the country were successful," said Mr. Birkett slowly. "The things that it had been agreed should be done were done. But they were done too late. Hatry had told the others that the duplicated stock would be redeemed immediately; but it could not be.

GIALDINI'S SUICIDE THREAT

"Hatry instructs me to say that on that night, when Gialdini had described how the crash might come, he (Gialdini) dramatically added that, unless the course which he had suggested were taken, he would blow his brains out in that house." That dramatic action, at that moment, might well have been the turning point.

"It is no good my saying to your Lordship that many people near and dear to Mr. Hatry will suffer in consequence of that tragic and fateful decision," said Mr. Birkett in conclusion. "In a very true sense no punishment which your Lordship can inflict on Hatry can fill the cup of suffering from which he has most bitterly to drink more full than it now is. He has been four months in prison with time to think, to brood, to reflect, to see what might have been and what is.

"I do not purport to enter on your Lordship's domain of inflicting punishment, but I do submit that the sentence which you will impose should not be one which would utterly crush this man. The considerations of public duty, the vindication of the law, the true administration of justice are matters for you, but I submit that perhaps the greatest attribute of the administration of the law is a due seasoning of mercy.

"The appeal I make is that you should impose such a sentence as will vindicate the law and will make it manifest that no interference with the integrity of credit will be permitted; but a sentence which, by reason of its elements of seasoned mercy, will not crush, or break, or destroy, but will permit Mr. Hatry to maintain the hope—which is the last earthly thing he has—that one day he may live to redeem that career which has been so finally and tragically shattered."

PLEA FOR DANIELS

SIR HENRY CURTIS BENNETT, addressing the Court in mitigation of sentence on behalf of Daniels, said that it would not be right for him to repeat a great many of the arguments that had been so eloquently dealt with by Mr. Birkett, but there were several matters which affected the case of Daniels as distinct from that of Hatry. "It would be ungracious," continued counsel, "if I did not express Mr. Daniels's appreciation of the way in which Mr. Hatry had accepted responsibility."

Daniels, now 32 years of age, was at the end of 1918 a bank clerk, but was subsequently raised to an assistant manager, and came into contact with Hatry at the time when the Commercial Bank of London was in existence. By the end of 1920 he was appointed manager of that bank at a salary of £700 a year. He held that position until that bank went into liquidation, when he was appointed manager under the liquidator at a salary of £400.

It was not until 1925 that Daniels first of all began to work with Hatry, and from that time up to September 19, 1929, he was generally engaged in the Hatry group of companies. When the question of individual responsibility was being considered, it was of the highest importance that the amount of payment received by Daniels during the five years should be borne in mind. The total sum received by him as salary was £17,053, and he received in director's fees £1,969. It was thus quite clear that during the whole of that period he was working on a salary plus a small amount of director's fees.

He (counsel) desired to associate himself to the fullest with what Mr. Birkett had said when he stated that up to June, 1929, nothing could be said against the honesty of any of the defendants. At the meeting at Hatry's house on June 23 it was only after Gialdini's threat of what he was going to do unless some step were taken to save the inevitable crash that Daniels, after protest, agreed.

At the time that agreement was entered into, continued counsel, all the four men were under great stress. They did not desire to enter into an agreement to defraud, but to save a position which they thought could be saved in a short period of time. When they went to the authorities it was with the hope that even then they might be able to save a great number of people who might be affected by the crash.

Not only had Daniels not made a penny piece out of the frauds, but he had, during 1928 and 1929, put £128,000 of his own money into the companies. For that £128,000 he only received securities amounting to £50,000; while £88,000 of the £128,000 was borrowed by him on his own good name and security from a bank which was now suing him for that amount. The other £40,000 was money which he had made legitimately outside any companies in the Hatry group.

Counsel pleaded that there were extenuating circumstances in Daniels's case, and he asked his Lordship to deal with him in a way which would enable him to start again at the end of his sentence without crushing and beating out of him all future hope in the life that was before him.

Mr. ROLAND OLIVER, on behalf of Tabor, pointed out that when four persons combined together to commit a crime, although in the eye of the law they were all guilty, no matter how much one had led and another been led, a difference might be made when it came to the sentence. Tabor, he pointed out, was, on the testimony of those outside the office at Pinners' Hall, in quite a junior position. He had no grasp or idea of the true financial position of those companies. The suggestion made on June 23 came to him as an absolute bolt from the blue, and called forth from him long and repeated protests. He was overborne, however, and he reluctantly consented. In the earlier transactions Tabor took no part at all, and, with regard to the using of the Swindon and Gloucester scrip, he did nothing at all until the middle of July. By that time matters had progressed to a stage in which they were, of course, beyond control.

DIXON'S CAREER

Mr. WHITELEY, for Dixon, said that he was in a different position from any of the other three defendants. At the early age of 15 he started life in the City as an office boy at 8s. a week. He came into contact with Hatry at the end of 1919 or the beginning of 1920, and in the latter year became assistant secretary in the secretarial and registration department at £500 a year. Secretarial Services, Limited, to which he was appointed secretary about six years ago, was the company to which he devoted the whole of his time. So far as Austin Friars Trust, Limited, was concerned, Dixon was a mere nominee. It was not until the meeting of Sunday, June 23, that the real position was put to Dixon by Hatry, and when the matter was first mentioned it was Dixon who all along protested in the strongest possible terms.

Having once given the order through Page for the Swindon and Gloucester scrip, having taken that fatal step, it was no good drawing back.

All he did in relation to the Wakefield stock was to alter the £1,000 to £5,000. He had nothing at all to do with any of the steel ventures.

So far as making money out of those transactions was concerned, Dixon had always lived within his means, and it could not be suggested that a single penny went into Dixon's pocket. He (Dixon) wished to express his deep regret that on that Sunday, June 23, instead of walking out of the house and saying that he would take no part, out of loyalty to his chief he consented. That was the mistake he made, and the mistake for which he was to be punished.

CLOSING SCENE
JUDGE AND "DISHONEST CLERK'S" PLEA

MR. JUSTICE AVORY intimated that he would consider his judgment during the luncheon interval.

When the Court resumed, the prisoners were called on.

In passing sentence, his LORDSHIP said:—Clarence Charles Hatry, you stand convicted on your own confession of the most appalling frauds that have ever disfigured the commercial reputation of this country, frauds far more serious than any of the great frauds on the public which have been committed within the last 50 years, for they have been carried out by means of wholesale forgeries of bearer securities in trustee stocks which neither banker, nor broker, nor any member of the public would ever dream of suspecting of being otherwise than genuine. By means of these forged certificates you have defrauded those to whom they were uttered of no less a sum than £795,000.

In addition to causing the possibly endless litigation in which these forgeries may involve the municipal corporations of Swindon, Gloucester, and Wakefield, you have fraudulently withheld or appropriated no less than £822,000 which ought to have been paid to those corporations as the results of the sale of the genuine stock.

I have listened to the eloquent appeal which has been made to me by your counsel on your behalf. I am asked to take into consideration in mitigation of your offence the fact that, on September 19, you made a voluntary confession. I do not think that there is much, if any merit in that confession, because you knew at that time that investigations were on foot and you knew that, the moment that there was any investigation, these forgeries must inevitably be discovered, and that the proof of them would be comparatively simple. Therefore, in making that confession you were merely succumbing to the inevitable.

Next I am asked to take into consideration that which is in fact the chief ground on which this plea has been put forward in mitigation of your sentence—namely, that in June, 1929, you were engaged in a large financial transaction from which you hoped to reap considerable profit. But what does that plea amount to when stripped of the rhetorical language in which it has been put forward? It is nothing more or less than the threadbare plea of every clerk or servant who robs his master and says that he hoped to repay the money before his crime was discovered by backing a winner. Except that your crime was on a large scale, there is no difference between that excuse and the excuse which is daily made by the dishonest clerk or servant. Therefore I can give no effect to that.

PENAL SERVITUDE

I have seriously to consider what is the proper sentence to be passed on you. When it is realized that each one of these forgeries would merit a sentence of penal servitude, when it is realized that some of them consisted in the alteration of a genuine certificate for £1,000 into a fictitious one for £5,000, no one can suppose that anything less than a sentence of penal servitude would have been passed on the discovery of any one of these forgeries.

The Statute under which you are indicted has provided a maximum punishment. I am unable to imagine any worse case than yours under the Statute. Therefore, on counts 2 to 26 of the first indictment, the sentence on you is that you be detained in penal servitude for 14 years. On counts 28 to 39 in that indictment, which charge you with procuring money to be paid, with intent to defraud, by means of these forged certificates, the sentence of the Court, on each of these counts, is that you be detained in penal servitude for five years to run concurrently with the sentence of 14 years. On counts 1 to 27, which charge you with conspiracy, the sentence is that you be imprisoned with hard labour for two years, also to run concurrently. On the second indictment your sentence is five years' penal servitude, to run concurrently with the other sentences.

Edmund Daniels, there is no question that you have taken a leading part in the perpetration of these forgeries and frauds, but I give effect to the statement which has been made by Hatry that he was primarily responsible and that, in that sense, you played only a subordinate part. But it was a very active one, in carrying out both these forgeries and also the frauds which were perpetrated by means of them.

The sentence on you is that, on counts 2 to 26 of the first indictment, you go to penal servitude for seven years; that, on counts 28 to 39, you go to penal servitude for five years; that, on the conspiracy counts, you be imprisoned with hard labour for two years; and that, on the second indictment, you go to penal servitude for five years—all these last sentences to run concurrently with the first.

MITIGATION

Albert Edward Tabor, there is no question, on your own admission, that on June 23, 1929, you became a party to this gross scheme of forgery. In July, at all events, you took some active part in carrying out these forgeries and in the obtaining of money by means of them. But the prosecution present to me the view that, in their opinion, you played quite a subordinate part in these transactions, and I, therefore, mitigate your sentence to three years' penal servitude on counts 2 to 26 of the first indictment, the same sentence on counts 28 to 39, and, on the conspiracy counts, two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

John Graham Goodfellow Dixon, in your case I am asked to say that all that you did was to act with loyalty to your leader, or master, Hatry. I have some doubt whether I am justified in making a distinction between your case and that of Daniels, because you undoubtedly took a most active part in procuring these forged certificates to be printed. It appears from the evidence of Mr. Page [chief issue clerk of Austin Friars Trust, Limited] that it must have been on the very day after this arrangement had been arrived at at Hatry's house that you gave the orders for this fictitious scrip to be printed. Later, when the scrip for the Wakefield stock had been forged and the new fictitious certificates for £5,000 each had been printed, it was arranged that they should be delivered to you and not to Mr. Page so that it should not be discovered that these forgeries were taking place.

But here again the prosecution have suggested that your position was not so responsible as that of Daniels. Therefore in your case the sentence of the Court is that you be detained in penal servitude for five years on counts 2 to 26; with the same sentence on counts 28 to 39; and two years' imprisonment with hard labour on the conspiracy counts. On the second indictment you will be detained in penal servitude for five years, all the last sentences to run concurrently with the first.

The JUDGE said that the defendants might see their relations and legal advisers in accordance with the prison regulations.

TIMBER MERCHANTS' APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE

An application was made yesterday to Mr. REGISTRAR MELLOR at the Bankruptcy Court for orders of discharge on behalf of Edgar Isaac Lansbury and William Arthur Lansbury, who formerly traded in partnership with another person as timber merchants at 3-4, Charlotte-street, Curtain-road, and 101-105, St. Stephen's-road, Old Ford. The order of adjudication was made on July 4, 1927.

Mr. E. PARKE, Official Receiver, reported that the firm's liabilities were admitted for dividend purposes at £28,379, and the assets had realized £12,408, from which a dividend of 7s. 0½d. in the pound was paid by Mr. F. H. Agar, the trustee. The late partner was granted a discharge in October, 1928, subject to a suspension of two years. The failure and insolvency of the firm were attributed to lack of capital and "cut" prices.

The application was opposed by the OFFICIAL RECEIVER on various statutory grounds, including unjustifiable extravagance in living and, in the case of Mr. Edward Isaac Lansbury, in the case of Mr. Edward Isaac Lansbury, there was an additional charge of giving an undue preference to a creditor.

After hearing Mr. TINDALE DAVIS in support of the application,

His HONOUR upheld the report of the Official Receiver and suspended the discharge of Mr. William Arthur Lansbury for 18 months and that of Mr. Edgar Isaac Lansbury for 21 months.

Orders entered accordingly.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

CANDIDATES ASSIGNED

The Civil Service Commissioners have issued the following lists showing the services to which the successful candidates in the competitive examinations held in July and August last have been assigned:—

HOME CIVIL SERVICE

JUNIOR GRADE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE CLASS

NAME	UNIVERSITY	ASSIGNED TO
Dean, M. J.	Cambridge (Trinity)	Air Ministry
Williams, J. E.	McGill University, Montreal; Cambridge (Trinity)	Colonial Office and Dominions Office
Compton, E. G.	Oxford (New)	Ministry of Labour
Gibson, J.	Edinburgh; Oxford (Magdalen)	Board of Education
Price, K. B.	Cambridge (Jesus)	Home Office
Proctor, P. D.	Cambridge (King's)	Ministry of Health
Cunningham, C. C.	St. Andrew's	Scottish Office
Waller, J.	Oxford (Merton)	Ministry of Labour
Dinnett, G. S.	Oxford (Corpus Christi)	Board of Education
Bromfield, G. S.	Glasgow	War Office
James, J. H.	Oxford (Merton)	Admiralty
Vaughan, J.	Oxford (Christ Church)	Post Office.
Sargent, S. D.	Cambridge (Trinity)	Post Office
Rest, F. J.	Oxford (Merton)	Office of Works
Rake, A. M.	Cambridge (Corpus Christi)	Ministry of Transport
Helmore, J. E. C.	Oxford (New)	Board of Trade
Patterson, A.	Queen's University, Belfast; Cambridge (St. John's)	Ministry of Labour
Weston, W. G.	Manchester; Cambridge (St. John's)	Board of Trade

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

Langford, J. B.	Cambridge (Clare)	United Provinces
Bakhle, D. S.	Bombay; London (School of Economics)	Bombay
Brander, G. M.	Oxford (Exeter)	Punjab
Lloyd, S.	Oxford (Lincoln)	United Provinces
Morton, K. V. F.	Oxford (University College)	Punjab
Guthrie-Smith, J.	Oxford (New)	United Provinces
Gegye, F.	Cambridge (Downing)	Burma
Lasrado, J. P.	Madras; London (Imperial)	Madras
Venkatasubramaniam, V.	Madras	Madras
Damle, K. E.	Allahabad; London (King's)	United Provinces
Siva Raman, M. S.	Madras	Madras
Georgeson, W. W.	Aberdeen; Oxford (Pembroke)	Madras
Cadman, S. P. H.	Cambridge (St. John's)	Bengal
Ramadhyani, R. K.	Mysore; London (University College)	Central Provinces
Prideaux, E. T.	Cambridge (Sidney

Sporting News

RACING

KEMPTON PARK MEETING

THREE WINNERS FOR WOOTTON

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

The Kempton Park January Meeting was begun yesterday afternoon in fine but cold weather. In spite of the heavy rain that had fallen during the night the going was not very heavy. The afternoon's racing compared badly with the racing of the two previous days at Newbury, but was not without interest.

So far as I know the winner of the opening event, the Sunbury Selling Hurdle, had not been out in public before over hurdles. He was ridden by a comparatively unknown jockey attached to Wootton's stables, and there was no evidence in the market on the race until just before the start that he was fancied at all. There was support for him then, but he was not one of the favourites. Further, it was not until after jumping the last hurdles that he appeared to have a winning chance. He then went past the opposition with ease and won comfortably from Colenso, with Yarmouth third. Approaching the last hurdles the winner seemed to be either Yarmouth or Irish Basket, but whatever chance the latter may have had vanished when he made a very bad jump at the last flight. There was quite an exciting race for the Weybridge Selling Steeplechase, in which Endwell ran very much below his Lingfield form, and was never in the race in a prominent position. Court Scandal II., who appeared to have a chance or form, fell rather more than a mile from the finish, when he was moving up towards the leaders with Signal-Rocket, whose stable companion, Le Mont d'Here, had made the running from the start. He was beaten when passing the Stable Yards for the second time, after which Signal-Rocket, Magic Bard, and Newtown Wonder drew away in front together with the race between them. Two fences from the finish they were side by side, but after jumping the last fence Magic Bard drew away from the others, and won decisively from Newtown Wonder, with Signal-Rocket third. The winner had run well in a similar event at Leicester earlier in the week when he fell at the last fence.

There is little that needs to be written about the Kempton Park Hurdle, for which Peertoi was always a pronounced favourite and which he won as such a favourite should do. Sunny Trace and Prince Cherry made most of the running side by side, but Peertoi was never far behind them. Ingham, who rode him, was not in any hurry to pass them, and it was not until approaching the last hurdles that he drew up on the outside and the race was very soon over, Peertoi leaving the opposition on the Flat as if they were very ordinary animals compared with him. Prince Cherry was second, Sunny Trace third, and The Brown Talisman fourth. Lacock fell at the hurdles before the Straight, while Blackmoor fell at the hurdles by the Stable Yards. The winner, who, it will be remembered, was a pronounced favourite for the Imperial Cup last year, must now be one of the very best hurdlers in training, and if he is in the field for the Sandown Park race again this spring he will probably be favourite again and this time win. There was a good finish for the Littleton Steeplechase, in which Captain Sassoon tried to make all the running on his own horse, Mythologist. He very nearly succeeded, and it was only in the run-in that he was caught and just beaten by an unconsidered outsider in Afrikander. May King was third without ever promising to win. The well-backed St. Germaine would probably have won if he had not fallen two fences from the finish when only just behind Mythologist and going very well. Prince Jerome was soon tailed off, and was pulled up a mile from the finish. Mythologist is obviously a very promising young steeplechaser and should win many races over fences.

The field for the Amateurs' Steeplechase was soon strung out until there was nearly a whole jump between the leader, Wood Owl, and the last horse. At the end of a mile and a half Wood Owl was still out in front, followed by Glen Andred, with the favourite, Big Wonder, some way behind. Going out into the country for the second time, Big Wonder improved, but he had been left with too much to do, and although he caught and just beat Wood Owl he never appeared likely to catch Glen Andred, who won quite decisively, and hot out of his turn, for he must have finished second in more races than any other horse in training.

The afternoon's racing was concluded with the Middlesex Hurdle, which was won in good style by Adage, who was always a pronounced favourite. Ridden by F. B. Rees, Adage never far behind the pacemakers, and, making his effort between the last two hurdles, he won from Muezzin and Blunt. Adage was the third winner of the afternoon trained by Frank Wootton for his brother Stanley.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

EGHAM SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Zinita is not likely to be started in this race after her success at Newbury, although that form was very little, if anything, above plating form. Rock Bottom has a chance on his last running, while if Well Hit can jump hurdles he might win this race with ease. Colenso ran yesterday. ARCH COURT has a fair chance on his previous winning form over this course and he may win.

FULWELL SELLING STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—The Moy could win this race on his Sandown and Hurst Park form, but he is not likely to be started. The best of the others may be COURT SCANDAL II., who ran and fell yesterday, but has been known before to be started in races on consecutive days.

BRENTFORD HURDLE (2m.).—Winter Royal always runs well, but never wins. He has been given a good chance here. Mercury was well backed when failing at Gatwick, and on his best form is very nicely handicapped here, as is Khadir, who may have missed a race at Newbury in order to be started here. Lounge Lizard may run well. I like best the chance of MERCURY.

CRANFORD STEEPLECHASE (2½m.).—Gib has a big weight, but as he keeps on winning one can never say that he has been given too much weight. Lords and Castletown have penalties to carry. Alike ran well last time out, and is fairly handicapped here, as is Kakushin, who has won over this course and who will be ideally suited by the distance of this race. KAKUSHIN is my selection.

NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Phaeton has won over this course and was going very well when he fell at Manchester in the race won by Tide. Magic Moon has at last won a race, but he is not so good as Phaeton. Secretary has run well several times and should be winning soon. PHAETON seems to me the best selection.

STAINES LONG-DISTANCE HURDLE (3m.).—Even with 13st. Rolie is not out of the race, for he stays well and is of better class than the others in the race. Garrybeaken has twice shown that he is a useful staying hurdler, but at these weights may not beat Sobrino, who also appears to have the beating of Master Orange. Douanier might run well, as might Royal Rowland. At the weights the best selection seems to me to be SOBRINO, who comes from a stable in great form.

KEMPTON PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have been partly trained by their present owners.)

1.30.—The EGHAM SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs.: for four-year-olds. Two miles

	st. lb
RIVERHEAD (Mr. A. Ellison) ..... Pendarves	12 7
ZINITA (2lb. ex.) (Mr. A. C. Bostwick) ..... A. Law	12 2
ROCK BOTTOM (Mr. J. Tiller) ..... Larkin	12 0
WELL HIT (Mr. F. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	12 0
HELBECK (Major C. H. Stevens) ..... Stevens	11 12
aTEMPEST (Mr. T. C. Bloss) ..... Private	11 12
aCOLENSO (Mr. H. Handley) ..... C. Thrale	11 11
ARCH COURT (Mr. C. Lee) ..... W. Nightingall	11 10
PARTRIDGEPOOL (Mr. W. G. Clarke) ..... Goby	11 7
CHIEF OFFICER (Lord Glanely) ..... S. Bennett	11 7
CATLAP (Mr. C. Langlands) ..... C. Langlands	11 7
CONSTANT STREAM (Mr. H. Cazalon) ..... Powell	11 7
aVAN (Sqdn.-Ldr. J. A. Fairbairn) ..... Mather	11 7
PUN (Mr. R. Smyth) ..... H. Smyth	11 7
GLASSEL (Mr. F. W. Hodge) ..... Laye	11 7
aGAMBOLA (Mr. H. Sidebottom) ..... J. Hall	11 7
TOP NOTE (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	11 6
LITTLEWANTED (Mrs. Walton) ..... Killaloe	11 5
DRAGONNE D'OR (Mr. B. Warner) ..... G. Bennett	11 5
HANDSLEIGH (Mr. T. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	11 5
aMERRY POACHER (Mr. E. M. Crosse) ..... Powell	11 4
SLEIGHTON (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	11 3
V.C. (Mr. A. J. Redman) ..... W. Smyth	11 3
STRIPANAITE (Mr. G. Picken) ..... J. Scott	11 2
aMORLA (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Private	11 0
PUTTACOTA (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	11 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TETRIPITT, Mr. F. Raymond; ARCH COURT, F. Rees; CATLAP, —; VAIN GLORY, D. Williams; PUN, A. Linegar; GLASSEL, —; GAMBOLA, G. Wilson; TOP NOTE, —; LITTLEWANTED, G. Hardy; MERRY POACHER, W. Parvin; V.C., A. Escott; MORLA, W. Stott; PUTTACOTA, S. Ingham.

2.0.—The FULWELL SELLING STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st lb
MANSER'S PRIDE (Mrs. Nanet eColls) ..... Woodland	8	12 0
START AGAIN (Mr. T. Hartigan) ..... O. Anthony	8	12 0
THE MOY (Mr. G. Henderson) ..... Woodland	8	12 0
aCOURT SCANDAL II. (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... A. Law	8	12 0
aENDWELL (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	8	12 0
aPERSEVERITY (Mr. J. H. Potter) ..... Private	8	12 0
aSNAPPER (Mr. A. Law) ..... A. Law	8	12 0
ARDOON'S PRIDE (Mrs. W. Mure) ..... Pendarves	8	12 0
aPRINCE REGENT (Mr. G. W. Pennington) ..... Cockton	8	12 0
aBALLYSTOCKART (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	8	12 0
aRARE SORT (Captain R. C. G. Vivian) ..... Vivian	8	12 0
LEMON SQUASH (Mr. V. T. Thompson) ..... F. Hartigan	6	12 0
RESERVATION (Captain E. S. O'Kelly) ..... O'Kelly	5	11 9

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

MANSER'S PRIDE, G. Goswell; START AGAIN, R. Everett; ENDWELL, Captain H. Weber; PERSEVERITY, R. Thrale; ARDOON'S PRIDE, F. Brookes; BALLYSTOCKART, Owner; LEMON SQUASH, —; PRINCE REGENT, —.

2.30.—The BRENTFORD HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st lb
aSOUCHONG (Mr. F. D. Pirie) ..... Collinson	6	12 0
POLISH PATRIOT (Mr. T. Walton) ..... Killaloe	5	12 0
LOUNGE LIZARD (Lord Lovat) W. Nightingall	4	11 12
MYTHAGORIST (Mr. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	5	11 11
WINTER ROYAL (Mr. G. Gilbey) ..... C. Chapman	5	11 11
aPARADEISOS (Mr. J. A. Clement) ..... Clement	5	11 10
ANGEL-ANGEL (Mr. F. Ambrose Clark) ..... O. Anthony	4	11 10
OLD BERKELEY (Mr. W. B. Duckworth) ..... T. E. Leader	5	11 9
aDREAM SHIP (Mr. H. Escott) ..... C. Young	5	11 7
aSLANEY (Sir Malcolm McAlpine) H. Harrison	6	11 7
BOW BOSMAN (Mr. T. Pilton) ..... Pilton	5	11 6
aMERCURY (Mr. W. Clarke) ..... F. Pigrott	6	11 4
HERDSMAN (Mr. G. St. G. Siedall) ..... Siedall	5	11 3
IRISH MIST (Mrs. F. Gilbert) ..... Coldrick	5	11 3
aSIDI GABA (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner	5	11 3
aALLITERATION (Mrs. C. Evans) ..... Turner	a	11 2
aMISS AVARICE (Captain L. Mousley) ..... F. Hartigan	4	11 0
MARTIAN (Mr. H. A. Brown) ..... H. A. Brown	a	11 0
aMONARCHY (Mr. J. Wilmot) ..... J. Chapman	5	11 0
aBLACK SHEEP (Mr. H. Beaufoy) ..... A. Law	6	10 12
aTREASURER (Mr. A. D. Halford) ..... A. Law	a	10 12
KEMADON (Lord Queensborough) ..... G. Bennett	5	10 8
BATTALION (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	6	10 8
ARDUL (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	4	10 7
LITTLE GREY (Mrs. R. V. Bell) ..... R. Bell	a	10 7
MASTER BUTTALL (Mrs. J. C. Russell) ..... T. E. Leader	6	10 5
LOUGHBROWN (Captain M. Wardell) ..... F. Wootton	5	10 5
aSWEET OCEAN (Mrs. D'Arcy Baker) ..... Powell	4	10 4
aSPOT CASH (Mr. A. C. Bostwick) ..... Anthony	a	10 0
aSOUTHFORD (Captain H. R. Brownlow) ..... T. E. Leader	5	10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SOUCHONG, F. Grantham; POLISH PATRIOT, H. Graves; PARADEISOS, K. Piggott; DREAM SHIP, W. Payne; DREAM SHIP, A. Escott; SLANEY, J. Wahl; MERCURY, T. Costello; SIDI GABA or ALLITERATION, J. Hamey; MISS AVARICE, R. Everett; MONARCHY, Captain H. Weber; BLACK SHEEP, G. Turner; ARDUL, J. McGonigal; SWEET OCEAN, W. Parvin; SPOT CASH, Owner; SOUTHFORD, Fish.

3.0.—The CRANFORD HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 200 sovs. Two miles and a half and 90 yards.

	Yrs	st lb
GIB (Mr. R. D. Davis) ..... Woodland	a	12 7
aRATCOOLE (Mrs. C. Beatty) ..... T. E. Leader	a	12 4
LORDI (10lb. ex.) (Mr. A. M. Jones) ..... Turner	a	12 2
THE DRUCE MACHINE (Mr. R. O. Gray) R. Payne	a	11 8
GENERAL ADVANCE (Major A. W. Hamilton Withington) ..... Smith	a	11 5
CASTLETOWN (7lb. ex.) (Mr. E. Platt) ..... G. Poole	a	11 4
aLAKENHEATH (Mr. W. H. G. Sinclair) ..... F. Harrison	a	11 3
ALIKE (Lady H. McCalmont) ..... Gore	a	11 0
PEGGIE'S PRIDE (Mr. H. B. Brandt) ..... James	a	10 12
SUTTERLAND (Mr. ..... Jarvis) ..... Beasley	a	10 10
aSIR SHAUN (Lady Glenapp) ..... Pease	a	10 6
ANNANDALE (Lady Glenapp) ..... Pease	a	10 6
THE STRIKER (Mr. ..... Pawsenauck) ..... Whitaker	a	10 5
aEAST JESSICA (Mr. G. C. Gee-Miller) ..... Shadow	a	10 0
SHADOW (Mr. A. W. Groom) ..... W. Nightingall	a	10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GIB, F. Rees; RATSCOOLE, T. Leader; GENERAL ADVANCE, W. Speck; KARLSMARK, R. Everett; ALIKE, R. McCarthy; PEGGIE'S PRIDE, R. McCarthy; SIR SHAUN, W. Stott; THE SHERIFF, T. Cullinan; EAST AFRICA, W. Parvin; SHADOW, —.

3.30.—The NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st lb
BLUE VINNY (Mr. J. P. Chapman) ..... J. Chapman	5	12 3
PRAETOR (Mr. R. D. Davis) ..... Woodland	5	12 3
VINCIBLE (Captain J. W. Bridges) ..... I. Anthony	6	12 3
MR. DARBIES (Mr. W. Charters) ..... R. Payne	5	12 3
GAVIN (Mr. W. H. Cooper) ..... W. Dibling	5	12 3
NICKLETTE (Mr. R. D. Davis) ..... Woodland	5	12 3
BRITISH WARM (Mr. A. Edwards) ..... Edwards	5	12 3
SINGLE BARREL (Captain J. de Wend Fenton) ..... De Wend Fenton	5	12 3
aMAGIC MOON (Lady Glenapp) ..... Pease	5	12 3
BONAWE (Mrs. Huntington) ..... Withington	5	12 3
WEST BUCKLAND (Mr. W. Lister) ..... Pitten	6	12 3
CAPERCAIRT (Lady McCalmont) ..... Gore	5	12 3
aLLD. OVEN (Lord Marchamley) ..... R. Thompson	6	12 3
LUCKY CHARLIE (Mr. M. Stephens) ..... Blair	5	12 3
BIG BLACK BOY (Major C. H. Stevens) Stevens	5	12 3
ROTATION (Mr. R. Tong) ..... Martin	5	12 3
aBALLAMOUNT (Colonel W. Wentworth Whitaker) ..... O. Anthony	6	12 2
ASSISTANCE (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) J. Chapman	5	12 2
aBALLANTY HILL (Lord Aberdeen) ..... Whitaker	5	11 10
SILVER CORD (Mr. J. Capel) ..... J. Chapman	5	11 10
aPINCOLETTE (Captain H. C. Fitzgerald) Martin	5	11 10
TEMPLE SALMON (Mr. F. Grosvenor-Williams) ..... Rimell	5	11 10
ALDERQUIN (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	5	11 10
aPRINCE'S COVERT (Major A. H. Pryce) A. Law	5	11 10
MATTERHORN (Lord Queensborough) G. Bennett	5	11 10
aPRIMROSE KNIGHT (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... Martin	5	11 10
aSIR DENNIS (Mr. J. E. Thornton) ..... Reunison	5	11 10
WONDERFUL LOVE (Mr. P. W. Carr) ..... Talbot	4	10 7
aCARLEORAN (Mr. H. Courage) ..... Cobb	4	10 7
LIGHTERMAN (Mr. G. H. Rigby) ..... Gore	4	10 7
MOUNTJOY (Mr. E. Robson) ..... Tabor	4	10 7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BLUE VINNY, Captain Weber; BLACK SHEEP or PRINCE'S COVERT, G. Turner; NICKLETTE, F. Rose; BRITISH WARM, O. Goswell; MAGIC MOON, W. Gurney; BONAWE, Mackey; ALL OVER, W. Gurney; LUCKY CHARLIE, W. Payne; BALLANTYNE, Sergeant J. Sullivan; ASSISTANCE, Lieut.-Colonel Bennett Hill, T. Cullinan; DECOLLETTE, J. Hogan; PRIMROSE KNIGHT, Owner; SIR DENNIS, K. Piggott; WONDERFUL LOVE, Mrs. Lovell; CARLEORAN, T. James; MOUNTJOY, T. Morgan.

4.0.—The STAINES LONG-DISTANCE HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 150 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st lb
ROLIE (Mr. T. R. Rimell) ..... Rimell	a	13 0
ARGUTUS (Mr. D. Blair) ..... Blair	a	12 9
aBALLYSCANLON (Mr. R. Martin) ..... J. Nightingall	6	11 11
THE WOLF (Mr. H. Simmonds) ..... Tarr	a	11 11
aGARRYBEAKEN (Major W. Torr) ..... Tarr	a	11 11
SPECTROSCOPE (Mr. H. Collins) ..... G. Bennett	a	11 9
SOBRINO (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	5	11 0
MASTER ORANGE (Mr. C. Harmsworth) Poole	6	11 8
SOMNUS (Mr. T. B. Ellis) ..... Gore	6	11 8
BAND LEADER (Mr. G. Roddick) ..... Thrale	5	11 7
aLAC OVENS (Lord Macdonald) ..... E. Thompson	5	11 5
aFAIR WEATHER JACK (Mr. A. E. Berry) ..... F. Morgan	6	11 5
FAITHFUL GARRY (Mr. J. Tiller) ..... Larkin	5	10 13
PLAYTOR (Mr. F. Thrale) ..... Thrale	5	10 13
PURPLE WAVE (Mr. J. R. Porter) J. Porter	5	10 13
ROYAL TANGO (Mr. F. T. Hale) ..... W. Nightingall	6	10 11
ALPINE HUT (Mr. D. C. Johnstone) MacColl	5	10 10
EMPHATIC (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... Scott	a	10 9
ROSICOVEN (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... Hare	a	10 9
WADI HALFA (Mr. B. Warner) ..... O. Anthony	a	10 9
aCLASH MORGAN (Mr. C. W. Langlands) ..... C. Langlands	a	10 9
DOUANIER (Mr. P. Harmsworth) ..... Poole	a	10 8
ROYAL ROWLAND (Mr. T. P. Kimbell) ..... C. Chapman	6	10 8
MONK'S DREAM (Miss Williams-Bulkeley) Gore	a	10 7
CLASSIC LADY (Mr. H. Curtis) ..... A. Law	a	10 4
RIGHT HO (Mr. H. R. Brandt) ..... James	a	10 4
ALWAYS BLUE (Mr. A. G. Dorey) ..... V. Rayson	a	10 0
YOUNG PRINCE (Mr. W. Maiden) J. Reardon	6	10 0
BIG BLACK BOY (Major C. H. Stevens) Stevens	a	10 0
VALOIRE (Mr. P. Hardie) ..... Thrale	a	10 0
SILVER BLAKE (Lady B. Gilbert) De Moleyns	6	10 1
BAALSEK (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	a	10 0
SQUARDA (Mr. G. V. Thompson) ..... H. Turner	5	10 0
aSWIFT NEWS (Mr. H. Gregory) ..... Rayson	a	10 0
FLAXEN BOY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... A. Law	a	10 0
DESERTIE (Mr. J. A. Newman) ..... Greening	a	10 0
SPORTING PRINCE (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	a	10 0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

GARRYBEAKEN, R. Everett; SOBRINO, J. McGonigal; SOMNUS, R. McCarthy; ALL OVER, —; FAIR WEATHER JACK, D. Morgan; ROYAL TANGO, W. Speck; ROSICOVEN, L. Butchers; CLASH MORGAN, S. Ingham; DOUANIER, M. Stott; ROYAL ROWLAND, C. Mallon; RIGHT HO, T. McCarthy; YOUNG PRINCE, G. Hardy; SWIFT NEWS, E. Knight.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE.—Stage Management, 9.0 a.m. yesterday.

LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP.—Knight of the Grail, at 9 a.m. yesterday.

KEMPTON PARK MEETING

SUNBURY SELLING HURDLE.—The Scribbler.

NOVICES' STEEPLECHASE.—Royal Tango and Gainsharp.

BRENTFORD HANDICAP HURDLE.—Rattler.

MISCELLANEOUS

COLWICK HANDICAP HURDLE (NOTTINGHAM).—Baco.

NEWARK SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE (NOTTINGHAM).—Kisser.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Noisy (dead).

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(2s. UNIT—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.30.—Sir Crispen, WIN 137s. 9d.; PLACE 15s. 6d. Colenso, PLACE 3s. Yarmouth, PLACE 2s. 9d.

2.0.—Magic Bard, WIN 12s. 8d.; PLACE 4s. 3d. Newtown Wonder, PLACE 8s. 3d. Signal-Rocket, PLACE 6s.

2.30.—Peertoi, WIN 3s. 9d.; PLACE 2s. 6d. Prince Cherry, PLACE 10s. 6d. Sunny Trace, PLACE 3s.

3.0.—Afrikander, WIN 20s. 9d.; PLACE 8s. Mythologist, PLACE 2s. 6d. May King, PLACE 2s. 9d.

3.30.—Glen Andred, WIN 3s. 9d.; PLACE 2s. 9d. Big Wonder, PLACE 3s. 3d. Wood Owl, PLACE 9s. 3d.

4.0.—Adage, WIN 5s. 6d.; PLACE 2s. 3d. Muezzin, PLACE 6s. 6d. Blunt, PLACE 2s. 3d.

African double.—3.0 Afrikander and 4.0 Adage—Unbacked.

BOBLET RECORD

ST. MORITZ, Jan. 22.—A new world's boblet record was established here to-day by D. Mitchell, with the time of 1min. 32 3-5sec. Mitchell's time is three-tenths of a second less than the previous record set up by Schuermann.—*Reuter.*

KEMPTON PARK RESULTS

1.30 (1.30).—The SUNBURY SELLING HURDLE of 150 sovs.: for four-year-olds. Two miles.

SIR CRISPEN, b g. by The White Eagle—Merit (Mr. S. Wootton). 10st. 2lb. ..... J. McGrigor 1

COLENSO, br g. by Spion Kop—Peltoa (Mr. F. Hando). 10st. 7lb. ..... R. Thrale 2

YARMOUTH, gr c. by Serment d'Amour—Yvonne (Mr. A. E. Ansell). 10st. 7lb. ..... W. Stott 3

Irish Basket (Mrs. C. T. Aldridge). 10st. 12lb. ..... C. Pellerin 0

Gallina (Mr. V. Smyth). 10st. 12lb. ..... G. Hardy 0

Berosdasch (Mr. E. J. Proome). 10st. 2lb. ..... J. Ermer 0

Dark Eagle (Mr. F. Pullinger). 10st. 7lb. ..... P. Brookes 0

Dutch Gold (Mr. O. M. Smith). 10st. 7lb. ..... S. Ingham 0

Glorious Diligence (Mrs. T. Walton). 10st. 7lb. ..... H. Graves 0

K.G. (Mr. F. W. G. Weeden). 10st. 7lb. ..... T. Costello 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom)

BETTING.—3 to 1 agst Berosdasch, 4 to 1 Yarmouth, 11 to 2 Dutch Gold, 7 to 1 Colenso, 8 to 1 Sir Crispen, 10 to 1 each Irish Basket and Gallina, 20 to 1 each aget the others.

Won by three lengths; four lengths separated second and third. Dutch Gold was fourth and Glorious Diligence last.

The winner was bought in for 230 guineas.

2.0 (2.1).—The WEYBRIDGE SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles and a half and 90 yards.

MAGIC BARD, ch g. by Poet Laureate—Golden Fairy (Mr. J. L. Hall). aged, 10st. 5lb. ..... G. Wilson 1

NEWTOWN WONDER, br g. by St. Brendan—Hoopoe (Mr. G. S. Langlands). aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... Owner 2

SIGNAL-ROCKET, ch g. by Sky-rocket—Isola (Lord Glanely). 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... T. Jones 3

Court Scandal II. (Mr. W. Hutchinson). aged, 11st. ..... Beasley 0

Endwell (Mr. W. Hutchinson). aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... Owner 0

Snapper (Mr. A. Law). aged, 11st. ..... J. Breese 0

Compordium (Mr. D. A. Jackson). aged, 10st. 9lb. (car. 10st. 6lb.) ..... Owner 0

Hartsridge (Mr. R. F. Goad). aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... Captain Weber 0

Le Mont d'Here (Mrs. L. Panto). aged, 10st. 5lb. ..... J. Sirnett 0

(Winner trained by J. Hall, at Fenny Compton)

BETTING.—9 to 2 agst Signal-Rocket, 11 to 2 Magic Bard, 6 to 1 Court Scandal II., 13 to 2 each Endwell and Hartsridge, 10 to 1 Newtown Wonder, 100 to 8 Rare Sort, 100 to 6 each agst the others.

Won by two lengths; a similar distance separated second and third. Endwell was fourth and Le Mont d'Here last.

The winner was bought in for 170 guineas.

2.30 (2.30).—The KEMPTON PARK HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 250 sovs. Two miles.

PEERTOI, br g. by Achtoi—Lady Perce (Mr. J. Wootton). 5 yrs, 11st. 11lb. ..... S. Ingham 1

PRINCE CHERRY, b g. by My Prince—Cherry Branch II. (Captain R. Norman). 5 yrs, 10st. 5lb. ..... McCarthy 2

SUNNY TRACE, b h. by Abbots Trace—Sunny Moya (Lord Dewar). 5 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... K. Piggott 3

The Brown Talisman (Mr. M. Stephens). 5 yrs, 11st. 3lb. ..... R. Everett 0

Ballyscanlon (Mr. H. Martin). 6 yrs, 11st. ..... G. Hardy 0

Lacock (Lord Bessborough). aged, 10st. 10lb. ..... F. Graves 0

Blackmoor (Mrs. A. B. Joel). aged, 10st. 4lb. (car. 10st. 5lb.) ..... T. Cullinan 0

Souchong (Mr. F. D. Pirie). 6 yrs, 10st. 2lb. ..... J. Cunningham 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom)

BETTING.—11 to 8 agst Peertoi, 5 to 1 Sunny Trace, 6 to 1 Lacock, 13 to 2 Prince Cherry, 7 to 1 Blackmoor, 10 to 1 Ballyscanlon, 100 to 8 Talisman, 100 to 8 Ballyscanlon, 20 to 1 agst Souchong.

Won by four lengths: a short head separated second and third. The Brown Talisman was fourth and Souchong last.

3.0 (3.1).—The LITTLETON HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

AFRIKANDER, ch g. by Holiday House—Queen of the May (Mr. A. Donn). 6 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... F. Brookes 0

MYTHOLOGIST, b g. by Golden Myth—Nectarine (Capt. R. E. Sassoon). 5 yrs, 10st. ..... F. Gurney 1

MAY KING, ch g. by Cherry King—Widgeon's Last (Mrs. H. Mond). aged, 12st. 2lb. ..... F. Gurney 2

Footer (Mr. W. H. Saville). aged, 12st. 5lb. R. Everett 0

Prince Jerome (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell). aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... Owner 0

St. Germaine (Sir L. Goulding). aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... T. Cullinan 0

Kista (Lord Sefton). 5 yrs, 11st. ..... J. Lottus 0

Laurentum (Mr. F. A. Clark). aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... D. Morgan 0

Billy Savage (Mrs. Huntington). 6 yrs, 11st. ..... G. Boswell 0

Redstart (Miss B. E. Guinness). aged, 10st. W. Gurney 0

(Winner trained by C. Langlands, at Epsom)

BETTING.—3 to 1 agst May King, 4 to 1 St. Germaine, 9 to 2 Prince Jerome, 11 to 2 Laurentum, 10 to 1 Mythologist, 100 to 7 each agst the others.

Won by a head; six lengths separated second and third. Footer was fourth and Redstart last.

3.30 (3.30).—The AMATEURS' HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 150 sovs. Three miles.

GLEN ANDRED, ch g. by Bridge of Earn—Allena (Mr. F. H. W. Cundell). aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... Mr. F. W. Cundell 1

BIG WONDER, b g. by Sunningdale—Miss Broomfield (Mr. G. S. Whitelaw). aged, 12st. 3lb. ..... Mr. G. S. Whitelaw 2

WOOD OWL, br g. by Blink—Yellow Iris (Mr. G. Bates). aged, 11st. 2lb. ..... Mr. L. Whitfield 3

D.D.B. (Major A. W. Huntington). aged, 11st. 7lb. ..... Mr. R. Gubbin 0

Fiddle Pin (Mr. R. C. Cotterell). aged, 10st. 7lb. ..... Owner 0

Fine Yarn (Sir P. Lawson). aged, 10st. 12lb. Owner 0

Publisher (Mrs. J. Bellingham). aged, 11st. 9lb. ..... Colonel Hill-Dillon 0

Quite Alone (Mr. R. F. Goad). aged, 10st. 6lb. ..... Mr. Scriator 0

Rathory (Major H. E. Lyons). aged, 10st. 9lb. ..... Mr. G. Bostwick 0

Ultra-Violet (Mr. T. G. Fletcher). aged, 10st. 9lb. (car. 10st. 6lb.) ..... Captain Vivian 0

(Winner trained by Savill, at Wroughton)

BETTING.—13 to 8 agst Big Wonder, 11 to 2 Glen Andred, 6 to 1 each Publisher and Quite Alone, 10 to 1 D.D.B., 100 to 6 Wood Owl, 100 to 8 each agst the others.

Won by six lengths; a short head separated second and third. Publisher was fourth and Rathory last.

4.0 (3.59).—The MIDDLESEX HURDLE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

ADAGE, ch h. by He—Aunty Hetty (Mr. S. Wootton). 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..... F. Rees 1

MUEZZIN, b g. by Golden Myth—Vesper Bell (Mr. G. F. Leader). 4 yrs, 10st. 7lb. ..... T. Straud 2

BLUNT, br h. by Blink—Peruche (Mr. I. Z. Davis). 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..... R. Thrale 3

Alan Malone (Mr. A. P. Cunliffe). 6 yrs, 12st. ..... Whitaker 0

Pasters (Mr. E. Robson). aged, 12st. ..... W. Beasley 0

Lordland (Contessa di Sant Elia). 6 yrs, 12st. ..... J. Everett 0

Elcho (Mr. R. Gore). 6 yrs, 12st. ..... F. Maxwell 0

Hippolytus (Captain C. B. Petre). 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..... Thackray 0

Fireball (Lord Allendale). 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..... G. Pellerin 0

Speyside (Mr. A. E. Berry). 5 yrs, 11st. 5lb. ..... Morgan 0

Ironclad (Lord Glanely). 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..... F. Brookes 0

On Approval (Mr. H. Simmonds). 5 yrs, 11st. 10lb. ..... Mr. Gubbin 0

Golden Gauntlet (Mr. I. Z. Davis). 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... J. Hamey 0

Blue Don (Lord Glanely). 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... W. Payne 0

Meander (Mr. M. Stephens). 4 yrs, 10st. 12lb. ..... W. Payne 0

(Winner trained by F. Wootton, at Epsom)

BETTING.—5 to 4 agst Adage, 7 to 2 Lordland, 10 to 1 Blunt, 100 to 8 each On Approval and Elcho, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by three lengths; half a length separated second and third. Hippolytus was fourth and Meander last.

POLO

UNITED STATES HANDICAP LIST

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—The handicap list of the United States Polo Association was announced to-day. An unusual feature was the inclusion of two British players, G. Balding and A. Roark, both of whom are given a seven-goal handicap. T. Hitchcock, jun., who heads the list, is the only ten-goal player. The list is as follows:—

T. Hitchcock, jun., 10; W. Guest, 9; M. Stevenson, 8; J. Watson-Webb, 8; E. Pedley, 8; A. P. Perkins, 8; E. A. S. Hopping, 8; E. J. Bosseks, 8; J. Cheever-Cowdin, 8; L. Lewis Clarke, 7; Harmon, 7; Roark, 7; G. Balding, 7; E. W. Hopping, 7; R. E. Strawbridge, jun., 7; C. Smith, 7.—*Reuter.*

Playing at the Côte d'Azur Polo Club, Cannes, in the final tie of the Prix du Cercle Nautique tournament, the Mandelieu team (received 2½) beat the Cannes team by 7½ goals to four.

The teams were:

MANDELIEU.—P. Brookbank, No. 1; A. Sinclaire, No. 2; W.

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

GOLF

AQUATICS

(FROM OUR GOLF CORRESPONDENT)

"From an artistic point of view," said the retired headmaster, looking out over the waste of waters, "it will be a pity when it goes away."

We were standing on the club-house verandah with water lapping round our toes and the scene was undoubtedly pretty. A great lagoon stretched away to the mountain which guards the third green, broken only by a few islets of turf. The sun was sinking, not a breath of wind ruffled the surface, and the long row of sandhills were reflected in the placid depths. Yes, it was beautiful, and it was all very well for a retired headmaster to say so, for his life, save for a mild flirtation with school inspecting, is one long holiday and he could wait tranquilly till the floods receded; but we had only a bare week in which to amuse ourselves. He is a kindly-broad-minded man and he saw our point of view. "You'll find it better," he said, "once you get past the third. If you miss out the 10th and 11th I think you can cross by the Causeway—it ought to be clear now—and play the 12th. There's really no reason why you should lose a ball." So out we went.

In his generous desire to please I cannot help thinking that he had somewhat overstepped the truth, for when we got back to the club house after our first round and took stock of our joint resources we found that we had lost between us a matter of seven balls. Some of them were really lost. One honest slice or hook and they plunged to their doom. We could only stand on the brink and say that somewhere deep down in those "black and dowie waters" lay the beautiful ball which only a few minutes before had been full of life, fresh from its paper. There was sadness in the thought but by comparison little bitterness; the water gods had loved that ball and it had died young. It was otherwise with the ball which had only run gently down a slope into the lake. We could see it shining where it lay, but it was always just too far off for us to reach it. We might possibly tie two clubs together with a handkerchief and fish for it, but then if the knot gave way, as it probably would, we should lose a club as well as a ball. Or we might take off our shoes and stockings, and to paddle would be "an awfully big adventure," but it would also be a chilly and cheerless start to a round. We decided to leave the ball there and perhaps when we came back we could borrow a net. Alas! When we did come back we scanned the waters in vain; some amphibious gentleman in sea boots had been there in our absence and reaped a rich harvest.

WISDOM IN EXPERIENCE

In our, succeeding rounds we did not lose nearly so many balls, for we had learnt wisdom. We came reluctantly to the conclusion that we had better not play the temporary first and second holes which some kind person had laid out for us. They had their points, but as the fairways were all of brown sand and the greens were rather like bunkers and the floods engulfed any ball that was 10 yards off the line, there was at least something to be said against them. So we began at the third, where there is a great deal of sand but no water, and after that it was "all very capital." If we got into bunkers of course we had to lift and lose a stroke, and the greens were rather oozy, and the ball showed a tendency to screw back after pitching, and now and again you might get a little mud in your eye; but still all things are comparative; the sun was shining on the sea and the bracken on the hills looked lovely. We even grew so brave that one day we thought of playing the 10th and 11th holes. "What do you think?" we asked our one caddie. "Could we do it?" "Well, Sir," he replied, looking at the least futile driver of the three of us, "you *might*." A resolution that the holes be not played was carried by two votes to one.

From any set of golfing circumstances there are lessons to be learnt, and golf on a flooded course ought to teach something about keeping the eye on the ball. This is a very difficult thing to do on turf that is sodden with water, and yet if you try really hard to do it the results are appalling, for to get down to the ball too much is far worse than not to get down to it at all. Fling the head up in the air and half top it and at least you may hope to compass a certain distance by the duck and drake stroke. Try to look like J. H. Taylor in a picture book and a moist and ignoble fluff will probably ensue.

TALKING OF DRAINS

Let it not be thought that I write in a bitter spirit. Far from it; there was much to be thankful for. "Think how much better this is than staying indoors," one of our party constantly remarked after hitting his ball off the extreme nose of his driver in the direction of silly point, into a deep rushy pool over the railway line. It was—much better; and never did tea taste so nearly divine as after two rounds of our aquatic game. Again we were always hoping; each morning the high-water mark on the edge of the lagoon showed that the floods had gone down to the extent of at least one inch. And finally do not let me forget all drain shop that was talked. It was, I admit, a little over my head, but still it sounded very interesting. There were some drains, it appeared, which grew narrower and narrower as they got nearer to the sea—that struck me as odd—and there was one which was a kind of Mrs. Harris, since there was considerable reason to believe that there was no such a drain. There was another—the most important, the most feverishly discussed drain of all—as to which the chief drain-expert had come to this conclusion, that there was nothing for it but a charge of dynamite. Night and morning I listened for the roar that should proclaim its fate. I feel that on all accounts that is the way to deal with it.

TO-DAY'S UNIVERSITY MATCHES

ST. GEORGE'S HILL v. CAMBRIDGE

St. George's Hill.—W. L. Hore, D. B. Anderson, C. Stansfeld, J. S. Heath, H. V. K. Finlay, A. Haworth, the Revd. H. A. Threlfall, D. G. Nairn, J. S. Yoxall, R. W. Bullock, A. J. Lee, and R. S. Strover.

Cambridge University.—E. M. Prain (Clare), V. C. Carr (Trinity), C. C. Longhurst (Clare), W. E. S. Reed (King's), W. H. Bermingham (Sidney Sussex), E. Martin-Smith (Pembroke), V. A. Keith (Sidney Sussex), L. K. McKosky (Clare), H. J. Carr (Trinity), H. W. Hogbourn (St. John's), R. S. Fletcher (Trinity), and H. Martin-Row (Jesus).

CAMBERLEY HEATH v. OXFORD

Camberley Heath.—E. H. Oppenheimer, Captain A. H. Horsley, Captain G. C. E. Hawkins, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Green, R. J. P. Wadley, L. D. Wood, Captain C. E. Gordon-Duff, F. Conor Waterpy, Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. K. Sargent, Squadron-Leader C. V. Pain, and C. Jones.

Oxford University.—E. H. Baugh (Wadham), A. C. Maples (New College), F. J. Marston (Trinity), P. Jackson (Lincoln), J. Keen (Wadham), H. S. Foss (Exeter), C. Sweny (Wadham), H. M. Bray (Trinity), C. W. Adams (Balliol), R. Schuster (Balliol), A. M. Tew (Magdalen), and H. F. Forster (New College).

SARAZEN'S SUCCESS

AGUA CALIENTE, Jan. 24.—E. Sarazen won the $10,000 golf tournament here with an aggregate of 286 for 72 holes. His last round of 66 put up a new record for the course.

Other leading scores were:—

Horton Smith, 287; A. Tarbuck, 287; O. Dutra, 288; M. Dutra, 288; Macdonald Smith, 290; A. Watrous, 293; J. Kirkwood, 301; H. Oard, 303; R. Cruickshank, 304.—*Reuter.*

(Continued at foot of next column)

THE EMPIRE GAMES

AUSTRALIA NOT TO BE REPRESENTED

MELBOURNE, Jan. 24.—Australia will not be represented in the first Empire Games to be held at Hamilton, Ontario, next August. The Amateur Athletic Union to-day decided not to send a national team, but they made it clear that they would raise no objection to any of the State athletic associations sending teams of approved athletes.—*Reuter.*

CRICKET

A RECORD STAND FOR NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON, Jan. 24.—New Zealand in the second Test Match here to-day against the M.C.C. team set up a new first-wicket record stand, Mills and Dempster putting up 276 on the board before they were separated. At the close of play New Zealand had scored 339 for the loss of three wickets.

Dempster won the race for the individual century, which he completed in just under 3½ hours. Mills followed him a quarter of an hour later. Woolley was put on to bowl just before tea, but met with no success, and at the interval the score was 227 for no wicket. After tea the score rose steadily off the bowling of Woolley and Worthington. Woolley bowled Mills with the score at 276. Lowry did not last long, but Page and Blunt played out time.

Score:—

NEW ZEALAND.—First Innings

J. W. E. Mills, b. Woolley	117
C. R. Dempster, st. Cornford, b. Woolley	136
C. S. Lowry, c. Duleepsinhji, b. Woolley	6
M. L. Page, not out	33
R. C. Blunt, not out	15
Byes, &c.	32
Total (3 wkts.)	339

K. C. James, F. T. Badcock, G. R. Dickinson, G. Weir, W. E. Merritt, and E. A. McLeod to go in.

M.C.C.—A. H. H. Gilligan, K. S. Duleepsinhji, E. W. Dawson, G. B. Legge, M. J. C. Allom, Woolley, Bowley Worthington, Nichols, Cornford, Barratt.—*Reuter.*

M.C.C. v. TRINIDAD

PORT OF SPAIN, Jan. 24.—The game between the M.C.C. and Trinidad was continued here to-day. At the tea interval Trinidad had scored 328 for eight, W. St. Hill scoring 101, and so were 316 runs on with two wickets to fall.

Score:—

TRINIDAD

First Innings		Second Innings	
C. A. Roach, c. Hendren, b. Haig	2	l.-b.-w., b. Stevens	13
C. A. Wiles, c. Townsend, b. Stevens	28	c. Townsend, b. Rhodes	31
W. St. Hill, c. Haig, b. Stevens	16	not out	101
— Merry, b. Rhodes	28	c. Stevens, b. Astill	2
L. C. Constantine, l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes	6	c. and b. Stevens	15
J. D. Sealy, b. Rhodes	3	l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes	48
N. Betancourt, l.-b.-w., b. Rhodes	5	c. Hendren, b. Astill	11
E. St. Hill, st. Ames, b. Astill	3	c. Staniforth, b. Rhodes	3
— Grell, b. Stevens	40	c. Hendren, b. Stevens	54
E. Hunte, not out	12	not out	20
— Achong, run out	0		
Extras	7	Extras	30
Total	150	Total (8 wkts.)	328

M.C.C.—First Innings

G. T. S. Stevens, st. Hunte, b. Achong	25
Sandham, c. Hunte, b. Constantine	30
Hendren, c. Constantine, b. Sealy	40
O'Connor, st. Hunte, b. Achong	4
Ames, c. Merry, b. Achong	11
N. Haig, c. Merry, b. Sealy	3
The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe, c. Constantine, b. Sealy	9
Astill, b. L. St. Hill	4
Townsend, c. Constantine, b. Achong	21
Rhodes, c. Hunte, b. Constantine	11
E. H. Staniforth, not out	1
Extras	3
Total	167

The West Indies carried their score to 333, Rhodes being the most successful M.C.C. bowler with five wickets for 76.

At the close of play M.C.C. had lost three wickets for 63 runs.—*Reuter.*

YORKSHIRE C.C. ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire County Cricket Club was held at the Grand Hotel Sheffield, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Edwin Barber, senior vice-president, taking the chair in the absence of Lord Hawke.

In Lord Hawke's presidential speech, which was read by Sir Frederick Toone, mention was made of the success of the young players. In A. T. Barber the county was fortunate in having an amateur worthy to go in first, second, or third wicket. Others who showed marked ability were F. E. Greenwood, an amateur, Barber (W.), Dennis, and Bowes.

The past season had revealed a weakness in bowling. Yorkshire's resources in this respect were not so good as in their championship seasons. The batting of the side, however, was excellent. H. Sutcliffe's "benefit" was a great success, and he deserved every penny of the £3,000 he received.

Another interesting event of the past year was the conferment of a knighthood on the secretary by the King.

Whatever happened, Lord Hawke was of opinion that there must never be two different sets of stumps for first-class and local cricket. Some local cricketers were not inclined to favour the change. He was still a believer in the one solution to quicken the game. Natural wickets were needed and no top dressing.

CURLING

DAVOS PLATZ, Jan. 22.—In the final curling match for the Jackson Cup to-day Carlton St. Moritz beat Grindelwald by 26 stones to 20. The Hudson Cup for ladies was won by St. Moritz, who beat Davos by 19 stones to eight.—*Reuter.*

MOTOR CYCLING

A deputation from the Manx Motor Cycle Club met a sub-committee of the competitions committee of the Auto-Cycle Union in London on Wednesday, and drafted the principal conditions for a motor-cycle race meeting in September next to take the place of the Manx Amateur Road Race Championship. An application for a permit embodying these conditions will be submitted for the approval of the Auto-Cycle Union by the Manx M.C.C. very shortly.

BADMINTON

The Scottish team to meet England in the international Badminton match at the Horticultural Hall, London, in the first week in March is:—

H. F. Beckett (Glasgow), A. K. Stevenson (Glasgow), James Barr (Glasgow), F. L. Treasure (Preston), E. R. Butcher (Edinburgh), T. G. Dempster (Edinburgh), Miss M. E. Kine-Clarke (Paisley), Miss D. M. Ramage (Edinburgh), Miss C. T. Duncan (Edinburgh).

UNIVERSITY MATCH AT ST. ANDREWS

Glasgow University and St. Andrews University played a halved match at St. Andrews yesterday.

The results were:—

FOURSOMES

St. Andrews University		Glasgow University	
J. Carmichael and T. C. White	0	R. McAndrew and J. Kidd (4 and 2)	1
D. T. Tate and D. J. Bell (5 and 3)	1	A. M. Miller and J. Cochrane	0
R. B. Lawrence and H. T. Tate	0	J. Gass and K. M. Mackenzie (3 and 2)	1
R. Troup and J. Paton (6 and 4)	1	J. T. Simpson and D. MacMaster	0
J. D. Waterston and D. F. Stewart (6 and 4)	1	P. B. Aneus and H. J. Reid	0
J. Crauford Benson and J. Scott (2 holes)	1	W. I. Freebairn and J. F. Crosgrove	0
Total	4	Total	2

SINGLES

D. T. Tate	0	R. McAndrew (3 and 2)	1
T. C. White (halved)	0	J. Kidd (halved)	0
R. B. Lawrence (3 and 4)	1	J. Cochrane	0
Carmichael (4 and 2)	1	A. M. Miller	0
H. T. Tate	0	K. M. Mackenzie (2 and 1)	1
R. Troup	0	J. Gass (3 and 2)	1
D. J. Bell (5 and 3)	1	J. T. Simpson	0
J. Paton	0	P. B. Aneus (2 and 1)	1
J. D. Waterston (halved)	0	D. MacMaster (halved)	0
D. F. Stewart (3 and 1)	1	W. I. Freebairn	0
J. Crauford Benson	0	H. J. Reid (4 and 2)	1
J. Scott	0	J. P. Crosgrave (3 and 1)	1
Total	4	Total	6

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY BEATEN AT OXHEY

Dublin University were beaten by Oxhey at Oxhey, yesterday, by eight matches to four on the day's play.

The results were:—

SINGLES

Oxhey		Dublin University	
Major V. A. Stephens (4 and 2)	1	J. O. Wisdom (3 and 1)	1
E. J. St. G. Hewetson (7 and 6)	1	J. D. Parsons	0
M. Clark (3 and 1)	1	R. P. O'Neill	0
H. Greig	0	C. Kolb	0
J. Cowan	0	H. G. Silcock (5 and 3)	1
D. D. Blackwell (2 and 1)	1	R. McKeown	0
Tudwal Jones (1 hole)	1	H. Watson	0
Total	5	Total	3

FOURSOMES

Hewetson and Hewetson (5 and 3)	1	Wisdom and Parsons	0
White and Greig (5 and 4)	1	O'Neill and Silcock	0
Clark and Cowan (3 and 2)	1	Warren and Kolb	0
Blackwell and Jones (2 and 1)	1	McKeown and Watson	0
Total	5	Total	1

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

BAD WEATHER AT OXFORD

The weather has taken a turn for the worse at Oxford, and once again there were strong winds when the crew were at practice yesterday. The wind blew from south-east, meeting the stream practically all the way up, and Dick Talboys had to hoist the foul-weather flag in consequence of the rough water. It afforded the crew some excellent practice, however, and they acquitted themslves very creditably.

Dr. P. C. Mallam undertook the coaching on horseback, and before the eight went out he gave tubbing instruction to Poole and Low, Hutton and Clive. After their return the boat was manned in the same order as on Thursday. They went downstream, Martineau restricting them to a stroke of 22 to the minute. They pulled in one piece to the Isis, and after a very brief rest returned to the Boathouse. Tinne and Martineau received some tubbing instruction, after which the eight was manned again. Two alterations were made in the order, and it was a surprise to see N. R. Edwards (Christ Church) come into the boat at No. 6. He gained his Blue as a Freshman and then left Oxford, but with a view to taking his degree he has had to come into residence again. With Edwards at No. 6, Low (University College), who had been rowing at No. 4, retired from the boat to make way for Clive (Christ Church). This time they started upstream at 22 and paddled to Randall's Bridge, where they swung round and then covered the full extent of the short course without a break. Very little time was wasted before the boat was turned, and they pulled through to the Boathouse at 22, excepting a short burst of rowing at the finish. They will be on the home water again this afternoon.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

	st	lb
A. Graham (Eton and Brasenose) (bow)	11	4
2. C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	4
3. R. A. J. Poole (Eton and Brasenose)	12	12½
4. L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	11	1
5. N. Hutton (Petties and University College)	12	6½
6. H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church)	12	9
7. D. E. Tinne (Eton and University College)	12	4
C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke)	11	6
H. A. C. Durbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox)	9	0

A FULL DAY'S WORK AT CAMBRIDGE

After an easy day on Thursday the Cambridge crew put in a full day's work yesterday. The President, M. H. Warriner, was able to row, and Mr. Holcroft began work in the bubpair at 2 o'clock with the two bow oarsmen.

The eight was launched at 25 minutes past 3, and the crew paddled down as far as the Pike and Eel in two stages at a rate of 21 strokes to the minute, with the Coach following on horseback and the Secretary on foot. Mr. Aldous did not cross the river, and the crew subsequently made their way down to Baitsbite Locks in long stages, an easy being called at the Red Grind. They finished up with a short burst of 18 strokes before turning the boat, and on the way back Brocklebank maintained a steady average of 21 to the minute, but each spell was started with a few hard strokes at a rowing pace, which afterwards dropped to a paddle. The only set piece of rowing was for about 50 seconds in Long Reach, when they completed 22 strokes.

The weekly lock-to-lock trial will be undertaken to-day, and the crew will paddle over the course, starting at 3 o'clock.

The order of rowing and the weights were:—

	st	lb
D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	4
H. R. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	3
A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	11	10
F. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus)	12	8
O. V. Byrne (Sedbergh and Lady Margaret)	12	10
M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	14	3
R. A. Davies-Cooke (Eton and Third Trinity)	11	13
T. C. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	7
R. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	6

SQUASH RACKETS

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

Miss N. Cave (holder) beat Miss C. Fenwick in the final round of the Ladies' Squash Rackets Championship at Queen's Club yesterday by three games to one (10—8, 9—1, 7—9, 9—5). The match was particularly interesting for the fact that Miss N. Cave and Miss Fenwick had each won the Championship twice, Miss Cave in 1924 and 1928, Miss Fenwick in 1925 and 1926. Miss N. Cave by winning equalled the record of her sister, Miss J. Cave, who has won the Championship three times.

It is only when the other player is playing really well that Miss N. Cave is seen at her best. She played brilliantly to beat her sister last year by three games to two; she played brilliantly again yesterday when Miss Fenwick was at the top of her game. Miss Fenwick's shoulder yesterday was stiff and there was a lack of fire and pace in her strokes, and an uncertainty in direction which is unlike her usual game. As usual she played her match out to the very last stroke and made a magnificent effort in the last game to pull a lost match out of the fire. Miss Cave was always the better stroke player and took the ball earlier than Miss Fenwick, who, for these reasons, had much more running about to do than her opponent.

Miss Fenwick led 1—0 in the first game, but Miss Cave made it 1—1 after a rally of 20 strokes, and in her next hand led 2—1. Miss Cave was 6—1 and 8—2, Miss Fenwick 3—5. After four blank hands Miss Cave scored an ace with a passing stroke down the right wall after she had drawn her opponent right up the court with a side-wall drop, and after several hands she put on two more points with a straight fore-hand drop and a service which Miss Fenwick hit out of court. Miss Cave was twice within a point of game, but Miss Fenwick drew level at 8—8 with a run of three aces, one by a hard cross-length stroke to the right corner and another with a service which hit the back wall and clung to the left side wall. Miss Cave set two and put her opponent out with a quick length stroke down the unguarded left side wall. She won the next rally with a cross-stroke to the right corner played fast and on the rise, and the game with a length shot down the left wall which Miss Fenwick could touch, but not get up.

Miss Cave went on to 2—0 in the second game, a run of four aces in all. Miss Cave made no long run but put on single aces with a masked back-hand cross-stroke, a hard fore-hand cross-stroke, and a side-wall drop. Miss Fenwick made a point, but Miss Cave got in again with a fine kill down the right wall and made a sequence of five aces, which won her the second game and took her to 1—0 in the third game. In this sequence she scored two aces by service, her opponent snatching at both of them on the volley and hitting them down, and won the other three aces by hard length strokes to find the opening she had made for them. Miss Fenwick made a run of four aces from 0—2 to 4—2, scoring two points by service and winning two rallies by cross-court kills. Later, Miss Fenwick, with a length stroke down the left side wall and a great get and lucky kill from that get, led 6—3. Miss Cave put on two points by service, but put herself out by hitting an easy ball down, and Miss Fenwick went in to reach 8—3. Miss Cave got up to 6—8 and 7—8, but hit a side-wall drop a fraction of an inch too low, and Miss Fenwick, at her fourth attempt, won the game.

Miss Cave won the first rally in the fourth game with a cross-shot to the left corner, and then made a sequence of six aces. In that sequence she scored points twice with back-hand drops, a point with a perfect fore-hand volley kill down the right wall, a fore-hand drop in the right corner, and a back-hand cross-stroke to the left corner. She then served her hand out, out of court. In her next hand Miss Cave reached game-ball-love. Miss Fenwick put her out with a hard, low fore-hand stroke to the left corner and made a run of three aces, actually setting the pace. Miss Cave ended a rally of 24 strokes with a perfect fore-hand drop, but put herself out by hitting the ball a fraction of an inch too low. Miss Fenwick put on two more points, but Miss Cave put her out with a back-hand cross-stroke after a side-wall drop, and won the match with a volley kill down the right side wall. The match lasted 41 minutes.

MEN v. LADIES

The men will give 5 and two hands to the ladies in the annual squash rackets match at Queen's Club, West Kensington, to-day, and the programme is as follows:—

F. M. Strasson v. Miss N. Cave; J. W. Dalton v. Miss M. Fenwick; Colonel A. Kearsey v. Miss S. Huntsman; R. C. Grevelink v. the Hon. A. Lyttelton-Milbanke; L. H. Crispe v. Mrs. V. S. Daniell; J. D. P. Wheatley v. Miss S. Keith-Jones; Captain Higham v. Miss M. Haywood.

FIGURE-SKATING

MORGINS, Jan. 24.—The Spring-Rice Challenge Cup, for figure-skating in English style, was to-day won by a team composed of Mr. E. D. P. Pinks, Mrs. H. H. Cobb, Mr. E. C. Cooper, and Miss A. A. Newlands. Seven teams of four skaters entered for the cup and the conditions were perfect.—*Reuter.*

HUNTING

ARRANGEMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK

STAGHOUNDS

BERKS AND BUCKS FARMERS'.—Tu., The Boot, Bedlow Ride; F., Hurst Pond—11.30.

DEVON AND SOMERSET.—To-day, Dunkery Hill Gate—10.30.

KENT, MID.—To-day, The Chequers, Smarden; W., outlying deer ('phone: Boughton 4 or Hunton 16); S., The Bull, Rolvenden—11.

NEW FOREST.—M., Royal Oak, Fritham; F., Jones' Cottage (cap for H.S.B.S.)—11.

QUANTOCK.—W., Minehead (by invitation); S., Park End, Cothelestone—10.45.

FOXHOUNDS

ALBRIGHTON.—M., Ludstone Hall (by-day); Tu., Lapley Hall; Th., Mr. Clark's Farm, Knighton; S., Roscobel—11.

ASHFORD VALLEY.—M., Etchden, Betherden; F., Bromley Green, Kingsnorth—11.

ATHERSTONE.—M., The Kennels; W., Nethersealc; F., Willey; S., Gospel Oak—11.

AVON VALE.—To-day, Forewood Common; W., Rowdefields; S., Great Cheverell—10.45.

BEAUFORT'S, DUKE OF.—M., Bushton; Tu., Newton Lodge; W., Kelston; Th., Seagry; F., Cross Hands; S., Foxley Green—10.45.

BEDALE.—M., Crooked Hat; W., Baldersby Park; F., Cowton Station—11.

BERKELEY.—M., Northwick; Tu., Elmore; Th., Oldbury—11; S., Kennels—11.15.

BERKELEY, OLD.—M., Bledlow; Th., The Lee Manor, Chesham—11.

BERKS, OLD.—M., Badbury Hill Farm; W., Venn Mill; F., Church House Farm, Bourton—11.

BERKS, SOUTH.—M., Mortimer West End; Th., Burghfield Bridge; F., Everington Farm, Hampstead Norris—11.

BICESTER.—M., Barton Common; Tu., Bletchington; Th., Claydon Home Wood; S., Astrop—11 (collection each day for R.A.B.I. and H.S.B.S.).

BLACKMORE VALE.—M., Compton Castle; Tu., Cross Keys, Lydford; Th., Middlemarsh; S., North Cheriton House—11.

BLANKNEY.—M., Potter Hill; Th., Bloxholm; S., Welbourn Place—11.

BROCKLESBY.—To-day, Great Coates Station; M., Howsham; W., Claxby; F., Riby Cross-roads; S., Irnham Cross-roads—11.

BRECON.—W., Cwenddwr; S., Abercamlais Gate—10.45.

BURTON.—To-day, Aisthorpe Hall; M., Tyrwhitt Arms, Short Ferry; W., Lea Station; S., Holton—11.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—M., Cross Keys, Caxton; Tu., Southoe Bell; F., Madingley Mill—11.

CATTISTOCK.—M., Powerstock Common; Tu., Three Guinea Bridge; W., Hillfield; F., Fleet Lodge; S., Beaminster Tunnel—11.

CHIDDINGFOLD.—W., Thorncombe Gate; S., Five Oaks, Slinfold—11.

CLIFTON-ON-TEME.—W., The High House; S., Kyre Park Gates—11.

COTSWOLD.—M., Dowdeswell Wood; Tu., Shurdington; W., Withington; F., Rising Sun; S., Brimpsfield—11.

COTSWOLD, NORTH.—Tu., Springhill Lodge; Th., Mickleton; S., Dumbleton—10.45. (Cap for H.S.B.S. and R.A.B.I. each day.)

COTTESMORE.—To-day, Gunthorpe (instead of The Durham Ox); M., Burley Fish Ponds—11.30 (Rutland Agricultural Society's annual general meeting, Victoria Hall, 10.30); Tu., Knossington Village; Th., The Bull, Witham Common; S., Wild's Lodge—11.

CRAVEN.—M., Ecchinswell; W., Chilton Bridge; S., Lockings Brick Kilns—11.

CRAWLEY AND HORSHAM.—To-day, Knepp Castle—11.30; M., Chantry Post; Tu., Ashfold Cross-roads; Th., Mandlin Barn; S., Old House, Cowfham—11.

CROOME.—Tu., Storridge Schools; Th., Wheelbarrow Castle; S., Naunton Beauchamp—11.

CUMBERLAND.—Tu., Isel Bridge; F., Langrigg Hall—10.30.

CUMBERLAND FARMERS'.—M., Middlescough; Th., Dalston Village—11.

DARTMOOR.—Tu., Tor Royal; W., Flete Western Lodge; F., Holne; S., Broomhill (Ivybridge)—11.

DAVIES'S, MR. DAVID.—W., Bwichyvan; S., Bettws—10.

DEVON, EAST.—To-day, Clyst St. George; M., New Inn, Broad Clyst; W., Coombe Hill, Coombe Raleigh; S., Dalditch—11.

DEVON, SOUTH.—Tu., Berry Village; Th., Humber Lodge; S., Runnage (cap for R.A.B.I.)—11.

DORSET, SOUTH.—M., Came Golf House; Th., Winterbourne Whitechurch; S., Glanvilles Wootton—11.

DOWNHAM.—W., Fox and Hounds, Marham (cap for R.A.B.I.); S., Crimplesham Hall—11.

DULVERTON.—M., Huntstone Cross; W., Twelve Acre Turn; F., Sandyrar; S., Bulford Gate—11.

DURHAM, SOUTH.—M., Old Acres; W., Bradbury; F., Great Stainton (collection for H.S.B.S.)—11.

EGGESFORD.—M., Head Bridge; Th., North Tawton Station; S., Lymington Arms—11.

ERIDGE.—To-day, The Maypole, High Hurstwood; W., Hook Green; S., The Plough and Horses, Jarvis Brook—11.

ESSEX.—M., Nine Ashes, Blackmore; W., Monkhams; F., Hatfield Heath; S., High Roding—11.

ESSEX AND SUFFOLK (ESSEX SIDE).—Tu., Wrabness Smithy; Th., Wormingford Church—11.

ESSEX AND SUFFOLK (SUFFOLK SIDE).—M., Newton Green; F., Hadleigh—11.

ESSEX, EAST.—Tu., Knights, Caine Engaine; Th., Tolleshunt D'Arcy; S., Boreham Cock—11.

ESSEX UNION.—Tu., North Ockendon; Th., Woodham Lodge; S., Rettendon Lodge—11.

EXMOOR.—M., Chibbet Post; W., Brayford; F., Care Post—11.

FERNIE.—M., Saddington; Th., Houghton-on-the-Hill; S., Great Easton—11.

FITZWILLIAM.—M., Orton; W., Ellington; Th., Apethorpe; S., Lilford Cross-roads—10.45.

FLINT AND DENBIGH.—Tu., Maesmynan; S., Kinmel—11.

FOUR BURROW.—M., Carn Brea Castle; F., Kea Playing Place—11.

GARTH.—M., Star and Hound, Binfield; W., Elvetham School; F., Dorchester Arms, Hook; S., High Standing Hill—11.

GLAMORGAN.—M., Llanilid; W., Three Ashes; F., Pancross Barn—11.

GRAFTON.—M., Duncote; W., Abthorpe; F., Moreton Pinkney; S., Potterspury Lodge—11.

GROVE.—M., Rampton; W., Exeton; F., Grove—11.

HAMBLEDON.—M., Bereleigh; W., Fair Oak Village; S., Moresteed Pond—11.

H. H.—M., Hartley; Tu., Hedge Corner; Th., Thedden Grange; S., Bentley Station—11.

HEREFORDSHIRE, NORTH.—M., Winslow Cross-roads; Th., Staunton-on-Wye; S., Hatfield Court—11.

HEREFORDSHIRE, SOUTH.—Tu., Michaelchurch, Eskley—11; S., Royal Hotel, Ross (collection for R.A.B.I.)—11.15.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—Tu., Datchworth; W., Barton; S., The Kennels—11.

HEYTHROP.—M., Churchill; W., Deddington; F., Stow Station; S., Merrimouth—10.45.

HOLDERNESS.—M., Catwick Mill; Tu., Kilnwick Lodge Gates; Th., Patrington; F., Houghton Hall—10.45.

HURSLEY.—M., Romsey Market Place (by invitation of the Mayor); F., Dean Station—11.

HURWORTH.—Tu., Hurworth; Th., Girsby; S., Pasture House—10.45.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—M., Hardingshute; F., Kennels—11.

JONES'S, MR. ARTHUR.—Tu., Dick Brook Bridge; S., Shuisley Church—11.

KENT, EAST.—M., Denton; W., New Barn, Hastenleigh; S., Black Mill, Barham—11.

KENT, WEST.—To-day, Chiddingstone Castle; M., Ashurst Park; W., Portobello; S., Penshurst Station—11. (Caps for R.A.B.I. and "Field" Distemper Fund on last two days.)

LAMERTON.—M., Pitland Corner; Th., Sourton Cross—11.

LEDBURY.—M., Beauchamp Arms, Dymock; F., Corse Lawn—10.45.

LEDBURY, NORTH.—Tu., Hill Oak; Th., Suckley Church—10.45; S., Ridgeway Cross—11.30.

LLANGIBBY.—Tu., Beaufort Arms, Monkswood; F., The Priory, Caerleon (Cap for Earl Haig's Fund)—11.

LUDLOW.—M., Oldwood Common; Th., The Maidenhead; S., Vernold's Common—11.

MENDIP.—W., Litton; S., Slab House—11.

MEYNELL.—M., Marston Montgomery; Tu., Hamstal Ridware; Th., Mareaston Stoop; S., Yoxall Village—11.

MILVAIN'S, LIEUTENANT-COLONEL.—W., Raybeugh; S., South Hazelrigg—10.45.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—M., Cross Ash; Th., Cwmcarven Church; S., Monachty—11.

NEW FOREST.—Tu., Ashurst Bridge; Th., Hatcher Green, Hale; S., Stockley Cottage—11.

NEWMARKET AND THURLOW.—M., Hawkedon Green; Th., Barlow—11.

NOTTS, SOUTH.—To-day, Calverton—11.

OAKLEY.—Tu., Warrington Toll Bar; Th., Chicheley; S., Staughton Moor—10.45.

OXFORDSHIRE, SOUTH.—M., Lambert Arms; F., Fulbrook Green—11.

PEMBROKESHIRE.—M., Bland's Gorse; Th., Llangwm—11.

PEMBROKESHIRE, SOUTH.—Tu., Corston—11.30; F., Cross Hands—11.

PORTMAN.—To-day, Gaunts; Tu., Fernbrook; W., Stabhampton; F., Fontmell Magna; S., Woodlands—11.

PUCKERIDGE.—M., Wicken; W., Elsenham; F., Standon; S., Walkern Village—11.

QUORN.—M., Widnerpool New Inn; Tu., Stanford Park (instead of Rothley Plain); F., Hungarton; S., Clifton Hall—11.

RADNORSHIRE AND WEST HEREFORDSHIRE.—M., Huntington; W., Evenjobb; F., Kinnersley Castle—11.

RUFFORD.—To-day, Walesby; Tu., Holly Lodge, Oxton (by invitation); S., Ossington—11.

RUTLAND'S, DUKE OF.—To-day, Leasingham; W., Croxton Park (cap for H.S.B.S., R.A.B.I., and Grantham Agricultural Benefit Association); F., Sapperton; S., Redmile—11.

SEAVINGTON.—M., South Bowood; Th., Hinton St. George—11.

SHROPSHIRE, NORTH.—M., Tern Hill; Tu., Forest Glen; Th., Grinshill; F., Longner Hall—11.

SHROPSHIRE, SOUTH.—M., Leebotwood; Th., Loton Park—11.

SILVERTON.—M., Stoke Post; Th., Dunsmoor House—11.

SINNINGTON.—Th., Newsham Bridge; S., Nunnington Railway Bridge—11.

SOMERSET, WEST.—W., Heathpoult; Stogumber Station (Quantock Pack); Tu., Quantock Lodge (Quantock Pack); Th., Carnampton; F., Kilve (Quantock Pack); S., Washford—11.

SOUTHDOWN.—To-day, Hendall; W., The Plough, Upper Wicker; F., Tudor Close Hotel, Rottingdean; S., Newick Green—11.

SOUTH WOLD.—M., Barwell Wood; Tu., Harrington Hall; W., Edlington Lodge; Th., North Willingham Top; S., Raithby Cross-roads—10.45.

STAFFORDSHIRE, NORTH.—M., Loggerheads; W., Foster; Th., Aston-by-Stone; S., Wheatsheaf, Onneley—11.

STAFFORDSHIRE, SOUTH.—Tu., Church Lodge, Great Barr; S., The Kennels—11.

STEVENSTONE.—M., North Park; W., Town Mills; F., Potherdiage—11.

SURREY UNION.—Tu., Ranmore Common P.O.; S., Wood—11.

SUSSEX, EAST.—Tu., Sidley Green; Th., Rushlake Green; S., East Dean—11.

TAUNTON VALE.—M., Stoke Court; Tu., Castle Inn; Th., Spring Grove; F., Curry Rivel—11.

TEDWORTH.—Tu., Huish Hill; F., Alton Priors; S., Crown, Everleigh—

Letters to the Editor

LORD ESHER

SERVICES TO SCIENCE AND ARTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Lord Esher's life was so full, his activities so many, that your admirable notice in *The Times* could only mention briefly the fact that he was chairman of the Managing Committee for the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851. May I add a few details, referring mainly to that work and to what he did for the advancement of natural knowledge?

My friendship with him goes back over 50 years to 1877-79, when we met at the B.A. table at Trinity or in the rooms of mutual friends. In 1900, when the National Physical Laboratory was founded, he was Secretary of H.M. Office of Works, and it was due to his action that the new institution was located on very favourable terms at Bushy House. I well remember the interview at the Treasury when those terms were discussed between Lord Rayleigh, Sir Francis Mowatt, and Lord Esher, and the impression made by the breadth of view taken by the two distinguished Civil servants in whose hands the details of the arrangements lay. And again, at a later date, he showed his interest in our work by the support he gave to a proposal by Lord Rayleigh that the Commission should make a grant of £1,000 to our building fund.

But my chief reason in writing is to put on record some brief note of his work in connexion with the educational schemes of the Commission. The 1851 Exhibition Scholarships were founded in 1891 on the advice of Lord Playfair. They were not regarded with any great favour by the then vice-chairman, Lord Wolverhampton, and some of the senior members of the Commission. Lord Stamfordham (Sir Arthur Bigge, as he then was) gave the scheme his cordial support, and Esher from the first realized their value. Since those early days the scheme has grown and prospered. At present about £10,000 a year is assigned to the work. Each year some five senior students are appointed, chosen from candidates nominated by the universities at home as men likely to advance science, to make new knowledge, while the Dominion universities send in names from which eight Dominion students are selected and brought to work in the laboratories of the homeland. The secretary has now in the press a record of past scholars, and it is most encouraging. They hold posts throughout the Empire, there are, or have been, I believe, 31 Fellows of the Royal Society, while no fewer than 20 professorships of the universities and colleges of the United States are held by former scholars. Nor is this all. Some years ago the Commission, with Esher's warmest support, established a system of industrial bursaries, awarded to young men who, after a successful career at college, wish to enter industry, but cannot do so for want of means of support during their apprenticeship years. The record of the past 10 or 12 years of these men is full of interest. In all this work we who were responsible for the details of the schemes had his active help. Sometimes he would put in a plea for the claims of art—the British School at Rome is an institution in which he was keenly interested—and tell us the cupboard was bare and we must abate our greed, but somehow we obtained what was needful and were able to reward in some way the candidates whom we thought deserving.

And there was much besides. The recent report of the Royal Commission on Museums gives an account of the work of the 1851 Commission in developing the ideas of the Prince Consort for the development of the South Kensington site as the home of four great institutions "devoted to the furtherance of industrial pursuits of all nature in the four great divisions" of raw material, machinery, manufactures, and the plastic arts. These were divisions of the 1851 Exhibition.

From the first Lord Esher grasped the importance of this idea, and few men have contributed more effectively to its realization. We of the 1851 Commission have lost a leader and, with all his friends, are the poorer for our loss.

I am, &c.,
R. T. GLAZEBROOK.
Ballards Oak, Limpsfield, Surrey.

NAVAL CONFERENCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The conclusions which Commander King-Hall has come to in his letter, which appeared in your issue of January 16, are such that I cannot suppose them to be typical of those held by naval officers in general, nor, I venture to add, by the British public. The interesting and able analysis which precedes these conclusions calls for little criticism, beyond saying that Commander King-Hall has treated the question so generally as to ignore the unique features of the British naval position (*a*) that if the free flow of commerce to our ports is interrupted even for a very limited time, the food, and (*b*) that the existence of the British Empire as a community depends upon the maintenance of sea communications between the many distant and scattered units which compose it.

The conclusions, however, seem to me both dangerous and unwarranted. To put them shortly, and I hope fairly, Commander King-Hall considers, first, that the British Navy can be kept short of its real needs in war in the hope that there will be no war in the period during which it is so kept, and, secondly, that we should show our faith in the value of international agreements as a means of security by taking the risk of maintaining a Navy inadequate for our defence in war. As to the first conclusion, as long as war is possible, the frequency of wars has no bearing whatever on the question of what naval strength is sufficient for our defence. To maintain a Navy which will be defeated in war is worse than maintaining no Navy at all. For us any naval war would be a misfortune, but a naval war lost would be destruction.

As to the second conclusion, we have already shown our faith time and again by naval reduction and the cancellation of ships ordered, without gaining any important adherent to this policy among the naval Powers. Does any of us question the good will of the United States, and yet that country, which was instrumental in the achievement of the Pact of Paris and to which naval defence is a far less vital matter, embarked simultaneously on the largest cruiser programme they have ever had.

May I suggest that such arguments as those used by Commander King-Hall can even harm the cause of defence by treaty? A most distinguished Ulsterman, and therefore, I hope, one whose views will have equal weight with Commander King-Hall as they have with me, the late Mr. Massey, at that time Prime Minister of New Zealand, said in 1924:—

> You say your Government stands for international co-ordination through an enlarged and enlightened League of Nations. I feel that I must reply to that by saying that it may turn out a pity that the League was ever brought into being if the defence of the Empire is to depend upon the League of Nations only. The very existence of the Empire depends upon the Imperial Navy.

Mr. Massey goes on to deal with the Singapore base, whose abandonment was then being proposed on arguments somewhat similar to those employed to-day for reducing our cruiser strength from 70 to 50. In 1927 Lord Jellicoe laid down the figure of 70 as the minimum number of cruisers compatible with national and Imperial security. Lord Beatty has recently repeated his argument. I have never heard it suggested that Lord Jellicoe was wrong, and the only excuse so far adduced in favour of abandoning this standard is that war is less likely now than then, a proposition which is doubtful alike in its truth and its cogency.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
RONALD ROSS.
House of Commons, S.W.1.

CLEARING THE SLUMS

VOLUNTARY EFFORTS IN LINCOLN

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The imminence of some new legislation dealing with the slum clearance problem makes it necessary to consider very carefully the basis on which this work should be carried out. After my recent experience at Lincoln in this connexion, I am convinced that the best and most economical method is one that works through some voluntary local agency. Any scheme that does not enlist the active and sympathetic cooperation of residents in and around the area concerned can only result in waste of public funds, resentment on the part of the slum-dwellers concerned, and further encouragement of the growing tendency in this country for people to sit back and wait for their problems to be solved for them.

In June, 1928, a meeting was held in the Guildhall at Lincoln to draw attention to the slum problem of the city. Between this date and 1919 the Lincoln Corporation had built 756 houses, of which 130 were intended for the tenants of the slum area. As, however, the rent of the cheapest of these latter was 8s. a week, plus 4s. 4d. rates, only three families from the slums had been able to afford to move into them. Meanwhile, the shocking condition in the Lincoln slums continued. There were some single-room tenements in which lived two adults and from three to five children. There were some two-roomed tenements housing from two to four adults and from five to eight children each.

A committee was appointed by which voluntary assistance could be given to the Lincoln Corporation to deal with this state of affairs. A scheme was evolved by which 50 houses were erected at an inclusive cost of £380 each. The ordinary rent of these would have been 9s. a week, but, by means of a voluntarily subscribed subsidy, this was reduced to 6s. 6d. This subsidization fund was raised by appealing to all those whose sympathy and help could be expected. By the end of 1929 a sum of £5,320—£70 for each house—had been raised or promised, and a total of 76 voluntarily subsidized houses were already occupied or available for occupation.

All this involved, of course, a great deal of voluntary effort, but the result has been to clear Lincoln's two worst slum areas, and the satisfactory feeling now exists in the town that the problem has been to that extent solved largely through the enthusiasm of the townspeople themselves.

During the transitional period, the work of a welfare committee proved specially valuable. This committee helped the tenants to remove their furniture and replaced bedding and other articles condemned by the medical officer. It also supervised the tenants after they had been installed in their new homes.

By tackling the problem in this way, Lincoln has, I think, set an example which might well be followed by other towns. The Minister of Health has already declared that local cooperation is essential to the success of any effort that the Government may make to deal with slum conditions. The forces of civic pride, philanthropy, and discontent with existing conditions are ready to come to the assistance of the Government in this connexion if only they are approached and stimulated in the right way. The failure to animate them will mean endless trouble and waste of public funds.

Yours faithfully,
LOUIS W. SMITH.
House of Commons, Jan. 23.

TWO METEOROLOGICAL LANDMARKS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The article on Manila and the note on the sale of the Puy-de-Dôme contained in your issue of January 11 recall two important landmarks in the history of meteorological science, for it was in Manila on July 7, 1879, that Father Faura, S.J., for the first time predicted the existence, duration, and course of a typhoon; while more than 200 years earlier, on September 19, 1648, Perier, Pascal's brother-in-law, at Pascal's request carried a barometer from the base to the summit of the Puy-de-Dôme and ascertained that the pressure of the atmosphere at the top was considerably less than at the bottom. Pascal himself, at the age of 25, was then residing with his family at Rouen, but he afterwards repeated the experiment on the tower of St. Jacques la Boucherie, which still exists in the middle of Paris and is used for meteorological observations. The Puy-de-Dôme also has interest for geologists, for it was climbed in 1752 by Guettard, who has been called the father of national geological surveys.

Though of a different character from that of Pascal's the work of Father Faura was in direct descent from it, and his studies proved of immense value to shipping in the Far East. It was appreciated from the first, the merchants of Manila supported it, and when in 1880 cable connexion was made with Hong-kong the merchants of Hong-kong asked for predictions to be sent to them, and in 1890 observations were exchanged with Japan. Almost alone among the religious orders the Society of Jesus has always possessed men eminent in science, and not only in Manila but at Shanghai all the meteorological work was initiated by them. The meteorological observatory at Zi-ka-wei, four miles from the centre of Shanghai, stands on a site intimately associated with early missionary work in China and is of great historic interest. Among other apparatus it possesses the meteorograph of Secchi which was exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1867 and presented to the Jesuits by Napoleon III. It was my good fortune some years ago to visit not only the meteorological observatory at Zi-ka-wei, but also the astronomical observatory at Zo-se and the magnetical observatory at Linka-pong, and I retain very pleasant recollections of the kindness of Father Froe and his colleagues.

Yours faithfully,
EDGAR C. SMITH, Engr. Capt., R.N.
Purley.

EXPRESS TRAIN SPEEDS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have twice read Mr. Weight's letter appearing in your issue of to-day, and still fail to understand what it is intended to prove. That the fastest trains upon British railways, with the exception of the G.W.R., are to-day slower than they were before the War is not a matter of opinion—it is a matter of fact. That some railways now run three moderately-timed trains where they previously ran two does not affect the question.

Further, Mr. Weight is unfortunate in his illustrations. He tells us that a L.N.E.R. locomotive with a "stupendous" load travelled from London to Peterborough in four minutes less than its booked time and that a Nottingham-London train saved no less than 11 minutes upon its booked time. If these illustrations have any meaning it must be that in each case the booked time was more liberal than was necessary, but this is precisely what was suggested in the careful and dispassionate article to which Mr. Weight takes exception.

I am a simple soul and I find myself as embarrassed by Mr. Weight's enthusiasm for "the worthy men who handle our main line trains" as I am by Lord Monkswell's gloomy pronouncement that our railway speeds are "hopeless." As a matter of fact, I believe it to be the case that schedules of British railways generally are by no means contemptible although they might be very much better, with great advantage to the railways themselves.

As to Mr. Weight's suggestion that trains are necessarily slower than they were because they are heavier than they were, I would point out that the passengers travelling by these trains (I am not referring to excursionists carried in special excursion trains) have steadily decreased in number over a period of years. When, therefore, Mr. Weight tells us that the railways have increased the weight of their trains he is not defending their schedules but attacking their management. In any event he riddles his own argument with his London-Peterborough illustration.

But whether this or that train is good or bad is a small point. The needs of the railways go far beyond their time-tables. Their outstanding requirement to-day is a man with sufficient strength of character to break with tradition. Unfortunately the recent history of one of our lines, and that not the worst of them, suggests that when they have such a man they do not know how to keep him. "But that is another story."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ASHLEY BROWN.
8, Duke-street, Adelphi, W.C.2, Jan. 22.

ROYAL AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY

The Usborne Memorial Prize of the Royal Aeronautical Society for the year 1929 has been awarded to Mr. F. G. Evans for his paper entitled "The Cross-Section of the Semi-Rigid Airship." The Usborne Memorial Prize is offered annually, at the discretion of the council, for the best paper by a student on lighter-than-air craft.

Points from Letters

ARMY OFFICERS' RETIRED PAY

Sir Bertram Falle is reported as saying in the debate in the House of Commons last Wednesday "there is no valid reason why the naval officer should be treated worse than his brothers in the Army and Air Force." He was, of course, referring to marriage allowance. Surely, however, the same line of argument offers itself in connexion with the retired pay of those Army officers who received permanent commissions from the ranks. Why should a lieutenant (promoted from the ranks) in his Majesty's Royal Marines and equivalent naval ranks receive £230 per annum, while a substantive captain similarly promoted in the Army receives £150? These anomalies existing in the various branches go to prove that there seems only one way out, and that is to co-ordinate the three fighting Services for all financial business. Until something like this is done nothing but dissatisfaction will exist. —CAPTAIN HARRY SIMMS (retired pay), Portsmouth.

ADVERTISEMENT BY HOARDING

I venture to send the following suggestions as a policy to be aimed at:—(1) That posters on street hoardings should be reduced to 5ft., which is quite large enough and does not spoil the scale of the street and its buildings. (This method has been adopted in Switzerland by the billposting companies and is an advantage to the poster designer as well as the amenities of the city.) (2) That the facades of buildings and bridges, even if humble, must be respected if we are to keep any dignity and decency in our towns. (3) That there shall be no advertisements on hoardings on the countryside.—Mr. H. H. PEACH, Hon. Secretary, the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, Exhibition Committee, 42, St. Nicholas-street, Leicester.

PYLONS IN KENT

Mr. C. M. Baker says that it has never been explained to the public why the pylons must come, and the public is suspicious. The short reasons are:—The public interest demands a cheaper and more generally accessible supply of electrical energy, to which end: (*a*) It is necessary that the production shall be localized in a few large stations well placed for coal and water supplies and operated under a centralized control, so as to secure the maximum overall economy. (*b*) The stations must be interconnected by a system of transmission lines for those purposes. (*c*) For the purpose of delivering electrical energy to the distributors the transmission lines must be connected and branched to the distributing centres. (*d*) Economy demands that the transmission lines be worked at very high voltage —132,000 volts is that selected—and that lines at such voltages shall be overhead. (It may be technically possible to use underground cables, but it is commercially impossible to do so at present.)—Mr. H. M. SAYERS, 9, Knollys-road, Streatham, S.W.16.

"YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT"

During the War my wife sent to my gunner batman in France a parcel of Christmas fare. In his letter of thanks he subscribed himself, "I remain, Madam, yours obediently to your husband.—Gunner W—— G——."—Mr. H. C. DUNELL, New University Club, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

COURTESY AT CONCERTS

The English will never be an artistic nation until they learn some notion of courtesy and punctuality. One can understand, though hardly forgive, lateness at the opening of a concert owing to the vicissitudes of London traffic, but those who kept Herr Schnabel waiting on Tuesday night after an interval of more than 15 minutes, or disturbed the enjoyment of the rest by strolling in during the first prelude, deserve to hear no more good music for the rest of their days. In any case there is no need for such long intervals, but to keep the artist waiting is unpardonable.—Mrs. M. P. FAIRBROTHER, 91a, Hervey-road, Blackheath, S.E.3.

THE OLD BALLADS

Among the large number of those who listen with pleasure to the carillon in Hyde Park giving forth "music the highest bordering upon heaven" (as Charles Lamb describes the sound of bells) there must be many who, like myself, rejoice to observe that the daily programme consists largely of those delightfully melodious ballads that were so much in vogue in the days of Sims Reeves and Sir Charles Santley. May we not hope that the selection of music from such an old-fashioned and pleasing repertoire will have the effect of once again rendering more popular those old-fashioned songs, with which, in my opinion, the modern ballad cannot compare?—The REV. W. HAMLYN, Dundella, Millward-road, Ryde, I.W.

FISHING FOR SEA TROUT

The delightful letters of Major Buxton and Mr. Barrett have brought back the memories of some 40 years' fishing for sea trout. It is a comparatively easy matter to stalk sea trout in running water, where they must lie with head up-stream, if the angler keeps really low and faces the light. In a loch on a still, calm day, with a bright sun, a day when the wet fly would be practically useless, it is quite another pair of shoes; but they can still be caught if carefully approached. In fishing from a boat much depends on the boatman. He must keep the oars as much as possible in the water and push the boat towards the haunts of *Salmo Trutta*. These haunts in a loch will be the mouths of burns, rocky promontories, where the water is not very deep, and the edges of weed beds. The casting must be done quietly, without any swaying of the boat, as sea trout are very sensitive to the slightest wave on still water. Wading is almost useless in this kind of fishing. In the hundreds of sea trout I have caught in this way I have never noticed a preference for any pattern of fly. A well-hackled alder, size No. 1 or No. 2, will provide all that is necessary.—The REV. F. P. SHERIFFS.

THE SPEED LIMIT

May I point out to Mr. Percy Northey that the calculation of which he complains is not mine, but that of Sir James Jeans, and that his experiment with a super-car on a super-track has but little bearing on the case of an ordinary car on an ordinary road, which is the matter under discussion?—The HON. JOHN COLLIER, 69, Eton-avenue, N.W.3.

CERTIFIED MILK

In your leading article on Clean Milk in *The Times* last Saturday you remarked that the demand for "certified milk" is still relatively small. Is this not because the producers of certified milk charge an excessive price? In my case, although I should like to have a pint of certified milk daily, I have to limit my consumption to half a pint, as the price for "certified" is 8d. a pint instead of 3½d. One would like to know if it is really necessary to charge per pint more than double the price of milk for "clean milk."—Mrs. A. H. BADGER, 48, St. Mark's-road, W.10.

EARLY BUTTERFLIES

I do not think there can be any doubt that the Red Admiral butterfly does live through the winter in England, if England includes Wales; for some few years ago here on Christmas Day (as recorded in the *Spectator* at the time) I saw a Red Admiral happily fluttering round and settling on the trunk of an old ash tree on the sunny side of a wood a long distance from any building. I may say that I am an old entomologist, and your correspondent can rest assured that it was not a "Tortoiseshell."—Mr. W. E. R. ALLEN, Blackaldern, Narberth, Pembrokeshire.

LESS DRUNKENNESS

I notice that Sir Chartres Biron, in his evidence before the Licensing Commission, states that, in his opinion, there is less drinking now than 23 years ago because, among other reasons, "of the establishment all over London of attractive cafés." This may or may not be true, but I have in mind a picture I often see in one of the best conducted and most attractive "lounge bars" in South-West London, where it is an every-day occurrence to see respectable middle-class girls and women sitting at small tables enjoying either a large glass of stout or a double whisky. Twenty-three years ago a young lady would have been shocked beyond words at an invitation even to enter a publichouse. Nowadays they think nothing of it. From the temperance point of view I cannot see how "attractive cafés" can cause less drinking. I should rather say they have created an entirely new class of customer, and good ones at that.—Mr. R. BROWNLOW, 8, Temple-grove, N.W.11.

MOTOR-CAR NUMBERS

As the time is fast approaching when the letters and numbers of motor-cars up to 9999 and each blend of letters will have been all allotted, would it not be better to start all over again, using a star in front of the number, instead of going into the tens of thousands? It also appears a matter of urgency that motor-car number-plates should be returned to the licensing authorities immediately a car is no longer fit for use, as, for instance, after a total smash. At present the insurance company may decide that the car is past repair, it is sold as scrap, together with registration book, licence, and number-plates, and can then be used to carry on the car thieves' growing and prosperous trade.—Mr. BARRY NEAME, Bray, Berks.

Parliament

BLASPHEMY LAWS

A LABOUR BILL FOR REPEAL

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, JAN. 24

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

THE BLASPHEMY LAWS

Mr. THURTLE (Shoreditch, Lab.) moved the second reading of the Blasphemy Laws (Amendment) Bill, the operative clause of which reads: "After the passing of this Act no criminal proceedings shall be instituted in any Court against any person for schism, heresy, blasphemy, blasphemous libel, or atheism."

The decencies of controversy, he said, were very important and ought to be observed, but it was only in the case of religion that it was thought to be necessary to enforce those decencies by the threat of a legal penalty. It was clear, therefore, that it was not the language that concerned the law so much as the fact that that language was employed in relation to religion. Indeed, so late as 1919, Mr. Justice Salter, in the course of a ruling, actually laid it down that, in attacking religion, one must not wound the feelings. That was an absurd position. How was it possible to make a vigorous attack on any opinions that were strongly held on any subject without wounding the feelings of those who held them? Because the law concerned itself more with the manner than the matter of blasphemous utterances, it could not possibly stop the offence of blasphemy. What it did, in fact, was to create a state of inequality before the law. They had writers to-day who could commit the offence of blasphemy, if the offence of blasphemy was attacking the Christian religion, with impunity, without any danger of being prosecuted, but poor men expressing the same point of view more bluntly and crudely exposed themselves to fine and imprisonment. That was a thoroughly unsatisfactory state. If the right to attack religion was conceded, and it was now conceded by the common law, one ought to concede the right to people to choose their own style of doing it.

It would be urged that if that right were conceded there was nothing to prevent people using the most coarse and indecent language in regard to religion and wounding people's feelings and causing public disturbance. That would not be so. If this Bill were passed religion would be in precisely the same position as any other matter about which people felt deeply, and if language were used that tended to cause a public disturbance, an offence would be committed which could be adequately dealt with under the existing law. There was a very large body of members of the Church of England, both clergy and laity, who were strongly in favour of the Bill. They did not desire that the special protection afforded to them by the present law should be continued.

PERSECUTIONS FOR OPINIONS

DR. SALTER (Bermondsey, W., Lab.) seconded the motion. He said that he was a member of the Society of Friends, and as an eminently religious man he wished to see the Bill carried, because the blasphemy laws and the spirit which they represented hindered and injured the spread of Christian views and actually assisted the spread of anti-Christian opinion. Those laws and the spirit they imbued had fostered persecution for opinion. History proved that persecution for opinion and belief invariably strengthened the cause of the persecuted. The use of force and compulsion in matters of belief and faith discredited religion in the mind of many fair-minded people. No attack by agnostics and atheists on Christianity could possibly hurt the cause of true religion as much as the persecution and prosecution of the agnostics and atheists for making that attack. That was why it was a great mistake on the part of the Soviet authorities in Russia at present to do what they were doing. There was in Russia an officially organized crusade against religion, a crusade accompanied by persecution and outrages on the part of the dominant power. It was intended to stamp out Christianity in Russia. The attempt would not succeed. The Church in Russia, in the old days of the Tsardom, dealt mercilessly with heretics and unbelievers, and all that resulted was that heretics and unbelievers multiplied to such an extent that ultimately some degree of toleration had to be granted. The Church in Russia was getting a taste of its own medicine. The Bolshevists were copying that bad example, but they would find that their efforts to stamp out religion would be equally futile. There was an unofficial movement in this country at present composed of professedly religious people who were denouncing the Bolshevists for their recent action in this regard, but he was bound to say that a great many of these people were guilty of identical folly here because many of them were just the people who, by their attitude towards agnostics and atheists, and their desire to punish and crush them for their propaganda, were creating exactly the same feeling.

He was told by lawyers that even now Quakers could be prosecuted under the Blasphemy Acts at almost every one of their meetings. He was assured that as Quakers did not believe in the Sacrament, or rather did not believe that any external act or ritual could constitute a sacrament, if they indulged in any form of propaganda against sacraments or against the exhibition of sacraments they could be prosecuted at the present time under the Blasphemy Acts. He was assured by people in that House who held eminent legal positions that he could say what he pleased and in the language he chose against the Roman Catholic Mass. He might speak offensively with ribaldry and indecently against the Roman Catholic Mass, but no prosecution would lie against him. He could speak against the Jewish Passover Service coarsely and brutally, and in a manner calculated to hurt the most sacred and deep feelings of the Jewish faith, but he could not be prosecuted. But if he said one word against the Church of England Communion Service, he was immediately liable to punishment under the blasphemy laws. (A LABOUR MEMBER.—"No.") The injustice was that the law was not directed against the language but against the opinion itself. The existence of the Blasphemy Acts was not only a standing menace to disbelievers and opponents of the Christian religion but a standing insult to those Christians who did not share the views of the Established Church.

CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPER CARICATURES

SIR C. OMAN (Oxford University, U.) said that blasphemy was the public use of language in regard to the Christian religion in a fashion likely to offend all Christians, and not merely members of the Church of England. A blasphemous libel was the showing by pictures or the writing in books of caricatures of Christianity which equally were liable to offend all Christians. In England, thank God, we were free from the awful horrors of what he perpetually saw in Continental newspapers—caricatures of the most sacred things, which were turned into not merely comic but lecherous and disgusting pictures. The existing law against blasphemous libel prevented an English publisher of cheap newspapers from going in for the sort of blasphemous humour which could be seen on the kiosks in Paris and before Mussolini's time in a very large number of kiosks in Rome. Thank God the English newspaper caricatures kept off the Bible.

With regard to blasphemy all sorts of absurd tyrannies and persecutions of the 17th and 18th centuries might be quoted, but they must not be moved by that, because we were in the 20th century. We no longer persecuted for views and for expressing those views in a harmless way. A 20th-century Home Secretary must be left freedom to deal with extreme cases, and he would trust such a Home Secretary, to whatever party he might belong, not to plunge into medieval persecution. He should move to delete from the Bill the words "blasphemy and blasphemous libel."

Mr. FOOT (Bodmin, L.) supported the Bill, which he considered to be along the lines of the best traditions of the House. The blasphemy laws should be swept away as a possible means of persecution. They were anachronisms and their removal would write the end of a chapter associated with religious persecution and intolerance.

THE GOVERNMENT VIEW

Mr. CLYNES, Home Secretary (Manchester, Platting), said that the position in regard to schism, heresy, and atheism was not difficult, but certain difficulties did arise in connexion with blasphemy and blasphemous libel. The repeal of the old statutory provisions might remove in part the sense of grievance that the law was one-sided, and he did not think that there would be objection, provided that the law against speech or action tending to a breach of the peace was completely subscribed to. If the Bill were passed as it stood it would be no longer possible to take proceedings for blasphemy under common law. Should the Bill be given a second reading it would have to be most carefully examined in Committee and substantially altered so as to preserve the right of the country to prevent breaches of the peace by unbridled attacks on religion. Leading Churchmen supported generally the objects of the Bill because religion rested on more solid foundations than verbal attack could affect, but they would not desire that the law should afford no safeguards against irreligious attacks on the faith held by large numbers of people.

MOTION FOR REJECTION

Mr. LOVAT-FRASER (Lichfield, Lab.) moved the rejection of the Bill. He said that under the existing law anyone could say what he liked about Christianity and could question the Virgin Birth or any tenet of the faith, but it must be done in such a way as not to wound or shock the minds of reasonable Christians. This Bill, however, asked them to legalize what had been defined as "scoffingly and irreverently ridiculing or impugning the doctrines of the Christian faith." This was still a Christian country, not in the sense of justifying the persecution of people who did not accept the doctrines of the Christian faith, but in the sense that we would protect reasonable Christians from having their feelings lacerated. He asked the House to leave the law as it stood. The last prosecution for blasphemy was against a man named Gott, who was a most venomous and foul-mouthed assailant of Christianity, and he was imprisoned three times—in 1917, 1920, and 1921.

Mr. PALIN (Newcastle, W., Lab.).—I was employed by Mr. Gott, and he was not a foul-mouthed man. He was of a good deal higher character than a great many Christians, though, of course, he published cartoons of which I disapproved.

Mr. LOVAT-FRASER said he did not say that Mr. Gott was a foul-mouthed man but that he was a foul-mouthed assailant of Christianity. Tom Paine, he believed, was quite a decent man in ordinary life, yet his attacks on Christianity were of a particularly foul-mouthed kind. (Labour dissent, and DR. SALTER.—"You have not read them.") There had been circulated to members a pamphlet entitled "The Blasphemy Laws" issued by an organization that called itself the Society for the Abolition of the Blasphemy Laws. Anyone could express an opinion on religion, and there was not the slightest need for a society of that kind to protect the right of expression of such opinion. His suspicion was that this debate had been stage-managed for the benefit of this little society. He was in favour of liberality of thought, but he was also in favour of decency and order, and for that reason he hoped the House would reject the Bill.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS (Eastbourne, U.) seconded the motion for the rejection. He said we had religious toleration already, and the law only intervened when it was absolutely essential and proper for it to do so. He asked the House to see that One of the great Personalities of the world, to put it at the very lowest, should not be allowed to be blasphemed. If the Bill passed the Christian religion would be unprotected.

Mr. SORENSEN (Leyton, W., Lab.) said that the religion of many people was not the Christian religion at all, or any other kind of religion, but the religion of "good form." The blasphemy laws had been applied largely in a class-biased fashion. If any particular form of speech had caused breach of the peace, a prosecution ought to take place under that head; but to leave the present law on the Statute-book was to risk repetition, if a less enlightened Home Secretary than the present one were in office, of the prosecutions that took place in 1921 and 1908. It was far more necessary to attack blasphemous action than blasphemous phraseology. There was an assumption on the part of many people that religion was merely a kind of disinfectant to prevent the odours of our bad social order having all their dire effects.

Mr. BEAUMONT (Aylesbury, U.) said he objected as much as any member of the House to persecution or the silencing of free thought, but he opposed the Bill because it would make the way clear to those who were out to destroy and to scoff and laugh at the religion of other people.

Mr. BENSON (Chesterfield, Lab.) said anybody had a right at the present time to attack and, if possible, to destroy the religious beliefs of any other person, provided he did so in a particular way. The opponents of this Bill did not desire to defend religious beliefs but to defend feelings; they took their stand solely on grounds of good taste. He was not prepared to defend any law under which a man could be sent to prison merely for a lapse of good taste. He was much more afraid of attacks on religion which were couched in polite and possibly deadly terms than he was of attacks which, by their very grossness, coarseness, and crudity, were likely to have little effect and to defeat their object.

Mr. K. GRIFFITH (Middlesbrough, W., L.) said the law would not touch any educated person who expressed opinions on religion, but, if opinions were expressed by an uneducated man, simply because he was uneducated he would come within the penalties of the law. That was a principle in the administration of justice which no one would wish to see maintained.

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) said that if the object of the Bill had been only to protect the expression of honest disbelief, he would have supported the second reading. The effect of the Bill, however, might be to give licence to evil-minded people who might, by their utterances and publications, do incalculable harm to children. It was in the interests of these little ones that he opposed the Bill.

Mr. LOGAN (Liverpool, Scotland, Lab.) opposed the second reading. Even if the blasphemy laws created injustices, he had no right to create a greater wrong by getting rid of measures which he thought ought to remain on the Statute-book. The Bill might result in grave danger to faith, morals, the public peace, and the education of the young.

SIR A. LAW (Derbyshire, High Peak, U.) opposed the Bill. He said he did not think it was true to say that if anyone spoke against the doctrines of the Established Church of England he was liable to prosecution.

Mr. O. BALDWIN (Dudley, Lab.) said that the existing law was quite strong enough to safeguard the minds of the people. The Bill would wipe out something that blocked the liberty of expression of the individual, stopped the flow of free opinion, and prevented liberation.

SIR J. REYNOLDS (Liverpool, Exchange, U.) said that the Bill would remove one of those bulwarks that showed to the whole world that this was a very Christian country.

Mr. SANDERS (Battersea, N., Lab.) said that the Bill did not raise an important issue, but he should support it because he had a tidy mind and the Bill would remove something that was cumbersome from the path of legislation.

LORD E. PERCY'S CRITICISM

LORD E. PERCY (Hastings U.) said the Bill would go beyond its intentions and would remove from the purview of the courts cases that were likely to cause public disorder arising out of statements that were regarded as blasphemy. In that House they admitted daily when they met at prayer that their authority was drawn from a certain source, and that except for that authority they could not decide or act rightly, but in this Bill they were proposing to say that, while retaining the right to visit with condign punishment those who talked evil offensively of the members of that House personally, they would ignore as justifiable and irrelevant anything that might be said about that higher source from which alone they drew their authority. There was always a danger that they might try to salve their consciences, in these days when they were constantly imposing more and more regulations which limited the liberty of the subject, by a spectacular removal of certain laws. *Pro tanto*, and in a measure, the Bill must have the appearance of saying that the only things that mattered in government were purely secular considerations. People had to be very careful, in expressing opinions of each other, to choose their language so that it would not come within the law of libel. Were we to say that we were content with that state of things in purely secular affairs but that where more than secular matters were concerned we demanded complete liberty to express our opinions as we liked, however offensively, so long as some excitable Christian was not excited to hit us over the head? He did not believe that any amendment of the Bill could be satisfactory; the Bill either stood or fell. It would be an announcement that the House regarded the question of the source of human authority and life as irrelevant and unimportant.

The principle on which the Russian Government had staked their existence and their philosophy was that there was no power and no authority except human government, that the heavens were empty and that from that source came down no inspiration and no authority. The effect of the Bill would be to say that, while we would use the sword against those who attacked the constituted secular authority, we would wipe out of the law of this country altogether any prohibition of attacks on that authority on which all human government depended and from which human government drew its sanctions. He could not accept any legislation which appeared to lead in that direction. (Cheers.)

Mr. LANSBURY, First Commissioner of Works (Bow and Bromley), said he did not believe that a single member of the House would ask that the Acts which the Bill sought to abolish should be put in operation; they were utterly stupid. Under the law as it stood to-day, if anyone had the pluck to put it in operation, the Bishop of Birmingham could be prosecuted and put into gaol. (Unionist cries of "Nonsense" and Ministerial cheers.) He would ask those who challenged that statement to recall the sermon which the Bishop preached not many months ago and in which he called in question almost all the fundamental principles of the Church of England. (Unionist cries of "That's not blasphemy" and Ministerial cries of "Yes, it is.") Hon. gentlemen who said that they did not blaspheme did not know what the law was. His view was that, if the law were really put into operation, not only the Bishop of Birmingham but many others who "professed and called themselves Christians" would find themselves laid by the heels.

Lord Eustace Percy had said that they protected themselves from attack because they could be hurt by attack. But did the noble lord or anyone else who believed in a Deity think that they could attack the Deity? (Hear, hear.) Did anyone think that it needed that House to defend Him? Did anyone think that anything that anybody could say or write about God could add to His glory and majesty, if they believed in God, or detract from Him? The argument that they must, in some way, defend the honour and integrity of the Almighty, that they must save Him from attack, reduced the whole thing to ridicule. All the talk about the House of Commons defending and upholding religion was beside the mark. True religion would stand, not on what was talked or written about it, but on the actions of each individual.

SIR S. ROBERTS (Sheffield, Ecclesall, U.) said that the First Commissioner of Works had left out entirely the need of innocent children for guidance and for protection from those who would take away from them their reverence for sacred truths and sacred things. (Hear, hear.) This Bill would allow the cartoons to which Sir Charles Oman had called attention to appear in sections of the Press in this country and they could not be stopped or the publishers of them prosecuted. Was the First Commissioner in favour of that?

Mr. LANSBURY.—I do not believe that, in any circumstances, you can defend religion by preventing people saying what they believe in the way they believe it.

SIR S. ROBERTS said he took it that the right hon. gentleman would not object to these cartoons appearing.

Mr. LANSBURY.—The hon. gentleman has no right to say that. I should object. I should denounce that sort of thing as much as ever I could. I have a right to do that and the other man has the right to say what he believes.

SIR S. ROBERTS said the right hon. gentleman would object to them appearing, but would take no steps to prevent it except that of his own influence. (Hear, hear.) He, on the other hand, would not only object to them appearing, but would use all the influence of the law to prevent them appearing. (Cheers.) The House had to consider the position of the ordinary man and woman who wanted to live a decent life in peace. No one wanted to prosecute anyone else for his opinions; it was only when those opinions were expressed in such a way as to pass the border line of decency that the ordinary man and woman wanted it stopped.

Mr. EDE (South Shields, Lab.), supporting the Bill, said that the liberties which the House of Commons had won after a struggle extending over 300 years were regarded by James I. as a form of blasphemy. We held in scorn to-day the men who imprisoned John Bunyan, but the same spirit which sent him to prison was protesting against the repeal of the blasphemy laws now.

Mr. SCRYMGEOUR (Dundee, Ind.) said that the Bill would produce something of the idea that we should dispense with anything in the way of religion, and to take a step that opened the way for scorn of religion in the name of the Labour movement was a scandal.

CAPTAIN E. N. BENNETT (Cardiff, Central, Lab.) said that in Hyde Park every week-end Christians attacked each other mutually, and at the back was a secularist body attacking all. There was, however, a certain restraint over them—a limit to what they might say or do—but would there be that peaceful scene if it were made lawful to vilify with outrageous ridicule and contempt the religion of others?

On a division, the second reading was carried by 131 votes to 77—majority, 54.

A motion by SIR B. CHADWICK (Wallasey, U.) that the Bill be referred to a Committee of the whole House was rejected by 118 votes to 71—majority, 47.

The House stood adjourned at five minutes after 4 o'clock.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY.—Resumption after Christmas. Unemployment Insurance (No. 2) Bill passed through Committee.

WEDNESDAY.—Road Traffic Bill considered on Report.

THURSDAY.—Following Bills read first time:—Ascot District Gas and Electricity, Barnsley and District Traction, Birkenhead Corporation, Bootle Corporation, Boston Corporation, Brixham Gas and Electricity, Bromborough Dock

AN UNEMPLOYMENT ANALYSIS

NUMBER AND LENGTH OF SPELLS

INCREASE WITH AGE

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Ministry of Labour has made two investigations this year—one in the spring and the other in the autumn—of the unemployment history of the persons aged 18 to 64 inclusive on the registers of the employment exchanges. They were one per cent. sample investigations of a type which has been proved reliable. Information was sought in respect of each claimant within the sample as to age, industry, the number of days of unemployment recorded in each week of the preceding 12 months, and the number of days for which unemployment benefit was paid.

From this information the Ministry has prepared tables showing analyses for various age groups and industries according to (*a*) the total amount of unemployment in the 12 months; (*b*) the length of the last unbroken spell of unemployment; (*c*) the number of spells of unemployment in the year and the average length of them; and (*d*) the proportion of the recorded unemployment for which benefit was paid. On March 18, the date of the first investigation, there were 840,203 men and 166,148 women on the registers, and on September 16 the numbers were 786,136 men and 180,673 women. There were 8,322 men and 1,784 women in the first sample and 7,861 men and 1,807 women in the second sample.

THE YEAR'S TOTAL

As to the unemployment in the complete period of 12 months, the Ministry says:—

"About 30 per cent. of the men and about 50 per cent. of the women had had less than three months of unemployment in the year; about 30 per cent. of both men and women were unemployed between three months and six months; and about 40 per cent. of the men and 20 per cent. of the women had had more than six months of unemployment in the year.

"The amount of unemployment experienced increases steadily with advancing age. In the age group 60-64 the amount experienced in the year is over 50 per cent. greater than in the age group 18-24. The average occurs in the age group 35 to 44.

"The average number of days of unemployment recorded in the year was, in the March inquiry, 140 for men and 93 for women, and, in the September inquiry, 141 for men and 95 for women. In continuing the corresponding figures for men were 214 in March and 185 in September, thus bringing out the improvement in employment in that industry during 1929.

"The proportion of the sample who had been unemployed continuously for 12 months or more rose from 4.5 per cent. in March to 5.5 per cent. in September in the case of men, and from 0.4 per cent. to 1.2 per cent. in the case of women. In the Southern Divisions the record of unemployment both for men and for women was distinctly better than in the Northern Divisions, but this divergence was relatively smaller in September than in March."

UNBROKEN SPELLS

The next set of figures relates to the last unbroken spell of unemployment. This analysis, the Ministry explains, could only be based on the number of complete weeks of continuous unemployment because the records do not indicate whether the unemployment in any week which contained less than six days of unemployment was continuous with that of an adjacent complete week or not. The following facts were ascertained:—

"About 60 per cent. of the men and nearly 70 per cent. of the women had been continuously unemployed for not more than four complete weeks; 77 per cent. of the men and 84 per cent. of the women had been continuously unemployed for not more than 12 complete weeks. In coal mining just over 40 per cent. of the men had been continuously unemployed for not more than four complete weeks and 57 per cent. for not more than 12 weeks.

"The average number of days of continuous unemployment represented by complete weeks in the last spell were, for men, 63 in March and 55 in September (coal mining 148 and 109, respectively). These figures, of course, reflect the improvement in employment during the summer months as compared with the winter months covered by the March analysis. For women the averages were 38 in March and 36 in September.

"The effect of increasing age on the length of continuous unemployment is even greater than on the amount experienced in the whole year. In the age group 18 to 24 for men, the last spell of continuous unemployment in September had lasted on the average seven complete weeks, as compared with 13 weeks in the age group 60 to 64. In coalmining the corresponding figures were 10 and 28 respectively. That is to say, not only does advancing age tend to increase the total amount of unemployment experienced, but there is also less prospect of securing employment, and each spell of unemployment is therefore longer."

In computing the number of unbroken spells of unemployment in the year the Ministry again had to ignore any week showing less than six days of unemployment. Both inquiries showed that spells of unemployment lasting from one to three complete weeks were by far the most common—they represented just over 40 per cent. of the total number of spells except in the coalmining industry. Taking all industries together the men had on the average 2.4 spells of unemployment in the year and the average duration of a spell was eight weeks. In coalmining there was an average of 1.7 spells of unemployment each with an average duration of 16 weeks. Women had on the average two spells of unemployment each of six weeks' duration.

Benefit was paid in the case of men for 93.4 per cent. of the days of unemployment and in the case of women for 88.9 per cent. The Ministry points out that these proportions vary according to the total amount of unemployment experienced, because when spells of unemployment are short and infrequent a larger proportion is occupied by waiting periods. Thus in cases where the total amount of unemployment experienced in the year was less than 26 days the proportion for which benefit was paid was as low as 48.1 per cent. in the case of men and 49.2 per cent. in the case of women.

PERIODS OF DURATION

The following table, relating to men only, shows the duration of individual unemployment in the preceding 12 months:—

Duration in months	All Industries				All except Coalmining			
	March 18		Sept. 16		March 18		Sept. 16	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Under 2	2,537	30·5	2,442	31·1	2,405	34·9	2,135	33·0
2-3	2,509	30·2	2,266	28·8	2,280	32·3	1,980	30·3
4-5	1,706	20·7	1,551	19·7	1,468	20·8	1,359	20·1
Over 5 but under 12	1,169	14·1	1,172	14·9	763	10·8	846	13·1
12 or more	377	4·5	430	5·5	148	2·1	164	2·5
Totals	8,322	100·0	7,861	100·0	7,064	100·0	6,484	100·0

In coalmining (the Ministry comments) the percentage unemployed for less than three months improved in the six months from 10.5 to 22.0, while in industries other than coal this percentage fell from 34.0 to 33.0. On the other hand, in all industries, including coal, the register at September 16 included a slightly higher proportion than at March 18 of men and women who had been unemployed for 12 months or more. Among men the percentages of such cases in coalmining rose from 18.2 to 19.0, and in other industries from 2.1 to 2.5 per cent. Among women the percentage unemployed for 12 months or more rose from 0.4 to 1.2. The net result is shown in the fact that while in March the average number of days of unemployment in the year for men in the sample was for coalmining 214 days, in September it had fallen to 185 days. For other industries the average for men in March was 127 days, and in September 132 days. For women the average in March was 93 days, and in September 95 days. The decline in the case of women was due, no doubt, largely to continued depression in the textile trades.

PROTECTION OF MAILBAGS

Lord Wolmer having asked the Postmaster-General whether he has appointed a committee of inquiry into the present methods of guarding mailbags in transit; and whether he has taken any steps to provide greater security against postal thefts, Mr. Lees-Smith, in a written reply, states:—A committee was appointed in my predecessor's time to examine in detail the question whether any additional means of providing protection for mails in transit are practicable within reasonable limits of cost and without involving such delay to mails as would inconvenience the public. The committee has reported; some of its recommendations have been adopted, and others are receiving consideration.

GROWING POWERS OF BUREAUCRACY

DANGER OF "SKELETON" LEGISLATION

Addressing the Oxford Luncheon Club yesterday, Professor C. K. ALLEN, Fellow of University College, Oxford, and Professor of Jurisprudence, said that by the growing practice of "skeleton" legislation Parliament had surrendered in fact, though not in theory, much of its legislative sovereignty. Departmental rules and orders were not only increasing enormously in bulk and detail, but tended to arrogate to themselves more and more independent legislative force.

The extent of the authority which the Departments claimed for themselves had recently been illustrated in a startling manner by the case of Rex v. Minister of Health, ex parte Yaffé (*The Times*, November 6, 1929, and January 15, 1930). A great variety of matters were now assigned to quasi-judicial tribunals from which in many cases there was no appeal to the Courts. These quasi-judicial tribunals, however anxious to dispense cheap and rapid justice, adopted methods repugnant to English legal principles. Whether the executive deliberately sought to extend its own powers, or whether those powers were forced on it by a Parliament which could not cope with its own proper tasks, the fact remained that the executive was accumulating these powers at an increasing speed and seemed determined to exercise them with as little interference as possible from higher authority. It was urged that lack of time compelled Parliament to delegate its powers wholesale. But if the business of government had really grown beyond the present functions of Parliament, then either additional labours must be expected of our representatives or else we must frankly admit that the system of representative government had broken down. It was also urged that many subjects of legislation were nowadays too technical for Parliament. But Parliament had always had to deal with technical matters; it could always obtain the best technical information from the most competent sources, and upon that material it should bring to bear a constructive and critical faculty, instead of leaving the whole initiative, as now, to the specialist.

Professor Allen said he believed that the remedies of effectual Parliamentary and judicial control were practicable and now probably within sight. But to the ordinary citizen the greatest stumbling-block to reform was that recourse to the Courts was valueless if litigation remained as expensive as it had recently become. It was impossible to suggest any ready-made, infallible solution for this formidable difficulty; but he believed that substantial improvement might be effected if the hierarchy of appeals were shortened in all but the most important questions of law and principle. It was, for example, intolerable that the taxpayer could not get a doubtful point of revenue law settled without being threatened with litigation as far as the House of Lords. There was no valid reason why such appeals should have to go through so many Courts. The public had to make up its mind whether it was really going to be governed by its elected representatives or by an ever-increasing body of Civil Servants who, though admirably efficient and conscientious, were responsible to no body of public opinion.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

DEGREES AT CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, JAN. 24

At a Congregation held this afternoon, the Vice-Chancellor (Mr. A. B. Ramsay, Master of Magdalene) presiding, the Regent House approved of the recommendations contained in the report of the Council of the Senate dated last November 25 on the Senate House railings.

Professor Seward, Master of Downing, Mr. W. H. Mills, of Jesus College, and Mr. R. H. Fowler, of Trinity College, were appointed members of the Committee for the administration of the Smithson Research Fund for the establishment and support of a Fellowship for Research in Natural Science.

On the nomination of the Executive Committee of the National Physical Laboratory Dr. F. E. Smith (Oxford) was appointed a member of the Committee for Geodesy and Geodynamics for three years.

On the nomination of the Faculty Board of Oriental Languages Mr. E. Bullough, of Caius, was appointed a member of the Foreign Service Students Committee for three years.

On the nomination of the Faculty Board of Medicine Professor Sir F. G. Hopkins was appointed a Manager of the Benn W. Levy Studentship to December 31, 1933.

On the recommendation of the General Board, the title of Hopkinson Lecturer in Applied Thermodynamics was conferred upon Mr. T. Peel, of Magdalene, University Lecturer in Engineering.

Subsequently, at a Congregation of the Senate, the following Degrees were conferred:—

M.D.—By proxy.—S. LEVY-SIMPSON, Down.

PH.D.—In person.—F. N. KERR and C. R. METCALFE, Down.

M.A.—By proxy.—I. G. S. MONTAGU, King's; M. BLACK, S. K. D. GUPTA, W. H. DYSON, J. A. GAUNT, Pollak. Trin.; C. S. GILKESON, E. S. HYDE, F. H. MARCHBANK, R. O. REDMAN, and A. L. THURMAN, Joh.; E. B. BAILEY, Cla.; C. A. STEDALL, Gonv. and Cai.; C. R. DUXBURY, Trin. H.; F. E. CAMERON and W. H. MORRIS, Corp. Chr.; A. I. FORDE, Queens'; J. A. WILL, Jes.; J. B. S. HAYTON, T. F. LONG, and A. A. K. E. NATAL, Christ's; A. D. GARSON and H. F. LORNITZ, Magd.; E. H. H. CORNER and E. L. PRIDER, Sid. Sus.; H. H. HUDSON and H. S. PATRICK, Selw.; J. R. HORROCKS and D. H. MORGAN, Non-Coll. In person.—H. BARCROFT and A. G. BURNESS, King's; N. A. DE BRUYNE, W. L. RIDGE, E. L. GRAFF, D. Y. HEXT, R. R. MILLAIS, O. PEPPER, J. A. C. ROLLES, R. C. SYMONDSON, M. A. VERNON, R. St. J. O. WAYNE, T. O. WILLIAMS, and R. WINDHAM, Trin.; H. S. CARTER, N. H. FRANCE, J. C. HARRIS, J. M. K. HAWTON, H. N. HOLLINSWORTH, C. M. LOVERIDGE, G. MORPETH, and H. J. PYE, Joh.; L. J. BASTEN, G. M. BURTON, J. CHERRY, and F. W. R. LEITCHOW, Cla.; J. EVERINGTON and R. PASCAL, Pemb.; J. D. P. HIGGINS and K. B. WORTHINGTON, Gonv. and Cai.; M. W. BEE, A. L. D. HASKELL, G. H. STANNEY, and O. H. WANSBROUGH-JONES, Trin. H.; P. E. CHARVET, Sir T. G. DEVITT, Bk., G. S. F. RITSON, J. I. SAPWELL, and L. SHAW, Corp. Chr.; C. BURGESS, G. W. CAMPBELL, R. J. FULLER, A. LANGFORD, and G. F. D. PEARSON, Cath.; W. P. BAKER, R. L. CRAIG, W. A. H. OSWALD, and A. PITT, H. WARD, Jes.; E. W. L. HYKINS, J. N. SCHOFIELD, G. A. WESTRUP, and A. B. WOODS, Christ's; C. E. KEYSELL, A. NICHOLSON, and P. M. WILLIAMS, Magd.; C. B. ALLSOPP, A. W. K. INGRAM, S. M. LEHEMAN, W. H. RAMSBOTTOM, and A. H. WILSON, Emm.; T. K. S. LYLE, W. J. RIDDELL, and C. H. WADDINGTON, Sid. Sus.; F. N. KERR, R. W. KIRKMAN, C. R. METCALFE, C. NETTLETON, and A. D. OWEN, Down.; W. R. CRAINE, V. S. S. DUCKWORTH, G. E. HAWKES, F. H. PEARCE, E. E. RICH, D. E. SPARSHOTT, and F. H. WOODWARD, Selw.

M.B. AND B.CHIR.—In person.—F. L. GRAFF, Trin.; J. I. SAPWELL, Corp. Chr.; T. K. S. LYLE, Sid. Sus.

B.CHIR.—By proxy.—C. D. POLITEYAN, Selw.

B.A.—By proxy.—A. H. RAMBAY, Cla.; C. R. HAMAND, Christ's. In person.—By incorporation (Grace 23 of December 19, 1929).—J. W. CUBACK, Corp Chr. In person.—SIR W. L. WILLIAMS, Joh.; D. S. PIPER, Pemb.; J. F. TRAVIS, Jes.

The following college elections are announced:—

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—Elected to Choral Studentships:—L. E. KING (in residence) and L. C. GUTSELL (Alleyn's School, Dulwich).

BOOT AND SHOE EXPORTS TO RUSSIA

MINISTRY ASKED FOR CREDIT FACILITIES

Sir Oswald Mosley, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, received at the Treasury yesterday, on behalf of the Lord Privy Seal, a deputation of Northampton town and county boot and shoe manufacturers who visited Russia with the recent business men's delegation. Mr. CECIL MALONE, M.P., introduced the deputation, which was accompanied by Mr. S. J. Perry, M.P., and Mr. J. F. Horrabin, M.P.

Mr. C. W. CLARKE, Kettering, and Mr. A. H. HOLLISTER, Northampton, stated that Russia was the only possible export market which offered large prospects for development, and they urged the need for improved credit facilities. One member of the deputation mentioned that he had an order for 3,000,000 pairs of boots for Russia, but could not get the necessary credit.

It is understood that SIR OSWALD MOSLEY made a sympathetic reply and indicated that the Government had certain proposals in contemplation.

JUVENILE COURTS

Mr. Clynes (Home Secretary), in a written reply to a question by Mr. Cadogan, states that it is intended to incorporate in a Bill to amend the Children Act, 1908, the recommendation of the Departmental Committee on the Treatment of Young Offenders to the effect that the juvenile court should have jurisdiction to deal with all offences, except homicide, committed by persons under 17; that no child under eight should be charged with any offence; and that a young person should be defined for the purposes of the Act as a person who is 14 years of age and under the age of 17. He cannot, however, make any statement at present as to when such a Bill can be taken.

ELECTRICITY IN NORTH-EAST ENGLAND

STANDARDIZATION SCHEME ADOPTED

The North-East England Electricity Scheme, 1929, for which, as was announced in *The Times* yesterday, the Unemployment Grants Committee have approved a grant in aid to the Central Electricity Board to meet for a time the burden of the expenditure involved in it, has been adopted by the Board. The scheme deals with over 5,000 square miles, covering the counties of Northumberland and Durham and part of the North Riding of Yorkshire. The population at the last census was approximately 2,674,800.

The Central Electricity Board adopted the scheme last Wednesday, and in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926, they have published the scheme as adopted (H.M. Stationery Office, 1s. 6d.).

The district embraces densely populated industrial tracts concerned with coalmining, shipbuilding, the production of iron and steel, engineering and chemical trades. These industries are chiefly concentrated in the vicinity of the coast and the lower reaches of the Tyne, Wear, and Tees. Inland and north of Blyth there are wide stretches of agricultural territory which with a few isolated exceptions are at present unprovided with any system of electrical supply.

In view of the organized and intensive electrical development in the industrial parts of the area, of which the greater part has been carried out at a non-standard frequency of 40 cycles per second, the preparation of the scheme has involved economic and engineering considerations of an unusual character. It will be necessary, in order to link up the North-East Coast with the great national plan for the co-ordination of electricity supply throughout the country, to bring all the electrical machinery and apparatus in the areas into line with the standard frequency of 50 cycles a second. The gross expenditure involved in standardization is estimated to be at least £9,000,000, to be carried out on a five-year programme.

CONSUMERS' VIEWS

Our Newcastle Correspondent telegraphs:—Among large consumers of electricity on Tyneside and Northumberland the feeling is in favour of the proposed standardization. It is believed that greater advantages will be obtained by standardized periodicity throughout the country. It would also make it possible to bring electric power into the district from outside and, more important still, to supply other parts of the country from the reserves of the North-East district. The price of electrical equipment should be cheapened, it is thought, by standardization. Most firms hope to arrange a change over with as little loss of time as possible. One very large colliery consumer, who is in favour of the scheme, believes that it would be of great disadvantage to the district if it were left as the only non-standardized district.

The advantages of standardization of frequency are expected to be continuity of supply, a possible reduction in the cost to the consumer, and a great increase in the use of electricity for both domestic purposes and the smaller industries. Standardization should enable manufacturers to standardize their apparatus.

ANCIENT SHOPS IN BISHOPSGATE

CORPORATION IMPROVEMENT SCHEME

At the meeting of the Corporation of London yesterday the Finance and Improvements Committee brought up a report relative to the plan adopted last February for effecting an improvement in front of Nos. 70 and 74, Bishopsgate, and the porch of St. Ethelburga's Church.

The shops were said to have existed before the Great Fire of London in 1666. The committee submitted for adoption an arrangement for acquiring the freehold interest of the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities in the shops for £4,000, subject to the consent of the Charity Commissioners.

Mr. A. BEDFORD said the expenditure involved in the purchase of the shops was out of all proportion to the benefit to be obtained for the public. What would happen if they did not get a faculty to pull down the church porch? It was not certain they would obtain a faculty, and if they pulled down the porch they would have to repair the church wall, which might cost a large sum, and the proposed expenditure of £4,000 might easily extend to £10,000—and all for the glorification of a couple of antiquated showcases.

Mr. DEPUTY ELLIS predicted that the Corporation would never get a faculty to pull down the church porch, and no one desired them to get it. The learned societies, the Press, and others had protested against the removal of the shops. He moved that the report be referred back for further consideration.

Mr. STOPHER said the area concerned was 275ft. The price—£4,000—represented £15 per superficial foot, which was not an outrageous price. If the shops were only "glorified showcases" their removal would be no great loss. Even without pulling down the church porch the improvement would be a good one.

Mr. HURST BROWN said very little of the original shops remained.

After some further discussion, Mr. Deputy Ellis's amendment was lost, and the committee's report was carried by a large majority.

ESSAYS ON PEACE

COMPETITION FOR CHILDREN OF ALLIED SOLDIERS

To promote the spirit of peace among the younger generation an essay competition has been arranged for War orphans and children of War-disabled men of the Allied nations. In Great Britain the arrangements are in the hands of the Women's Section of the British Legion. The subject is "What do you think about peace, and to what extent does it bring happiness to humanity."

The essay must not exceed 700 words, be written on one side of the paper only, be the unaided work of the competitor, be written out of school hours without the aid of books or notes, and must not take more than one and a half hour to write. The age limits are 14 to 17 years, and the boys and girls competing must be in receipt of an allowance from the Ministry of Pensions or received such an allowance to the age of 16. Three medals will be awarded to Great Britain and Ireland, and the winner will also be entitled to take part in the Allied War Orphans' pilgrimage to the tomb of the Unknown Warrior in Paris in July. Essays should be addressed to the Secretary, British Legion Women's Section, 26, Eccleston-square, S.W.1, marked F.I.D.A.C. Competition, to reach there not later than the first post on February 21.

THE DRAMA IN LEICESTER

LITTLE THEATRE OPENED BY AMATEUR SOCIETY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LEICESTER, JAN. 24

After seven years of effort, the Leicester Drama Society has realized its ambition of a home of its own, and the Little Theatre was opened to-night with a presentation of *A Florentine Tragedy*, by Oscar Wilde.

The society has a membership of 500, drawn from every walk of life, and the subscriptions towards the building fund ranged from 5s. to over £100. It has concentrated on utility, and not on ornament, and, though the exterior of the theatre has been criticized, the interior is planned for comfort and the best stage effects. The society, which is purely amateur—even the scenery has been painted by members—aims largely at producing plays which it is impossible for travelling companies to give, such as Flecker's *Hassan*, which needs a cast of 60 people.

MAN WITH "LOST MEMORY" CHARGED

The young man who stated that he had lost his memory and for nearly three weeks has been in Reigate Institution awaiting identification was arrested on Wednesday night on a charge of fraud and taken to Hitchin, Herts. He was there brought before the local magistrates on Thursday and charged as SIDNEY HAROLD ECCLESTON, 20, a painter, of Breachwood Green, Hitchin, with obtaining £6 from Leslie Goodwill Robart, of Breachwood Green, by means of a worthless cheque. Police-constable Richards said that when charged Eccleston said, "I did not intend to cheat or defraud, and intended to cover the cheque." Eccleston was remanded to the Hitchin Petty Sessions next Tuesday.

YOUNG FARMERS' CLUBS

A REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

The annual conference of the newly constituted National Association of Young Farmers' Clubs, which aims at educating in agriculture young people under 21, was held yesterday at the Whitehall Rooms. Professor W. G. S. Adams presided, and there were present, Dr. Addison, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, and officers of the Ministry. A large gathering included representatives from 30 counties and 18 county councils, representatives of agricultural colleges, and of similar movements in the United States of America and Canada.

The annual report stated that the movement claimed serious attention because it must be to the advantage of agriculture to enlist the enthusiasm of young people in some of the problems of the farmer, to teach the best practice, and to stimulate the desire for agricultural knowledge in early years. In Canada and the United States of America, the Dominion, Federal, and State Governments regarded young farmers' club work as the most important branch of agricultural education. In England the first experimental days were past. There were nearly 100 clubs and about 2,000 members. Many county agricultural authorities and other educational bodies were keenly alive to the value of the work done in the clubs, and in several instances had taken definite steps for the extension of the movement. Interest had also been aroused in Northern Ireland and elsewhere. There were 14,000 villages in England and Wales, and there should at least be 14,000 Young Farmers' Clubs. The grant from the Ministry of Agriculture was evidence that the Government attached national importance to the movement.

The CHAIRMAN said the association was constituted just a year ago and the executive was given the work of preparing a draft constitution. They acknowledged the assistance received from the Government and from the Carnegie United Kingdom trustees. He appealed to the clubs to make the association a great national movement extending to every village, and increasing among the young generation interest in the land.

Mr. R. C. NORMAN presented the draft constitution drawn up by the executive committee, which was approved.

PROFESSOR J. A. S. WATSON, in moving the adoption of the annual report, said they could look with satisfaction on the success of some of the clubs in their practical work. There had been a tendency with a good many old-fashioned farmers to regard the Young Farmers' movement as a kind of child's play. It had been necessary to show the farmers that if the business was a game, it was a game they were prepared to play well. When young farmers' clubs could enter groups of calves in open competition with the farmers of the district and beat them, not only in shows but at the subsequent auction sale, he thought that was bound to make the farmer "sit up" and take a certain amount of notice of the movement. They congratulated particularly the clubs who had not been afraid to show their stock in open competition with such satisfactory results.

Mr. E. A. FOLEY (Agricultural Commissioner at the American Embassy) described the progress of a similar movement in the United States of America. During the last five years the enrolment of boys and girls had increased steadily. In 1928 the number was 663,940, as compared with 619,712 in 1927. The figures for 1929 pointed to a decided increase over the number in the previous year.

Mr. D. M. JOHNSON spoke on the progress of the movement in Canada. He said the boys' and girls' clubs in the Dominion were in their infancy, but they formed one of the greatest movements for the development of agriculture.

DR. ADDISON'S APPRECIATION

Dr. Addison presented the cups and awards that had been won by clubs in the association. He said he had just come from a conference of 12 anxious men who were conferring on the subject of British agriculture. From what he could see in the course of their deliberations, there was complete unanimity of opinion that they were confronted with very difficult issues, but that they were decided, if they could, to try to find a sufficient common measure of agreement with a view to formulating useful and practical plans. With regard to their association, they were beginning at the right place in enrolling boys and girls. The village had fed the town and that process continued; but not so fast, as there were not the children for it. He hoped that before long the current would trickle the other way, because there was no place so good to live in as the country.

The best of our young people had gone to the towns—the keenest and most alert. They had said it was not good enough to stop in the country. "We have got to alter that," Dr. Addison added, "and make it good enough to stop there." The Ministry of Agriculture had decided to help their movement. They obtained a sum of money from the Chancellor of the Exchequer for purposes of education and research, and they regarded the development of the young farmers' clubs as coming within the scope of education and research. He believed they were at the beginning of a movement capable of great and rapid growth.

The work of county branches in the development of the movement was discussed, and CAPTAIN L. F. ELLIS (secretary) emphasized the importance of team work between the clubs in a county. He suggested that with two or three clubs a county branch should be formed.

Arrangements relating to future competitions were considered, and it was proposed that the association should arrange a summer week-end school for leaders, on the technique of club work, to be held at Reading University.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF SCHEMES

NEW WORKS ON THE G.W.R.

The directors of the Great Western Railway Company yesterday approved the expenditure of £200,000 on the following works in connexion with the Government's schemes to relieve unemployment:—

New goods station at St. Austell, necessitated by increasing traffic and to expedite the transit of freights. Extension of warehouse accommodation at Hockley to meet increasing demand of freighters and to provide for future development. New warehouse at Swansea, to meet growing demand of freighters and to provide for future developments. New four-floor warehouse at Small Heath, necessitated by the growing demand for storage accommodation and to provide for future developments. Substitution by light signals of the semaphore arm and oil lamp signal on the running lines between Paddington and Southall.

These works are in addition to the £5,000,000 schemes previously authorized, all of which have now been commenced with the exception of the enlargement of Cardiff General Station, rebuilding of Bristol Temple Meads Passenger Station, and the deviation of the main line between Westbury and Frome.

ALLEGED TRADING FRAUDS

Witnesses from Scotland and Wales and from various parts of England were called at Leeds on Wednesday to give evidence against WILLIAM DONLEY, *alias* ARTHUR WILSON, 32, of Lambton-terrace, Leeds, who was committed for trial on nine charges of false pretences and two of obtaining credit by fraud. Bail was allowed. Mr. W. R. Hargrave, solicitor, prosecuting, stated that Donley carried on business as a fish, rabbit, poultry, and egg salesman at New York-street, Leeds, in the name of Arthur Wilson. He advertised in newspapers all over the country offering to buy wholesale poultry and rabbits, and sent to each supplier a letter, with an elaborate heading, in which he stated that he had branches in market towns and that he had accounts with Barclays Bank at Leeds and Doncaster. He had, in fact, no branches; neither had he any banking accounts. It was alleged that Donley sent a small instalment in payment and then ceased to do so, but continued to receive goods sent.

THE NEEDLES LIGHTHOUSE

During the recent gales the huge rock, on which the Needles Lighthouse stands at the western entrance to the Solent, was damaged by the terrific seas. Small portions of rock have been washed away from time to time, but after the recent gales it was found that a slab 70ft. long had been carried away. At every favourable opportunity the work of protecting the rock with a concrete facing is being carried out.

TARIFF QUESTION IN NOTTINGHAM

CONSERVATIVE LEADER'S STATEMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NOTTINGHAM, JAN. 24

It would be a mistake to assume that Sir Albert Bennett's announcement of his intention not to resign his membership for Central Nottingham until the next General Election disposes of the trouble that has arisen in the division over the fiscal question; on the contrary, it seems only to be the beginning.

Mr. C. J. Pain, who has just been chosen to succeed Sir Albert Bennett as president of the borough Conservative Association, of which he has been honorary treasurer for some years, caused surprise to-day by issuing what is regarded as almost an ultimatum to Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C., the prospective Conservative candidate, on the tariff question. Mr. Pain, who is head of a leading firm of chartered accountants, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and holds definite views on tariff reform, to-day described the intervention of Mr. George Terrell, the Empire Free Trade candidate as premature, but, he continued, "on the broad issue raised by Lord Beaverbrook I want to say that the present financial and economic condition of the country demands a strong fiscal policy. The rank and file of the party are looking impatiently for a bold and courageous lead, not only from their Parliamentary leaders, but from all their candidates." After denouncing our system of unrestricted imports in the face of hostile foreign tariffs, Mr. Pain appealed for protection for the products of British labour against "the unequal conditions that obtain in many of our competitor countries." He concluded with the following significant remark: "Disaster will inevitably overtake any Conservative candidate who is half-hearted or lukewarm on the adoption of a strong fiscal policy."

Mr. Pain added that he had been asked to make these statements as an expression of the feeling of the meeting of Conservative officials, which was hurriedly convened on Thursday to consider the position created by the intervention of a protectionist candidate. No resolution was passed, as immediate action turned out to be unnecessary in view of Sir Albert Bennett's denial of the rumour of his early resignation, but the general situation was discussed and Mr. Pain's subsequent communication was the outcome.

The *Nottingham Guardian* (Conservative), in a leading article to-day, says: "There seems to be a fairly widespread opinion in the party that Mr. O'Connor has not come out with sufficient definiteness on safeguarding and kindred subjects." Farther on the article says: "We are not defending the mildness of Mr. O'Connor's views, but merely asking that he should be given fair play."

That a protectionist candidate of the type of Mr. Terrell would receive the support of many members of the Chambers of Commerce is certain. Mr. F. H. Parkes, president of the Lace Curtain Manufacturers' Association, says:—"If Mr. Terrell is all out for Empire Free Trade and protection of British industries he can count on the support of the lace curtain makers." While it may be assumed that a protectionist could not succeed against an official Conservative candidate it is certain that he would poll sufficient votes to bring about the loss of the seat. Local Conservatives are awaiting the return of Alderman Sir Bernard Wright, president of the divisional association, and Sir Ernest Jardine, president of the Chamber of Commerce, both of whom are abroad, to take such steps as will clear up the position.

GLOOM IN COTTON INDUSTRY

WEAVERS' BALLOT RESULT TO-DAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MANCHESTER, JAN. 24

The new year has opened with unrelieved gloom in the cotton industry, and to-day's general meeting of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations to discuss the state of trade offered no ray of hope. Mr. Fred Holroyd, president of the Federation, was in the chair and he spoke of the many difficulties confronting the trade. He also indicated that a number of important topics concerning the trade were now under consideration by the Government committee of inquiry and said the report of this committee was awaited with great interest in Lancashire.

The discussion which followed had no conclusive result, the whole position in the American branch of the spinning trade being referred back to the Federation's State of Trade Committee, so that no immediate step of any kind will result from to-day's general meeting. Just before Christmas a similar meeting ended in a recommendation for a week's closing of the mills during the holidays. Complaint has since been made that not all federation mills observed this stoppage.

The position in the industry thus indicated will be made still worse if the weavers' ballot to be declared to-morrow should result in strike action to enforce the claim to a 25 per cent. increase on piece price list rates of wages in the manufacturing section of the industry. Over 160,000 ballot papers were issued. It is not unreasonable to hope that the operative weavers are not going to be stampeded into a breach of the industrial peace re-established by the Court of Arbitration award at the end of August. Everyone, including the operative spinners and the cardroom workers, who also suffered a reduction of 6½ per cent. on current wage by that award, recognizes now that the slight lowering of costs of production resulting from the arbitration award has been quite ineffective in enabling the employers to recover their competitive power.

The reduction, however, was an irritant more sorely felt in some of the weaving towns than in the spinning towns, and it is from those places that the demand has come for an increase that would not only counterbalance the reduction due to Sir Rigby Swift's award, but add to the pre-arbitration rate of wages. It speedily became clear that if the weavers decided on an aggressive step of this kind they would have to face the employers without the support of either of the other principal sections of operatives. Some of the weaving districts from the beginning dissented from the immediate demand for an increase.

Whatever the state of the voting revealed to-morrow may be there is no need to anticipate an immediate withdrawal of labour by the weavers to enforce the claim for an increase. A bare majority against the proposal for strike action will be sufficient to kill it entirely. It is by no means so certain that a bare, or even a substantial, majority in favour of strike action will lead to an immediate tendering of notices. The rules of the Weavers' Amalgamation seem to leave large powers of discretion in the hands of the central council and of the executive committee, and there is no doubt that these will be exercised against any immediate disturbance of industrial relations, should the actual figures of the voting afford any warrant for this desirable caution.

Even if there were a substantial majority for strike action the executive, short of a mandatory resolution from to-morrow's meeting, would have no hesitation in counselling delay. Good ground for such caution would exist in the fact that the situation which would be created by a weavers' strike while the spinners and cardroom workers remained passive, if not antagonistic to the move, has not yet been explored by the weavers' central council. Such a situation would be without precedent in recent years, when the solidarity of the spinning and manufacturing sections on both the operatives' and the employers' part have become almost axiomatic, owing to the upgrowth of the all-inclusive federations and amalgamations on either side.

While it is a fact that the last wages reduction has not helped the employers to regain lost markets, nobody, even among the hardest hit of the weavers, contends that a fresh stoppage of the industry can effect anything but further injury to the Lancashire cotton industry, and consequently still further reduce the amount of employment available.

At an inquest held yesterday by Sir Walter Schroder, the St. Pancras Coroner, on the body of Police-constable W. Foster, who fell from a window in the top storey of the police section house, Hunter-street, the jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind, due to over-study."

REVENUE ACCOUNTS

NEW PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

The Revenue Departments' Appropriation Accounts for the year ended March 31, 1929, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, were issued yesterday (Stationery Office, 41, price 9d.).

The total estimated expenditure of the three Departments (Customs and Excise, Inland Revenue, and Post Office) was £71,909,216, on which there had been a saving of £262,840. The expenditure on the Inland Revenue account exceeded the grant by £398,674, this being due to the payment within the financial year of 13 monthly instalments of staff salaries, thus adopting the system followed by the rest of the Civil Service.

Remission of income-tax from motives of compassion or equity amounted to £253,154. There were also 83 special cases, amounting to £162,948, in which reductions were made owing to financial difficulties. The total sum involved in these remissions, the Comptroller remarks, were insignificant compared with the yield of taxes concerned—income-tax, £237,274,365; super tax, £56,214,167; excess profits duty, £1,195,502; estate duties, £81,000,000.

After a reference to the new measures taken to guard against fraudulent claims for repayment of income-tax, the report says that one case of fraud which will affect the accounts for 1929 presents disquieting features and has led the Board to institute still further precautions. The statement of losses also includes 29 cases of deficiences in collectors' accounts, as against 21 recorded in 1927. The Comptroller has noticed a number of receipts resulting from pecuniary settlements made with taxpayers who have voluntarily confessed to past frauds and have not been prosecuted. In two of the cases the settlement involved £500,000 or over, and in several others, amounts ranging from £200,000 to £375,000 have accrued to the Revenue. In some instances it has not been possible to enforce full restitution, and compositions have been agreed to as preferable to legal proceedings.

TELEPHONE EQUIPMENT

In regard to the Post Office accounts, the report points out that the Post Office have depended for the supply of telephone exchange equipment upon the output of five manufacturing firms whose quotations since 1923 have been based generally on the prices scheduled to what is known as the London Automatic Agreement of that year, which had become a more or less accepted datum line for charges for other automatic plant. When this agreement was negotiated it was recognized by the Post Office that at the outset the manufacturing firms would incur abnormal initial expenses which would be reflected in the prices charged to the Post Office, and substantial reductions were expected when, in due course, these preliminary expenses should have been exhausted or written off.

In the opinion of the Postmaster-General the reductions made in recent years have not been so great as should have been possible. Although, with a view to obtaining competition, Post Office orders for exchange equipment have been placed for the last three or four years on tenders for individual exchanges submitted by the five firms, experience has shown that the prices obtained were not in reality competitive and that the system of tenders for individual exchanges had other drawbacks which tended to inflate costs.

Negotiations were therefore opened, and after long discussion an agreement was reached under which practically all Post Office orders for such plant from January, 1928, to March, 1933, are to be given to the five firms already referred to, who are to allocate the orders among themselves at uniform prices. These prices represent at the outset a reduction of

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(*Editorial Rooms*), *London.*
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
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WHEN CUSTOMERS COME BACK

By CALLISTHENES

One of the most skilful and observant of newspaper diarists told the other day a story which has something of classic simplicity and force. It was an account of a meeting with a bricklayer who had just finished a little job in a Thames-side village.

"I complimented him," he said, "on the fine finish of his work on an inspection chamber—the cement beautifully trowelled, the extra care given to detail.

"'Ah, Sir,' he replied 'when I do a job I like to be able to go back at any time and say 'I did that.'"

There is a fine spirit in that story and it is good to have it told of an English workman. It is easy to put fine workmanship into a doorway facing Oxford-street where all the world may stop to look. To do it in a piece of underground construction in a secluded village is a proof of the spirit that turns the workman into an artist.

A man should never be ashamed to look his own work in the face. The stockbroker should never give such ill-informed or selfish advice as would make him disinclined to meet his client. A doctor should never prescribe with so little inquiry and thought as will make him uneasy when he meets his patient. A novelist should not write a paragraph which he will be ashamed to read a year later.

In our own work we undertake to serve every customer in such a way that whenever they return there is only pleasure in the greeting.

Every post order is executed in such a way that we look forward to a personal visit from the customer. Every telephone inquiry is treated with such courtesy and attention that when the customer comes to the Department a friendly relationship has already begun.

In our Men's Tailoring Department we fit our customers so that we can look with pleasure on the suit again. In our Millinery Department we seek to send our customers away with a hat so right in fashion and so satisfactory in personal suitability that when the customer comes back we can recall the transaction with pleasure.

One reward of selling only merchandise of good quality is that no salesman need ever be ashamed of it at the time or uncomfortable when it is discussed in later days. One reward of giving only good quality in service is that when the customer comes back it is always as a friend of the Firm.

Of every transaction the members of this House of Business like to be able to look back and say "I did that."

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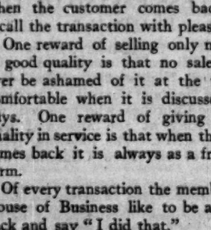
Every year more people spend February at
Britain's Most Beautiful Guest House

THE Palace is also Britain's All-the-year-round Hotel. Last February for instance, there were as many visitors as in July. And isn't February just the time to take a holiday—just the time to take the sting out of Winter's tail—just the time to appreciate the mildness of Torquay's climate, the promise of Devonshire's Spring and the glorious sunshine of the English Riviera? Most people stay at the Palace nowadays. Golf, tennis, squash, badminton, swimming, dancing, cinema and entertainments are all included in the terms. In the new wing, bedrooms have private bathrooms. a Book for February now.

The Palace Hotel Torquay

★ Golfers should write at once for details of February's GREAT GOLF EVENT on the Palace course in which world famous professionals will compete.

Accommodation will be limited.



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Entertainments

MUSICAL MOODS AND KEYS

CHOPIN AND BRAHMS

The writer of descriptive notes for Herr Schnabel's recent performance of the 24 Preludes of Chopin, each one in a different key, spoke of the famous Largo in C minor as a "Solemn march of sombre colouring" befitting this "heroic" key. One may question the applicability of the epithet to a matter apparently so purely technical as the choice of a key for a piece of music, but in this instance a whole procession of masterpieces is immediately called to mind as its justification. Mozart's Fantasia in C minor for the pianoforte, the slow movement of Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, his fifth, Brahms's first symphony and first string quartet, the Funeral March in Wagner's *Götterdämmerung*, spring to mind, and are sufficiently imposing to confront the prosaic reply that it would be easy to compile a longer list of works in C minor which have no heroic character and equally that there are plenty of heroic works in other keys, including three out of the four movements of the "Eroica" symphony itself.

A question is opened up which has never been fully explored and which it may be too late to attempt to explore now. It is evident that from the time of Bach's "48," when the 24 major and minor keys were all made equally available to composers, onward at least up to the generation represented by Wagner and Brahms, associations of idea were crystallizing round the several keys, and that more or less subconsciously they were endowed with contrasted characters much as the Greeks consciously endowed their melodic modes. The Greeks had reason, because their modes were actually different in the intervals used; similarly reason can be brought to explain the æsthetic difference existing between the two modes of modern Europe, but hardly between two major or two minor keys. Yet undoubtedly such differences between keys which are identical in all but pitch have been keenly if illogically felt by composers who have not only had their favourite keys but keys to which they naturally gravitated when they had some distinctive mood to express.

Where, as in the case of Chopin's preludes, the key was decided on first, Chopin's intention being to follow Bach's example by writing a piece in each one in turn, we may see the key determining the mood of the piece, and sometimes discover a thematic likeness between it and another piece where the mood has determined the key. The tune of this C minor prelude (No. 20) bears a very positive likeness to that of the equally "heroic" Nocturne in C minor in the G—A flat—G motive which begins each, a motive which by the way appears with no less prominence in the course of the great "revolutionary" étude (Op. 10, No. 12), also in C minor. The rhythm of the left-hand chords in the turbulent prelude in B flat minor (No. 16) is almost identical with that of the principal theme, marked *agitato*, of the Sonata in the same key. Further, Herr Schnabel's programme writer points to a likeness between the D flat major prelude (No. 17) and the Funeral March itself (evidently meaning the trio, which is in D flat), and an even stronger parallel to this prelude may be found in the Nocturne in D flat (Op. 27, No. 2). All three melodies are poised on the major third of the scale, and drop languorously from it. The melodies of the prelude and the nocturne both grow out of the arpeggio of the key chord.

Brahms shows sympathy with the sentimental D flat mood in his song "Wir wandelten," thereby disclosing an affinity with Chopin which was probably deeper than he would have cared to admit. It is at any rate clear that Brahms, like Chopin, had very definite associations with certain keys. His classical traditions made him less ready to write in what used to be called the "remote" keys than was Chopin. The latter as a performing pianist had the technical interest of exploiting every conceivable position of the hands on the keyboard, and technical considerations often influenced his practice as much as temperamental ones. Brahms is at one with the older generation of composers in what may be called thinking from C major outwards. The early and very Chopinesque Scherzo for piano in E flat minor is rather exceptional in his output. Using generally a narrower range of keys, the kind of thought on which he employs the prevalent ones is more easily definable. As already suggested he played his part among the other masters in illustrating the capacities of the key of C minor for heroic aspiration, and in his First Symphony, as in Beethoven's Fifth, aspiration issues in attainment with the finale in C major.

But much more individual is Brahms's handling of the two keys of D major and minor. To the major one belongs that richly reflective mood in which slow arpeggio melodies wreathe their course through a texture of gracious luxuriance. Examples of this peculiarly Brahmsian mood are the Ballade for piano (Op. 10, No. 2), *espressivo e dolce*, the first movements of the Second Symphony and of the Violin Concerto, and the song "Sapphische Ode." On the other hand, D minor represents to him the very antithesis of this mood. It especially belongs to those works which first earned Brahms the reputation for austerity. Bitterness, strife, the struggle with fate, and the reluctant submission to death, all the elements of tragedy in fact, are concentrated into his D minor works. The long series begins with the "Edward" Ballade and ends with the first of the "Ernste Gesänge."

One thing befalleth the sons of men and the beasts . . . as the one dieth so dieth the other.

In both the dramatic Ballade and the setting of these words from Ecclesiastes is found a texture of heavily reiterated notes and bare harmonies of open fifths. The first Piano Concerto, the work which brought a storm of adverse criticism for its uncompromising harshness, is in line with these things and also in D minor. Beside its first movement and beside the song from Ecclesiastes may be placed the third of the *Deutsches Requiem*, called forth by the words, "Lord, let me know mine end," and further examples may be pointed to in the "Tragic" overture for orchestra, the "Gesang der Parzen," and the Sonata (Op. 108), by far the most severe of his three violin sonatas.

The starkness of Brahms's D minor mood is probably the most persistent case throughout the career of a great composer of these generally vague associations between a particular type of feeling and a particular key. No logical reason can be adduced to account for any of them, and probably, now that composers no longer think in one key but in half-a-dozen simultaneously or in none at all, it would be fruitless to attempt to test the point by any practical experiment on a living specimen. But that these mental associations did exist and were sometimes a factor in determining the nature of our music through its ripest creative period can scarcely be doubted.

PLAYERS' THEATRE

"THE BEST OF BOTH WORLDS"

BY MONICA EWER

James Newton	ARTHUR BRANDER
John Grant	DON GEMMELL
Alphonse Fleury	FREDERICK COOPER
Richard Allison	MAX ADRIAN
Mary	DOREEN HARTER
Ruth Allison	DORITA CURTIS-HAYWARD
Sporty Herbson	ALGERNON MILLS
Babs Vincent	BETTY ASTELL
Murray Latham	HAROLD CLAYTON
Mrs. Judd	NAOMI JACOB

The author of *The Best of Both Worlds*, having for the purpose of the play to imagine just how a revolution would begin in London, decides to let it be precipitated by a conflict between harmless demonstrators and military in Whitehall. She asks us to picture to ourselves another Peterloo. But she has failed to create the atmosphere which would compel us to share her vision. The news of the trouble in Whitehall is reported to the party headquarters at Bow, but neither the brief telephone message nor anything said by the man and woman receiving the tidings of disaster brings home to us the tragedy of the young visionary's death. And nothing said or done helps us to realize why the woman who has been hesitating between a life of cushioned ease and a life devoted to a cause should be stirred to declare with an air of finality: "We must go on!"

The art of drama (we are driven to hurl the old maxim at Miss Ewer) is the art of preparation, and what sort of preparation for a modern Peterloo is the attitudinizing of young intellectuals who have brought their educated speech to the service of an East End political organization? Their pleasure-seeking friends arrive and lightly chaff them, but Miss Ewer sees to it that these visitors have the worst of the argument. One of them puts his case a little less foolishly than the rest, but it is his case that Mary should leave her high-minded husband and go the primrose way with him. Mary is tempted, but there comes over her telephone the news of a fresh Peterloo, and after that life can never be the same.

The play, written before the general strike, is already old-fashioned, but it is produced and acted more successfully than any of the plays hitherto given in this little theatre. Miss Doreen Harter wonderfully contrives to give us both the intellectual arrogance and the charm of Mary; Mr. Frederick Cooper draws an appealing sketch of the young poet; and Miss Naomi Judd, in one brief appearance, brings a touch of genuine East End character to the stage.

THE HALLE ORCHESTRA

ELGAR AND STRAUSS

The programme of the fifth Hamilton Harty Symphony Concert, which was given in the Queen's Hall last night, consisted of Elgar's Symphony in E flat (No. 2) and three of Strauss's symphonic poems. If this scheme did not afford much relief to the ear, upon which so much rich orchestration began to pall before the concert ended, it served admirably for the display of the Hallé Orchestra's virtuosity, and the contrast between the two composers, using the same orchestral language with so different an idiom and in so different a spirit, was of great interest.

Strauss's poems give an impression of organic growth, while in Elgar's symphony one has rather the impression of certain square-cut pieces of music marvellously fitted together and worked up into a vast design—a mosaic rather than an oil painting. This characteristic of Elgar's music, quite apart from its perilous approach to vulgarity, makes a very tactful handling of it on the part of the conductor essential. Sir Hamilton Harty, by emphasizing the changes of pace, which should be little more than flexibilities in the rhythm, magnified the cementation of the sections. So one carried away from this performance, which seemed as a whole to justify the adverse criticisms made of the work, the memory of a few passages—for example, the mysterious episode in the first movement—which were treated with an unusual sensibility, so that unexpected beauties in the actual texture of the music were revealed.

MUSICIANS' UNION AND COMPETITION

PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION ASKED FOR

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The Musicians' Union has urged upon the Government the need for immediate legislation to safeguard the interests of musicians in the entertainment industry who are threatened by the introduction of sound films and other mechanical musical devices. The union also complains—as it has done for many years past—of the unfair competition of military bands and of the permission given to foreign bands to enter this country.

Along with a statement of these grievances, Mr. E. S. Teale, general secretary of the union, sends a letter in which he writes of "the disgraceful manner in which our union is treated by the Labour Government in our endeavour to mitigate the effects of unemployment among musicians. Particularly (he adds) I would call your attention to the off-hand treatment we receive at the hands of Government Departments; the amount of time that 'Army bands' are allowed to absent themselves from duty (by kind permission) while civilians remain unemployed and starve; and the question of the invasion by alien bands."

From The Times of 1830

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1830. Price 7d.

The death of the Right Hon. George Tierney, M.P., was announced last night through the ordinary channel of an advertisement. Had this distinguished statesman's career been as successful as his principles were fixed and unaccommodating, couriers might have been in waiting to announce the fatal event, and the precise moment of its occurrence, to the Sovereign in his Palace, and reporters stationed to collect the details of his last illness. . . . We know not with certainty what was his age; but he must be the last of nearly 10 of that galaxy of talent which illuminated the House of Commons by its brilliancy from the close of the American War and during the tempestuous season of the French Revolution. Fox, Burke, Sheridan, Windham, Pitt, are all gone before him. . . . Mr. Tierney was generally heard with attention equal to any of these illustrious persons, in the debate; and if he could not succeed in carrying the opinions he espoused, he seldom allowed his adversaries to boast of a personal triumph over him as their advocate. Mr. Tierney's speeches were more like colloquial good sense spoken in the parlour than lofty or studied eloquence uttered in the senate. . . . He was sagacious in an eminent degree. His enemies have given the quality a less engaging epithet; but whether it were sagacity or cunning, in him it was a pure and useful quality.

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LOCAL EXAMINATIONS IN MUSIC

The following candidates gained the gold and silver medals offered by the Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music for the highest and second highest honours marks, respectively, in the final, advanced, and intermediate grades of the local centre examinations in November-December, the competition being open to all candidates in the British Isles:—

FINAL GRADE GOLD MEDAL.—Gwendolyn M. Woodruff, Nottingham Centre, pianoforte. FINAL GRADE SILVER MEDAL.—Terence N. Beckley, London Centre, pianoforte. ADVANCED GRADE GOLD MEDAL.—Marjorie F. Rudge, Bristol Centre, pianoforte; and Peter H. Besvan, Cardiff Centre, violoncello. (These two candidates gained an equal number of marks.) ADVANCED GRADE SILVER MEDAL.—Leslie A. J. Chasey, Bristol Centre, pianoforte. INTERMEDIATE GRADE GOLD MEDAL.—George H. Brough, Bolton Centre, pianoforte. INTERMEDIATE GRADE SILVER MEDAL.—Harry L. Dossor, Weston-super-Mare Centre, pianoforte.

PARROT DISEASES AT THE ZOO

A ZOOLOGICAL PARK AT WHIPSNADE

Whether or not there is a definite disease communicable from parrots to human beings is a medical question to which the experience of the London Zoo can make only the negative contribution that in its century of experience there has been no case suggesting that a keeper or visitor has contracted disease from a parrot. The evidence, however, is only negative, because the Zoological Gardens would be unlikely to purchase, take on deposit, or accept as a gift parrots which were plainly unwell.

Parrots die from many causes, of which fatty degeneration from too much food and too little exercise is probably the most common. Tubercle of the alimentary tract and an affection closely resembling gout, with chalky swellings of the joints, are also common. A hæmorrhagic septicæmia, which is highly infectious and quickly fatal to the birds, is also known, although the London Zoo has been fortunate in its absence.

Dr. Herbert Fox, of Philadelphia, the author of the most comprehensive treatise on the diseases of mammals and birds in captivity, records the isolation of a *Bacillus psittacosis* from two cases, but does not give any exact diagnosis of the microbe. He insists that there are a large number of bacteria, grouped under the general designation Pasteurella, which have been associated with septicæmias in birds, sheep, cattle, and dogs, but makes no reference to any histories of human infection. Fortunately adequate research has now been begun, but in the meantime owners of parrots need not be in any alarm, and there is no ground for supposing that psittacosis can arise spontaneously in their pets. On the other hand, the kind of food on which parrots live putrefies easily, and it is unwise not to wash the hands carefully after cleaning out a parrot cage or handling a bird.

In the House of Commons last Tuesday Miss Bondfield, Minister of Labour, referred to an experiment being carried out at Whipsnade by the Ministry in connexion with the Zoological Society. The Society's estate at Whipsnade is being developed into a zoological park, a process which requires much unskilled labour in the making of roads and paths, the quarrying of gravel and chalk, and so forth. At first there were remonstrances from local farmers that the Society was robbing them of labour, whereupon the endeavour was made to engage only men out of employment. It is hoped to carry out the rough work on a large scale for at least one year, and possibly for two. The Ministry has undertaken to nominate an average of 165 workmen in addition to the staff already employed by the Society. Some of these, chiefly the foremen, will be recruited locally, and others will be brought from training centres already established by the Ministry. The work is to be begun next Monday.

CARILLON IN HYDE PARK

PROGRAMMES FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

In celebration of the anniversary of the birthday of Burns three recitals of exclusively Scottish airs will be played to-day on the Wellington (New Zealand) War Memorial Carillon in Hyde Park by Mr. Clifford Ball. The programmes for to-day and to-morrow are issued by the *Daily Sketch* as follows:—

TO-DAY

1.0 to 1.20 p.m.—"Coming thro' the Rye," "Caller Herrin'," "Ye Banks and Braes," "Will ye no come back again," "Auld Lang Syne."

3.0 to 3.20 p.m.—"Scots wha hae," "Green grow the rashes," "Coming thro' the Rye," "Ye Banks and Braes," "Bonnie Mary of Argyle," "The Blue Bells of Scotland," "Bonnie Dundee," "Auld Lang Syne."

6.40 to 7.0 p.m.—"The Lasses of Scotland," "Bonnie Mary of Argyle," "Scots wha hae," "Will ye no come back again," "Auld Lang Syne."

TO-MORROW

12.15 to 12.40 p.m.—"Annie Laurie," "Silver threads among the Gold," "Land of Hope and Glory," "Will ye no come back again," "Serenade" (Schubert). "Londonderry Air," "Abide with me."

3.0 to 3.20 p.m.—"Bonnie Mary of Argyle," "Minuet" (Beethoven), "Melody in F" (Rubinstein), "Come back to Erin," "Love's Old Sweet Song," "Somewhere a voice is Calling."

6.40 to 7.0 p.m.—"When other Lips," "Ave Maria" (Schubert), "Drink to me only," "Love's Old Sweet Song," "Londonderry Air," "Abide with me."

ITALIAN MUSIC

CONCERTS AT BURLINGTON HOUSE EXHIBITION

Mr. Anthony Bernard has issued the full programme of the works to be heard in the first of the three concerts which he is to give at the Italian Exhibition at Burlington House, beginning next Tuesday.

In this programme Miss Nesta de Robeck will speak on "Music of the Italian Renaissance," and the music will trace the progress of the madrigal from the school of Landini (14th century) to the "Modernists" of the early 17th century. It will also include some early instrumental music. In the programme is a foreword written by Professor E. J. Dent, of Cambridge, on "Italian Painting and Italian Music," which deserves the attention of all who are anxious to make their study of Italian art embrace its expression both to eye and ear. Professor Dent asks: "What kind of music did Fra Angelico imagine his angels to be singing and playing with their trumpets and triangles? What was the music of Boccaccio's young people? Those kneeling worshippers in the Confraternity pictures, what were the hymns they sang?" These are the questions which this concert is intended to answer.

Later periods of Italian music will be represented in the concerts on February 18 and March 3, and the welcome announcement is made that this first concert will be repeated at Queen's Hall on February 21.

PLAY BY R.A.S.C. OFFICER

PRODUCTION AT ALDERSHOT NEXT WEEK

The Royal Army Service Corps Dramatic Society proposes to produce at the Theatre Royal, Aldershot, next week a play entitled *The Fifteenth Night*, written by an officer of the Corps, Lieutenant A. G. Kekewich, of "A" Depôt Company. The cast, which is entirely male, is drawn from the R.A.S.C., and it includes a number of officers now serving on the Corps station at Aldershot. This probably will be the first occasion on which a drama written by a soldier and performed by soldiers has been produced at a civil theatre in England. The play was produced originally in the R.A.S.C. theatre last November, when it was seen by Mr. John Ashe, owner of the Aldershot Theatre Royal. Impressed by its dramatic construction, he negotiated for its transference to his own theatre, and also for the right to produce it in London. A number of London producers will attend the performances next week.

THEATRES AND RATE-AIDED ENTERTAINMENT

OPPOSITION TO CARDIFF PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, JAN. 24

Strong opposition is to be offered by theatre interests in Cardiff to the clause in the city's Parliamentary Bill to grant a rate in aid of entertainments; and a petition on behalf of the Theatrical Managers' Association, the Society of West End Managers, and the Provincial Entertainment Proprietors and Managers' Association is being prepared for submission to the corporation. It was stated to-day that the whole of the theatres of the country view the clause with great apprehension.

Mr. Robert Redford, proprietor of the New Theatre, Cardiff, said theatres in Cardiff had sufficient competition to face without the added competition of entertainment subsidized by rates, and it would be a great shame if the clause were passed by Parliament. "Our association has the matter in hand," he said, "and, with the assistance of our member in the House, we are optimistic of the clause being withdrawn."

Mr. Albert Vasco, manager of the Playhouse Theatre, said the clause meant that theatre proprietors would be financing their own competition, and it was grossly unfair that the corporation should speculate with the ratepayers' money.

Mr. Allan Robson, a Labour member of the City Council, said he was most wholeheartedly in favour of the clause. "We have provided band concerts and entertainments in our parks," he said, "and I see no reason why we should not extend our scope of entertainment."

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 4

MUSICAL COPYRIGHT BILL

PROTEST BY CONFEDERATION OF ARTS

We have received the following from the British Confederation of Arts:—

We, the undersigned, wish to participate with the British Confederation of Arts, which exists for the purpose of cooperation and mutual defence within the arts on matters of agreed importance, in registering a public expression of determined opposition to the Musical Copyright Bill. The Bill infringes the composers' and authors' freedom of contract and if passed would establish a dangerous precedent. Far-reaching consequences would be involved, impossible to overestimate in their unfortunate reaction on creative production in this country in all the arts.

In principle and in detail the Bill would be disastrous to the native composer and to the art of music as a whole. Apart from this aspect its provisions, so far from establishing the position of greater simplicity assumed desirable by its promoters, would create serious complications, international and domestic, and would in the result prove unworkable.

The signatories are:—

Harley Granville Barker, Kenneth Barnes (Principal of the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art), Clifford Bax, Walter Bayes, Reginald Blomfield, R.A., Arnold Bennett, Henry Bentinck, Arthur Bliss, Gordon Bottomley, Frank Bridge, Cloudesley Brereton (Chairman of the Council, B.C.A.), Arnesby Brown, George Clausen, R.A., Gerald Cooper, Robert Courtneidge, Edmund Dulac, Ashley Dukes, Susan Ertz, St. John Ervine, Roger Fry, Johnston Forbes-Robertson, Hamilton Harty, C. J. Holmes, A.R.M.S., N.E.A.C. (late Director, National Gallery), Herbert Howells, John Ireland, Gertrude Kingston, Frederick Lonsdale, Rupert Lee (President, London Group), Eric Maclagan, C.B.E. (Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum), D. S. MacColl (late keeper of the Wallace Collection, member of the Royal Commission on the Fine Arts), John B. McEwen (Principal of the Royal Academy of Music), Robert Nichols, Ivor Novello, Arthur Pinero, Nigel Playfair, C. H. Reilly, F.R.I.B.A. (President, B.C.A.), Landon Ronald, W. Rothenstein, A.R.C.A., N.E.A.C., Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., Cyril Scott, Anne Douglas Sedgwick, Geoffrey Shaw, George Bernard Shaw, Arthur Somervell, Alfred de Sutro, Sybil Thorndike, Henry Tonks (Slade Professor of Fine Art in the University of London), Irene Vanbrugh, Geoffrey Whitworth, Fisher White, and Virginia Woolf.

ART IN THE CITY

At a meeting of the Corporation of the City of London yesterday it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. WILLIAM FOXTON, that "in order to harmonize and bring into effective relationship any work, or the acquirement of any specific article in which design, form, colour, fitness, and artistic merit is an important consideration in connexion with the activities of the Corporation, and to remove the chaotic policy now existing, it be referred to the special committee to consider and report as to the best means of dealing with such matters in the future."

ENTERTAINMENTS

THE RICHMOND ICE RINK. Largest in the World. Sessions 9-1, 2-6, 7-11. Skaters 2s. 6d., Spectators 1s. 6d. each session. Exhibition To-night 8.30. Restaurant fully licensed. Skates and boots can be hired or purchased. 'Phone, Popesgrove 2771.

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EXHIBITIONS

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION. Baker-street Station. Daily, 10-10. Sundays, 2-10. CELEBRITIES IN WAX. Admission, 1s. 3d. (including tax). Children under 12, 6d.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Open 9 a.m. till Sunset. Mondays, except Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s., Children, 6d. Bank Holidays, 6d. Other days: Adults, 1s., Children, 6d. Sundays, Fellows and Fellows' Orders only.

OLYMPIA (NEW HALL), January 14 to 25. COOKERY AND FOOD EXHIBITION. Last day. 11 a.m. to 9.30 p.m. Admission, 1s. 6d.

CRUFT'S DOG SHOW.
ROYAL AGRICULTURAL HALL,
LONDON, N. Tuesday 12 and 13.
The recognized event of the year in canine circles.
CRUFT'S DOG SHOW.
ENTRIES CLOSE MONDAY CERTAIN.
Good Dogs are fetching £500 to £1,000.
If you own a dog write or call and see how and where to enter, so as to win some of the scores of valuable prizes. Classes for every breed.
The Dogs are fed on Spratt's Dog Cakes.

ART EXHIBITIONS

RUSSELL FLINT.—Now open. Exhibition of recent Venetian Water-Colours at BARBIZON HOUSE, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, London, W.1. 10-6. Sat. till 1.

BRITISH SCHOOL at ROME.—IMPERIAL GALLERY of ART, IMPERIAL INSTITUTE. Competition work for the Rome Scholarships, 1930. Sculpture of the late Emlie Jacot. 10-5 (Sundays excepted). Closes 8th February.

HOWARD GALLERY.
PICTURES by FRENCH ARTISTS of the Nineteenth Century.
28, Museum-street, 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Admission free.

P. and D. COLNAGHI and Co.
RECENT ETCHINGS by HENRY STUART BROWN.
144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Free.

THE NEW SOCIETY OF ARTISTS.
SUFFOLK-STREET GALLERIES, 6¼, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1. 10-5. Admission 1s. 2d. (including tax).

THE PASTEL SOCIETY.
31st EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.
ROYAL INSTITUTE GALLERIES,
195, Piccadilly, W. 1s. 10-5.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W.
MODERN FRENCH PAINTINGS
by Friesz, Marchand, Utrillo, Gernez, Lotiron, and other distinguished living artists. 10-6.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD.
Exhibition of MODERN FRENCH PAINTINGS,
73, Grosvenor-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

THE CAMDEN TOWN GROUP: A Review.
Works by SICKERT, GORE, INNES, JOHN, LAMB, GILMAN, &c.
Also EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by CERIA, and modern English and French ETCHINGS.
LEICESTER GALLERIES, Leicester-sq. 10-6.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Gerr. 5064. E. A. Dupont's "ATLANTIC." British International Talking Picture. Daily, 12.0, 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45. Sat., Jan. 25, onwards, seats at 5s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 1s. 10d., bookable for the two evening perfs. No extra.

ASTORIA. Gerr. 5528. 1-11. J. Harold Murray and Norma Terris in "MARRIED IN HOLLYWOOD," a Vitaphone Song Romance, with Music by Oscar Straus; daily at 1.45, 4.15, 6.45, and 9.15.

AVENUE PAVILION, Shaftesbury-avenue. Gerrard 3981. Ex. Revival. "FOOLISH WIVES," directed by, and featuring Eric Von Stroheim. "The Imaginary Voyage," by Rene Clair, with Dolly Davis.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. 12-11. London has never been so thrilled! "FLIGHT," with Jack Holt, Lila Lee, and Ralph Graves. (All-Talking.) Thrills! Romance! Laughter! In perfect formation, &c., &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. 2nd Record-Breaking Month! HAROLD LLOYD in his First ALL-TALKING picture, "WELCOME DANGER." World's Greatest Laugh Show! "Lloyd's Funniest Film."—Daily Mirror. Daily, 2.45, 6, 8.45. Sundays, 6, 8.45. Bookable from 2s. 6d. Regent 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. King Vidor's "HALLELUJAH," epic of the Negro. All-Talking with All-Negro Cast. Also Laurel-Hardy Comedy. From 11.30 to 12, any seat (except loges), 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON (Western 3577). 2 to 11. JEANNE EAGELS in "THE LETTER" (Talkie). By W. Somerset Maugham. Carl Brisson in "THE MANXMAN" (Silent).

LONDON PAVILION.
Daily, 2.30, 6.0, 8.30; Suns., 6.0 and 8.30.
Samuel Goldwyn presents RONALD COLMAN in "CONDEMNED"—to Devil's Island. All Talking.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. TALKING Drama. ROD LA ROCQUE in "THE LOCKED DOOR." 3.45, 6.45, 9.15. Commencing To-morrow: George Arliss in TALKING triumph, "DISRAELI."

NEW GALLERY. Gerrard 9805. 2-11. Irene Vordoni and Jack Buchanan in "PARIS," All-Talking diversion de luxe. Programme commences at 1.30, 4.40, and 7.50. Also British Movietone News, &c., &c.

PLAZA. Retained One More Week! GEORGE BANCROFT in His Greatest All-Talking Thriller, "THE MIGHTY," with Esther Ralston, Warner Oland, Raymond Hatton. "The Wife's Birthday." Talking Screams. "The Thames," London's River. Adm. 1s. 6d., 11-45-1. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street. Mayfair 2830. TEMPEL, a story of the Jungle, by CHERRY KEARTON. Last day. Also CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "THE EMIGRANT." 2.30, 5.30, 8.30. Commencing Monday, "A Throw of Dice."

REGAL. 12-11. All-talking, all-colour, singing, and dancing. GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY. Padd. 9911.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. 'Phone, Holborn 3703. Comedy Drama, "THEY HAD TO SEE PARIS," with WILL ROGERS; Jan. 27th, CARNIVAL WEEK.

TIVOLI. Temple Bar 5222. Last 2 days: Bebe Daniels, John Boles, in "RIO RITA" (all-talking, singing, dancing). 12.50, 3.25, 6, 8.45. Sessions commence 12.30, 3.5, 5.40, 8.25, from which time seats are bookable. 1,000 seats 1s. 6d. between 12-1 daily.

OPERA

SAVOY THEATRE. All seats bookable.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessees: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick and Victor Payne-Jennings
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
OPERAS.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.15.
THE MIKADO.
Jan. 27, at 8.15. Mat., Wed., 2.30, IOLANTHE.
Jan. 30, at 8.15. Mat., Sat., 2.30, RUDDIGORE.

STREATHAM HILL. (Streatham 9470.)
COVENT GARDEN OPERA CO.
TO-DAY, at 2.30. TURANDOT
TO-NIGHT, at 8. THE BARBER OF SEVILLE

GOLDERS GREEN HIPPODROME.
COVENT GARDEN OPERA CO.
Box-office now open. Speedwell 2800, 2801 and 2.
Mon. next, Jan. 27 TURANDOT
Tues., Jan. 28 THE MASTERSINGERS
Wed., Jan. 29 MADAME BUTTERFLY
Matinee, Thurs., Jan. 30 CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI
Thurs. Evg., Jan. 30 TOSCA
Fri., Jan. 31 THE BARBER OF SEVILLE
Matinee, Sat., Feb. 1 TURANDOT
Sat. Evg., Feb. 1 LA BOHEME
Prices (inc. tax): Boxes, £2 2s. and 30s.; Fauteuils, 8s. 6d., 7s. 6d., and 5s. 9d.; Circle, 7s. 6d. and 5s. 9d. Unreserved: Pit, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Prop., J. & R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522. 2.30 & 8.15. Mats., Mon., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber. With CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT. ALL SEATS BOOKABLE except for Matinees.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. LAST 2 WEEKS. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Matinees, Wed. and Fri., 2.30.
"A CUP OF KINDNESS."
TOM WALLS, Mary Brough, and RALPH LYNN.

AMBASSADORS 8.15 Mat., Tu., Fri., 2.30
IN THE ZONE
THE MAN IN POSSESSION
with ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
THE WAY OUT.
By "SAPPER."
Beatrix Thomson, Henrietta Watson, Pamela Carme, Ian Hunter, C. V. France, Edgar Norfolk, G. H. Mulcaster.

COURT. 8.15. Th. & Sat., 2.30. Shaw's
THE PHILANDERER.
Next Week (exc. Fri.), ARMS AND THE MAN.
Friday, 5 p.m., MAN AND SUPERMAN (in entirety).

CRITERION. Ger. 3844. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.30.
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY.
POPULAR PRICES. (LAST 2 PERFS.)

CRITERION. Tues. next, at 8. Subs., 8.15.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
ALLAN JEAYES, CLARE EAMES, JON SWINLEY.
First Mat., Sat. (Feb. 1) and every Tues., Sat., 2.30.

DALY'S. (Gerr. 0201.) TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15.
CHARLEY'S AUNT.
LAST 2 PERFORMANCES. POPULAR PRICES.

DOMINION. Tottenham Court-rd. (Museum 2179.)
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 9.15. All seats bookable.
"FOLLOW THROUGH."
ADA MAY, IVY TRESMAND, ELSIE RANDOLPH, MARK LESTER, LESLIE HENSON
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 2.30.

DRURY LANE. Temple Bar 7171.
TO-DAY, at 2. TO-NIGHT, at 7.45.
THE SLEEPING BEAUTY.
MATINEES WED., THURS., and SAT., at 2.

DUCHESS THEATRE, Aldwych. Tem. B. 6888.
Monday, Jan. 27, 8.30. Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2.30.
THROUGH THE VEIL.
By Cecil Madden and X. Y. Stone.
C. M. Hallard, Heinz Hayes, Margaret Delamere.
Thrilling Psychic Drama. Box-office now open.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd. (Tem. Bar 5122.) EVGS., 8.

Imperial and Foreign News

STATE FINANCE IN SPAIN

THE FALL OF THE PESETA

(FROM OUR MADRID CORRESPONDENT)

A minor political crisis has been solved by the resignation of the Finance Minister, Señor Calvo Sotelo. His portfolio has been taken over by the Minister of National Economy, and that post has been filled by Don Sebastian Castedo, who has recently inspired the strong protectionist policy of the Dictatorship and its intervention in the control of industry. The announcement that several foreign experts are to be invited to Spain to investigate and report on the fall of the peseta to the lowest point reached this century shows that the Marqués de Estella and the former Finance Minister were greatly impressed by the unmistakable lack of confidence shown by the international market.

Spanish finance and economics have made great strides under the Dictatorship, and a consciousness of this improvement probably prompts the Dictator in his official *communiqués* to attribute the fall in the exchange to "an iniquitous campaign of defamation." Although "*noircissez, noircissez, il en restera toujours quelquechose*" might be a maxim for Metternich or Bismarck, in these days of rapid communications and bank agency reports defamation can hardly be so powerful a weapon as it may once have been. Moreover, it may be asked: Who are the iniquitous enemies of Spain to-day? The report of the experts is awaited with keen interest, for there is certainly more in the depreciation of the peseta than mere ill will on the part of persons unknown.

A comparison of the Budget for 1921-22 (the last complete Budget before the *coup d'État*) with the Budget for 1930 shows great changes. The total revenue estimated for 1921-22 was 2,526,000,000 pesetas [£68,270,000]. For the present year revenue is estimated at 3,669,000,000 pesetas [£99,000,000]. The year 1921-22 closed with a deficit of 1,101,000,000 pesetas [£29,700,000], and the following year showed over 900,000,000 pesetas [£24,300,000] deficit. The years 1928 and 1929 have shown surpluses for the first time in 20 years, although the existence of an Extraordinary Budget not included in the Ordinary Budget may detract from the value of this claim, for the State should have only one set of accounts. In the Budget for 1930, however, Extraordinary expenditure is provided for in the Ordinary accounts, where the revenue is estimated to be sufficient to meet all contingencies without the need of any call for credit. The end of the present year should therefore mark the complete rehabilitation of Spanish Government finance, provided that the forecast recently issued by the former Finance Minister proves correct.

THREE ACHIEVEMENTS

The achievements of the Dictatorship in reorganizing Spanish finances may be briefly stated. They are threefold: (1) early in 1927 floating debt that had been accumulating over a period of 15 years to a total of 5,225,000,000 pesetas [£180,000,000 at the rate of exchange then current] was consolidated in 5 per cent. Redeemable Debt; (2) a 10 years' programme of expenditure drawn up in 1926 involving £101,000,000, which was obtained by loan, has been absorbed into the Budget for 1930; (3) deficit as a chronic feature in the Spanish Budget has been wiped out.

The cost of these reforms is visible in the Public Debt. In 1922 Consolidated Debt totalled about 12,400,000,000 pesetas [£335,000,000], and there was also about 2,700,000,000 pesetas [£72,000,000] of Floating Debt. To-day the Floating Debt is negligible, but the Consolidated Debt amounts to 18,474,000,000 [£499,000,000], to which should be added Railway Bonds issued to the value of 1,100,000,000 pesetas [£29,700,000], the Gold Bond issue equivalent to £14,000,000, a loan to Spanish Morocco of 16,000,000 pesetas, an industrial development issue of 38,000,000, and 50,000,000 for the Barcelona Exhibition.

If the Budget be briefly analysed, it appears that out of a total of 3,637,000,000 pesetas [£98,000,000] of expenditure, Debt and Pension services entail 1,040,000,000 [£28,100,000], National Defence (including Morocco, the Civil Guard, Excisemen, and Police) 1,035,000,000 [£28,000,000], leaving 1,550,000,000 [£42,000,000] for all other services. In 1922 estimates for the Army, the Navy, and Morocco were respectively 374, 76, and 185 million pesetas. In the 1930 Budget they stand at 418, 175, and 252 million pesetas. With nearly half the population illiterate, only 3 per cent. of the Budget is allocated to education. Even allowing for the fact that the estimates for 1922 were grossly underestimated, military expenditure continues to absorb a startling proportion of national revenue, while the cost of occupation of the Moroccan Protectorate remains high, though it no longer drains away the manhood of the nation.

EXPANSION OF REVENUE

The remarkable expansion of revenue which has enabled the Dictatorship to effect these reforms appears to be due to three causes: first, the economic revival, begun in the (for Spain) fat War years, has continued; secondly, the fiscal reforms carried through by the Conservative Party in 1920-22 opportunely extended the scope of taxation; and, thirdly, Señor Calvo Sotelo has been unprecedentedly energetic in collecting taxes and revealing evasions. Little new taxation has been introduced by the Dictatorship, apart from the special dues for the maintenance of the Trades Arbitration Committees and the widespread Corporative organization.

A disquieting symptom is the growth of monopolies. To monopolies in tobacco, matches, explosives, and lotteries, others in petrol and air services have recently been added. Attempts have been made to organize monopolies in motor transport and in measures to exterminate rats, and by very high protective tariffs and restrictions on importation the price of cement was at one time forced up to £6 a ton. A monopoly in the importation of motor-cars has been proposed, and the timber trade is now being protected as was cement.

The Government controls industry stringently, on the ground that the Government which grants protection is entitled to the last word as it has been to the first. Initiative is stifled and healthy competition prevented. The export of manufactured goods shows a constant decline, and an adverse balance of trade threatens to be an increasing burden on the economic life of the country.

The nationalist policy of the Dictatorship is not only discouraging but actually preventing foreign capital from investing in Spain. The listing of industries so as to discriminate between companies that are altogether Spanish and those that are foreign-formed is short-sighted inasmuch as both kinds employ Spanish labour and materials and pay taxes.

Marqués de Estella affects to notice "a strong smell of petrol" mixed with the depreciation of the peseta, apparently implying that among the enemies of Spain are the powerful companies whose properties lie seized. It is possible that the petrol monopoly has had some effect on the exchange, though perhaps not in the manner that the Dictator suggests. For the Government has had to find about £5,000,000 wherewith to indemnify the companies and has continually to find supplies of gold to keep the monopoly going.

Now that the companies' claims have been settled, the moment has come when results may be considered coldly. Apart from all consideration of the valuable work done by the companies in creating, in the face of competition and taxation, a market for petrol and petrol engines that promised to revolutionize conditions in small workshops throughout the country, there is the undeniable fact that the monopoly threw upon the exchange market a heavy additional burden at an unfortunate moment. The elimination of foreign capital from this and other spheres is killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN FRANCE

COMING DEBATE ON BILL

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 24

The Government has consented to set aside a day for a full discussion of the social insurance scheme in the Chamber. The debate will take place on February 7. Meanwhile the process of registering the persons to be insured under the scheme will be carried forward. As some 9,000,000 salaried persons come within its provisions the actual enforcement of the payment is likely to be deferred for some months.

M. Loucheur, in a general statement on the effects and benefits of the measure, denied the reports that the enforcement of the scheme would raise the cost of living by anything from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. He stated that where the whole amount of the contribution was borne by the employer the total increase of wage costs need not exceed 8 per cent., and that this represented no more than 2¼ per cent. in the cost of production. He expressed the belief that a good many of the opponents of the scheme had already made it a pretext for raising their prices to the public. As for the reports that under the scheme 100,000 new official posts would be created he said that the total would not exceed 1,200.

The Finance Committee of the Senate to-day interrogated the Ministers of Finance, Labour, and Agriculture as to the best means of removing defects in the measure and putting it into force. M. Chéron, Minister of Finance, admitted that it would be absurd to ignore the difficulties with which the Government was confronted on account of the scheme; the measure would need considerable amendment before it became practicable. He appealed for a spirit of conciliation in approaching the task and held out promise of the temporary exception from the scheme, in view of the prevalent depression, of the agricultural employer. The amended Bill would also reduce the cost to the industrialists. The State contribution, which was fixed at 540,000,000f. [approximately £4,250,000], would have to be increased by another 275,000,000f. Beyond this he declined to go, in view of the demands already made on the Budget surplus.

INDIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL TREASURE

IMPORTANT FINDS AT TAXILA

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, JAN. 24

Sir John Marshall, formerly Director-General of Archæology and now on special archæological duty, reports that he has discovered on a city site at Sirkap, Taxila, a fine hoard of gold and inlaid jewelry of the Parthian period. The jewelry comprises many necklaces, earrings, bracelets, finger-rings, pendants, and a number of small objects, including a square gold medallion with the figures of Psyche and Eros in *repoussé*.

*** Taxila, the Greek historians' rendering of the Indian Takshasila, is the name of an area north-east of Shahdheri ("The mound of the kings"), a village in the district of Rawalpindi, Punjab. Sir Alexander Cunningham identified the ruins as belonging to the ancient great city of Taxila. Sirkap (Sir-Kap-ka-Kot), or "The fort of the beheaded," was a fortified city united to the citadel by a wall of circumvallation, and was one of the six distinct sites comprising the entire ruins of Taxila.

GUELPH ART TREASURE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JAN. 24

The Guelph art treasure is deposited at Aarau, Canton Aargau, in a bank whose name is kept secret. It was apparently brought to Switzerland some time after the War by an Austrian, in whose hands it had been deposited and who lived at Gmunden. It is said that the art dealers who acquired the treasure intended selling it piece by piece to the German museums, but owing to the museums' lack of financial means they will probably offer it to other countries after the catalogue and valuation have been made. Arrangements with the bank for the transfer of the rights of possession to the syndicate are likely to take place in the very near future.

THE RAND NATIVE RIOT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JOHANNESBURG, JAN. 24

One of the leaders and several members of the Pondo Secret Society have been arrested, and are being sent back to Pondoland. They have been forbidden to return to the Rand.

Officials of the Government and of the Witwatersraud Recruiting Corporation to-day addressed 5,000 natives at the Crown Mines, warning them that fighting would not be tolerated, and that offenders in future would be dealt with very severely.

*** On January 18 and 19 fighting, which began at the Crown Mines, occurred on the Rand between Pondos and other native mine-workers. Fourteen were killed and many injured. The disturbance was attributed to the hostility of the majority of the natives to a secret society formed by the Pondos.

TEAR-GAS BOMBING OF NATIVE KRAAL

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 24.—Tear-gas bombs were dropped by an aeroplane of the Union Defence Force to-day on the kraal of Sekonela, who claims to be chief of the Mafuri tribe.

Sekonela had declined to recognize the chieftainship of his brother, who was appointed by the Government, and withdrew to a kraal in the Zoutpansberg mountains with a few hundred followers. Large forces of police were gathered to evict him, and, finally, the aeroplane dropped tear-gas bombs on the kraal, setting two huts on fire. Sekonela and his followers then surrendered. There were no casualties.—*Reuter.*

THE PRINCE AT CAPE TOWN

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 24.—The Prince of Wales spent to-day at Muizenberg. He went surf bathing in the morning and later dined with Sir Abe Bailey.—*Reuter.*

MEXICO AND THE SOVIET

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS SEVERED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 24

Mexico has severed diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia as a protest against the recent Communist demonstrations before the Mexican Embassies in various countries, which demonstrations, according to Señor Genaro Estrada, the Mexican Minister for Foreign Affairs, were organized with the approval of the Soviet Government. A few days ago the Mexican Minister was ordered to withdraw from Moscow. When that broad intimation was ignored the Mexican Government ordered the secretary who had been left in charge of the Legation to leave the country with the Legation employees.

In a statement last night Señor Estrada recalled the friendliness of recent Mexican Governments towards Soviet Russia, and said that unfortunately, Mexico's "high level of conduct" towards Russia had not been duly appreciated in that country, "which at times has placed difficulties in the way of our nationals or spread political propaganda in Mexico among its nationals and foreigners." The Communist demonstrations in front of the Mexican Embassies had for pretext a protest against Mexico's measures against foreign agitators, who were mixing themselves up in Mexican internal affairs and endeavouring to subvert the public peace.

"That such action was being prepared (he continued) we knew in advance. . . . The Mexican Government knows perfectly well that this propaganda against our institutions and our nationals has been prepared in and directed from Russia. It also knows that Russian Communistic groups do not and cannot work independently, for all political organizations of that country are subject to the Soviet Government."

In the past few weeks there have been several raids on Communist quarters in the Mexican capital. The prisoners taken have been charged with dynamite outrages and with planning to assassinate prominent men, including the former President, General Calles. As a result of these raids, 12 foreign Communists, including six Cubans, one Argentinian, and one Spaniard have been deported and a number of Mexican Communists have been sent to the penal colony on the Marias Isles in the Pacific, or been imprisoned. Shortly after the raids occurred, there was a demonstration against the Mexican Embassy in Washington and another in Detroit, when Señor Ortiz Rubio, the President-elect of Mexico, visited that city. Later the Mexican Embassy in Buenos Aires was pelted with stones, and a few days after the same thing occurred in Rio de Janeiro.

INSURANCE COMPANIES IN MEXICO

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 24

The President of Mexico, Señor Portes Gil, yesterday ordered the deportation from Mexico of Mr. William P. Massie, manager of the Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada, because of the failure of his company to comply with the Mexican law requiring foreign insurance companies to invest half their reserves in Mexico in Mexican securities. Mr. Massie's company has secured a temporary injunction restraining the Department of Industry, Commerce, and Labour, which issued the order to deport Mr. Massie, from enforcing its order forbidding the company to sell policies in Mexico. The order permits the company to continue its sales under a bond of $10,000.

TURKISH ECONOMY CAMPAIGN

GHAZI PASHA'S EXAMPLE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN TURKEY)

The recent weakness in the Turkish currency has given rise to an active campaign of economy and a movement to prefer home to foreign products. Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha has taken a leading part in this campaign. He has ordered that linden tea, which is produced in Turkey, shall be served at his table instead of coffee and tea bought abroad. "Thés Dansants" have been replaced by "Tilleuls Dansants." The Ghazi has had suits, shirts, shoes and other articles of clothing made locally, and at a ball given in Angora on New Year's Eve he was attired from head to foot in clothes made in Turkey. Others are following the Ghazi's example, and, although the authorities deprecate the idea, a boycott of foreign cloth may be the result.

Particular attention is being paid to economies in women's dress. The Prime Minister appealed to Turkish women, beseeching them not to use insidious imported silks and scents. Leaders of the feminist movement have preached economy in the home and in dress. Women are asked to refrain from appearing in new dresses at dances in Angora and Constantinople. An effort is being made to popularize Turkish eau de Cologne, home-spun tweeds, and cotton goods.

The Government has taken practical steps towards economy. Officials or Deputies will be sent abroad only on very special missions. The services of foreign advisers and experts will be dispensed with as much as possible. State monopolies have been told to reduce their *personnel* and to refrain from engaging new employees. Vilayets and Kazas are to cut down expenses and are not to proceed with new schemes of construction without the consent of the Government.

GERMAN FASCISTS' LIBEL ACTIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MUNICH, JAN. 24

Judgment in favour of the plaintiff was given to-day in the libel action brought by Herr Hitler, leader of the National-Socialist [Fascist] Party, against Herr Rabe, editor of the *Münchener Telegramm Zeitung*. Herr Rabe was fined 400 marks [£20].

Judgment was also given in a counter-action for libel and defamation of character which Herr Rabe had brought against Herr Hitler. In this case Herr Hitler was found *Guilty*, and also fined 400 marks. The Court found that the chief damage to Herr Hitler in the first case lay in an allegation by the *Münchener Telegramm Zeitung* that he had deserted the Monarchist cause for Republicanism.

BULGARO-YUGOSLAV RELATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, JAN. 24

M. Buroff, Foreign Minister, and M. Molloff, Finance Minister, returned to Sofia from The Hague last night and reported to the Council of Ministers this morning.

In a statement to the Press the Ministers expressed their great satisfaction with the results achieved, and laid emphasis on the unquestionable good will of the Powers, to whom Bulgaria owed deep gratitude for the successful reparations settlement. On being informed of M. Marinkovitch's statement in *Politika*, in which he expressed regret that Bulgaria was not treated so favourably as Austria and Hungary at The Hague, MM. Molloff and Buroff said that the Yugoslav delegation had shown real sympathy with Bulgaria. Certain responsible newspapers see in this statement the beginning of a new Yugoslav policy towards Bulgaria, a further indication of which is the very satisfactory progress of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian frontier conference in Sofia.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

A FULL PROGRAMME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JAN. 24

The fourth session of the All-India Women's Conference met here this week and discussed during its sittings, which lasted five days, a varied and interesting programme. Delegates attended from all parts of India, including Indian States, and there was a fair sprinkling of European and American ladies among them. Lady Sykes opened the conference, and Mrs. Naidu presided. Lady Tata was the chairman of the reception committee.

Mrs. Naidu in her report stated that 1929 was the first year the conference worked for social reform, and she considered that its greatest achievement was the passing of the Child Marriage Act. The scheme of work planned for the year included the prevention of child marriage, the abolition of enforced *purdah*, equal rights of inheritance, and the prevention of polygamy, unequal marriages, and enforced widowhood. Mrs. Naidu said that an atmosphere had been created and interest awakened in social reform and woman's rights, which were felt by all.

The resolutions passed included one in regard to the establishment of a central college for the training of women teachers, another for sending a deputation to Bombay University offering to help in the drawing up of the new matriculation syllabus. Two days were devoted to the consideration of several resolutions on social reform, those dealing with child marriage and inheritance being warmly discussed by many speakers. There were interesting discussions on the need of the Indian States to fall into line with British India in the prevention of child marriages, the question of the equal guardianship of father and mother, the removal of untouchability and the evils of intemperance, the suppression of immoral traffic in women and children and the dedication of women in the temples.

THE MEERUT CONSPIRACY CASE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 24

In the Allahabad High Court to-day, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, on behalf of the accused in the Meerut Conspiracy Case, made an application for their trial by a High Court Judge assisted by a jury. The Chief Justice ordered the issue of notice to the Crown Counsel, and fixed the hearing of the application for Monday next and directed that the Sessions trial should not proceed pending the disposal of the application.

The application was supported by an affidavit by a member of the defence committee, which said that such funds as were collected by the committee were exhausted and the collection of fresh funds to meet the expenses of a Sessions trial, and again in the event of conviction of an appeal to the High Court, would be a difficult matter for the accused and their supporters.

HINDU-MOSLEM CLASH

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 24

Two persons were killed and a number hurt in a Hindu-Moslem disturbance at Lar, a town in the Gorakhpur district, during the election of the chairman of the notified area committee. A motor-lorry was smashed and a car burnt, and a sub-divisional officer was stoned.

ANCIENT GREEK CERAMICS

ACQUISITIONS OF VATICAN MUSEUM

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, JAN. 24

The Gregorian Etruscan Museum of the Vatican has recently acquired two terra-cotta vases which are said to be of great value and interest. The more important is an Athenian aryballos, a narrow-necked, large bellied flask, which had been kept for a long time in a private house at Cagliari. Its existence was unknown to archæologists until 1926, and it is believed to have been originally found in one of the Punic tombs of Sardinia.

The flask is decorated with three figures in red representing Orpheus being assailed by the Thracian women. It is claimed that the fineness and harmony of this design entitles the jug to be considered one of the most remarkable of the existing specimens of Greek vase painting. Indeed, it is stated to be surpassed, if at all, only by the famous cup found in fragments on the Acropolis. It is a perfect specimen of the potter's art, and may be considered one of the oldest examples of its kind discovered.

The second piece is an Attic amphora typical of the sixth and fifth centuries B.C., and probably dates to about 500 B.C. It is decorated with a reproduction in black of the struggle of Hercules for the Cerynian Stag. The lip of the vase, which had evidently been broken in early times, had been skilfully repaired and soldered with lead. When it was dug up some fragments were missing, and were replaced according to the old Italian method without the beauty of the decoration being in any way impaired.

HERODIAN SARCOPHAGI UNEARTHED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

JERUSALEM, JAN. 24

Labourers engaged in digging the foundations for a building on Mount Scopus, near the Hebrew University, unearthed several sarcophagi belonging to the period of Herod and bearing Hebrew and Greek inscriptions. Pottery believed to date from the second destruction of Jerusalem (about 130 B.C.) was also found in the same cave near the tombs previously discovered. The Antiquities Department is handing over further work on this find to archæologists of the Hebrew University.

CANADIAN MINING BROKERS ARRESTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JAN. 24

Five mining brokers of Toronto, Montreal, and Calgary have been arrested during the past fortnight in a "drive" by the Dominion Provincial Governments in an attempt to settle the irregularities in connexion with the recent boom and the succeeding slump. Federal auditors discovered that several brokers had been evading the stock transfer tax, and they incidentally uncovered evidence of "bucketing" by brokers on the mining exchanges. This evidence was transmitted to the Provincial Attorneys-General, whose duty it is to prosecute under the Frauds Prevention Laws. An audit of the books of members of the Toronto and Montreal Stock Exchanges has revealed nothing irregular. All the alleged offences were committed by mining brokers. The provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, and Alberta have taken action to protect investors in Canadian securities.

CANADIAN CIVIL SERVANT'S EMBEZZLEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, JAN. 24

Mr. George Wellington Hyndman, Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance, was to-day found *Guilty* of embezzlement of Government bonds by the jury at Ottawa Assizes. Sentence was deferred.

CHICAGO IN NEED OF FUNDS

"RECKLESS MUNICIPAL FINANCING"

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, JAN. 24

In desperate extremity for funds, Chicago and Cook County to-day appealed to some of the large railway and industrial corporations in the city for a loan of $50,000,000 (£10,000,000).

Thanks to what the chairman of the Citizens' Committee calls "reckless financing by municipalities over a long period of years," the local governments have a floating debt of $185,000,000 (£37,000,000) and no funds wherewith to pay arrears of wages to their 40,182 employees—school teachers, firemen, policemen, doctors and nurses in the city and county hospitals, and a great array of others who are owed altogether six weeks' pay, or $11,276,157.

The banks have refused to lend the municipalities any money until they reform their financial ways, and investment houses will no longer buy their bond issues. Recently Cook County was unable to sell $7,000,000 in tax anticipation warrants, and a tax warranty for $625,000 offered by the Municipal Tuberculosis Sanatorium, and bonds for $500,000 offered by the Forest Preserves, likewise went without a bidder.

But the crowning blow came yesterday when nobody would bid for a bond issue of $1,500,000 offered by the South Park Commission, although since 1869, when it was organized, the Commission has never defaulted, either in principal or interest, in meeting its obligations. The corporations appealed to to-day to buy tax warrants intimated that they would be willing to buy if it was promised that tax collections, as they were made, would be applied directly to the reduction of their loans. Thus far, however, the authorities have been unwilling to give the required promise.

THE MANUFACTURE OF NARCOTICS

QUESTION OF LIMITATION

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JAN. 24

The League Advisory Committee on the traffic in narcotic drugs appointed this afternoon a committee of 10 to study the problem of the limitation of manufacture. The committee will include Sir Malcolm Delevingne (Great Britain), Sir John Campbell (India), and Mr. Caldwell (United States). This sub-committee will meet in the afternoons, while the full Advisory Committee will continue to hold its public sessions in the mornings.

The remainder of the afternoon was devoted to the further examination of the annual reports from Governments.

To-morrow the Committee will inquire into discrepancies between the import and export figures for the years 1926, 1927, and 1928 furnished by various Governments.

GALLANT TUGMASTER'S FINE REMITTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 24

M. Chéron, Minister of Finance, has telegraphed to the authorities of Brest, ordering the cancellation of the 500f. fine inflicted upon Captain Malbert, of the salvage tug Irose, for refusing to delay putting out to sea in answer to S.O.S. calls on January 11 by completing Customs formalities. He has also ordered inquiries into the circumstances of the prosecution, which has aroused great public indignation here.

AUSTRALIAN COASTAL SHIPPING

NAVIGATION ACT UPHELD

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, JAN. 24

The Tariff Board, after inquiring at the instance of the late Government into the desirability of substituting for the coastal clauses of the Navigation Act some other form of protecting Australian shipping against oversea competition, has recommended that no other sort of protection is practicable.

The Board received no evidence of disability suffered under the Act except as to the passenger service between Hobart and the eastern ports of the mainland. The Board advises that pressure be brought upon the oversea companies to take part in this service in the busy seasons, a traffic which hitherto the companies have declined, although coastal clauses so far as they applied to Tasmania were suspended some time ago. For this purpose the Board suggests altering the conditions of the mail contracts. A part-time subsidy to the inter-State companies concerned is proposed if this remedy proves practicable; otherwise the Board is of the opinion that a whole-time subsidy will be necessary.

N.S.W. COAL DISPUTE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, JAN. 24

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, has issued an appeal to coalowners to set an example of obedience by complying with Mr. Justice Beeby's award of yesterday [made on the preliminary hearing of an application by the Coal Employees' Federation for a compulsory conference with the New South Wales, Queensland, and Victorian coalowners], which prescribed the observance of the rates of pay in force before the New South Wales stoppage and urged the immediate reopening of the idle mines pending a final award.

SYDNEY, Jan. 24.—Joseph Shelley was to-day sentenced to five months' imprisonment on a charge of inciting to murder by urging a meeting of miners to return to Rothbury and shoot the police.—*Exchange.*

BOLIVIA, PARAGUAY, AND THE LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR LEAGUE CORRESPONDENT)

GENEVA, JAN. 24

The permanent Bolivian delegate to the League of Nations, Señor Alberto Cortadellas, has telegraphed to the Secretary-General a formal protest against the false reports, which, he says, attribute to Bolivia the responsibility for the recent incident in the Gran Chaco, "provoked by a Paraguayan patrol which attacked a Bolivian observation post." Señor Cortadellas adds that his country has never departed from the conduct required from a member of the League.

This protest has been forwarded by Sir Eric Drummond to the Paraguayan Government and to members of the Council of the League. In connexion with the Bolivian-Paraguayan incident the League Secretariat has also telegraphed to both Governments concerned, and has circulated among members of the Council, a message from M. Zaleski, the Polish Foreign Minister, who is Acting President of the League Council, stating that, as on a previous occasion Bolivia and Paraguay followed a pacific procedure for the settlement of their dispute, the League has confidence that this time also no serious incident will compromise the success of pacific negotiations.

Telegrams in Brief

Fire destroyed a large cork factory near the Central Station of NAPLES yesterday. The damage is estimated at £5,000.

President Hoover has issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation of parrots into the UNITED STATES from South America.—*Reuter.*

Salaries of all State employees in BELGIUM are to be increased by 6 per cent. A special allowance is to be granted to all married employees.

The death has occurred at WELLINGTON, New Zealand, of Mr. Jesse Huett, a native of Somerset and a veteran of the Maori War, at the age of 106.—*Reuter.*

Sir Thomas Beecham has consented to act as conductor of the operatic festival known as the COLOGNE Fortnight, which is to be held there from April 21 to May 4.—*Reuter.*

Mr. Andrew McMaster, Provincial Treasurer of QUEBEC, yesterday presented his first Budget to the Legislature, showing a surplus of $4,000,000 [£800,000] revenue over expenditure.

Our COPENHAGEN Correspondent states that the Carlsberg Fund is to build and equip at its own cost a Cancer Institute for the maintenance of which the Rockefeller Institute has granted 1,000,000 kroner (about £55,000).

A message from SYDNEY, N.S.W., says that the Orient liner Orsova, which ran aground on Thursday in Freman's Channel, Moreton Bay, was refloated yesterday morning. The hull is apparently undamaged.—*Reuter.*

Two Bolivian army pilots, Señor Luizaga and Señor Vasquez, left Dessau, GERMANY, yesterday morning in a Junkers monoplane of the Bremen type in an attempt to fly to South America by stages, the first stop being Paris.

The LEAGUE OF NATIONS Financial Committee has approved the terms of a convention between the Greek Government and the Greek Refugee Settlement Commission concluded with a view to winding up that organization on December 31, 1930.

Sir Robert Vansittart, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has appointed Mr. Clifford Norton to be his Private Secretary in the place of Mr. G. N. M. Bland, who has been appointed to be Counsellor of his Majesty's Embassy at BRUSSELS.

Mr. W. H. Newman, president, who took the chair at the annual meeting in BRUSSELS of the British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium, reviewed the work of the year, and stated that 82 new members had been registered during 1929, the total membership of the Chamber being now 676.

The International Maritime Committee will hold a plenary conference at ANTWERP on August 1 next. Among the subjects to be discussed are obligatory insurance of passengers, enforcement of international conventions, and the determination of the competent jurisdiction in cases of collision on the high seas involving loss of life or injury to persons.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON SOVIET GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 24

The trial of Saveli Litvinoff, Marc Joffe, and Willy Leborius on a charge of fraud in connexion with discounting bills drawn on the Soviet Government was continued to-day. A witness from London described how he and an associate had been offered the bills by Joffe, but said that they had declined to take them. Evidence was given by M. Biezedovsky, the former Counsellor to the Soviet Embassy in Paris, who described Russian justice as a comedy.

THE SAMOAN TROUBLES

WELLINGTON, Jan. 24.—The Administrator of Western Samoa reports that during the search for "wanted" members of the Mau, the illegal native organization, the police have arrested 11 men on minor charges. One native was shot and wounded by the police, it is thought fatally. Full investigations are proceeding.—*Reuter.*

Other Foreign News on following page

They use Pears soap

All of them enjoy the freshness of Pears Soap. Grandma and her daughter find that Pears gives them beauty of complexion, freshness and a soft healthy skin—in a greater measure than any other soap sold, because Pears is transparently pure. Mothers find it the ideal soap for the younger generation—it is so long-lasting that it is the most economical soap they can buy. The Original Transparent, economical and long-lasting, 7d. Golden Glory, exquisitely fragrant, fuller lathering, 8d.

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HATRY CASE ENDED

PLEA OF GUILTY

"MOST APPALLING FRAUDS"

THE MAXIMUM PENALTY

The Hatry trial at the Central Criminal Court came to an abrupt end yesterday, when the four defendants withdrew their pleas of "Not Guilty" and substituted a plea of "Guilty" to the whole of the counts in the indictment on which evidence had been given. Clarence Charles Hatry, Edmund Daniels, and John Graham Dixon also pleaded "Guilty" to five counts of a second indictment relating to obtaining cheques by false pretences, but the Attorney-General felt justified in not tendering evidence in this case against Albert Edward Tabor, who was formally found to be *Not Guilty* by the jury.

Mr. Justice Avory sentenced Hatry to 14 years' penal servitude, the maximum punishment provided by the Statute under which he was indicted; Daniels to seven years', Dixon to five years', and Tabor to three years' penal servitude. In the case of each defendant a sentence was also imposed, for conspiracy, of two years' imprisonment with hard labour to run concurrently with the other sentences.

"NOT GUILTY" PLEAS WITHDRAWN

Mr. Norman Birkett, K.C., who had been expected to open the case for the defence when the trial was resumed at 10.30, announced that, as the result of advice which he and his junior had tendered, Hatry asked permission to withdraw his plea of "Not Guilty." Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., for Daniels, Mr. Roland Oliver, K.C., for Tabor, and Mr. Cecil Whiteley, K.C., for Dixon, made similar statements, and each of the defendants in turn, in reply to the Clerk, who asked if they wished to substitute for the plea of "Not Guilty" one of "Guilty," replied "I do." Hatry gave his answer briskly, but there was a quaver in the voice of Dixon. The jury, directed by Mr. Justice Avory, then returned formal verdicts against the four men.

The Attorney-General intimated that it would be his duty to ask the Court to proceed with the second indictment, which alleged dealings in the shares of the Drapery Trust and the Associated Automatic. He said, however, that he would be prepared to accept a plea on counts two to six in connexion with the Drapery Trust shares, and in the case of Tabor he would offer no evidence. When pleas of "Guilty" had been tendered on five counts by Hatry, Daniels, and Dixon, Sir William Jowitt briefly outlined the charges.

Following this statement Mr. Birkett began an address, which lasted for an hour and a quarter, in mitigation of the sentence on Hatry. In this he disclosed that at a meeting at Hatry's house on Sunday, June 23, when the decision was made to take the first irregular step, Gialdini threatened that if the proposals were not accepted he would blow out his brains in the room.

During the speeches of the other eminent counsel the Court, where the seats were already full, slowly and quietly became crowded as barristers and others found standing places behind and at the sides of the dock.

Mr. Whiteley finished his request for a merciful administration of the law for Dixon at half-past 1, and a complete hush fell on the Court. But the last phase of the trial was to be deferred. Mr. Justice Avory, in a dry voice, said he would take time to consider the observations which had been made to him and would adjourn for three-quarters of an hour. When he resumed his seat on the Bench at a quarter-past 2 the Court was more packed than before the interval. The defendants were brought up from below and stood motionless and with set faces at the front of the dock. They were asked if they had anything to say. Hatry shook his head. The others remained immobile.

"WHOLESALE FORGERIES"

The Judge, after a brief pause, looked to the left of the dock and said, slowly, quietly, but sternly: "Clarence Charles Hatry, you stand convicted on your own confession of the most appalling frauds that have ever disfigured the commercial reputation of this country, frauds more serious than any of the great frauds upon the public which have been committed within the last 50 years, according to my personal experience. They have been carried out by means of wholesale forgeries of bearer securities in trustee stocks, which neither banker nor broker nor any member of the public would ever dream of suspecting to be otherwise than genuine. By means of those forged certificates you have defrauded those to whom they were uttered of no less a sum than £795,000."

Cold scorn was turned by Mr. Justice Avory on the appeals which had been made to him in mitigation of the offence. There was no merit, he said, in a voluntary confession when Hatry knew that investigation was on foot. The plea that in June, 1929, Hatry was engaged in a large financial transaction from which he hoped to reap considerable profit was characterized as the threadbare plea of every servant who robbed his master and hoped to repay the money before his crime was discovered by "backing a winner." With a last observation that he was unable to imagine any worse case under the Statute, the Judge pronounced the sentence of 14 years' detention in penal servitude. Hatry wheeled round quickly to leave the dock, but a cold penetrating voice from the Bench said "Stay!" and he was brought back. Mr. Justice Avory delivered judgment of five years' penal servitude on other counts and of two years' imprisonment with hard labour on the conspiracy charge, these to run concurrently with the sentence of 14 years. Hatry then went down the stairs; but yet again he was recalled to hear a sentence of five years' penal servitude on the second indictment to which he had pleaded "Guilty." The broken financier listened, gave the slightest of bows, and disappeared. One by one the other defendants heard their punishment. They gave no sign of emotion. With the removal of Dixon the trial was at an end, and the crowd streamed out into the great hall of the Old Bailey.

A full report will be found on page 5.

ADMIRAL BYRD'S EXPEDITION

NORWEGIAN OFFER OF HELP

There is nothing to indicate any change in the position of Admiral Byrd and his party who are ashore at "Little America" on the Antarctic Ice Barrier and cut off from their supply ships by the ice-pack in the Ross Sea. As reported in *The Times* yesterday, Admiral Byrd had declared that several members of his expedition, which numbers 42, were in no condition to stand another winter on the Barrier, and that he must have relief within 30 days. Admiral Byrd's New York representative stated yesterday, however, that there was no present scarcity of food and that there was an ample fuel supply.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The *New York Times* and the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* issued to the Press to-day a statement by Captain H. H. Railey, Admiral Byrd's New York representative.

Captain Railey said that, while it was true that Admiral Byrd's expedition was not fully equipped to spend another winter in the Antarctic, there was no immediate deficiency in the food supply. There was ample fuel for heat and the operation of the wireless apparatus. The men were not on reduced rations and there was no immediate prospect that they would be. They were well clothed and comfortably housed. In extreme circumstances there was an adequate supply of whale, seal, and penguin which would sustain life. The ice was loosest in the Ross Sea in February, and therefore it was possible that the present impenetrable condition of the ice-pack might be so altered within the next 10 days that Admiral Byrd's supply vessels would be able to reach his base on the Barrier. —*Exchange.*

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, JAN. 24

General Dawes, American Ambassador in London, who has been inquiring from the Southern Whaling Company, of Liverpool, about the possibility of their sending the steamer Southern Princess to the assistance of the Byrd expedition, this morning informed the State Department that although the company was very willing to help, the Southern Princess was hardly suitable for forcing a passage through the ice-pack. The steel construction of the ship was not strong enough to permit her being navigated safely in more than two or three inches of ice.

The Southern Princess is at the moment outside the Ross Sea with two supply ships of the Byrd expedition and some Norwegian vessels. It is thought here that even if the Southern Princess were strong enough to get through the ice she is too far north to be of as much immediate assistance as the Norwegian whalers, whose cooperation has been already requested by the United States Government.

The State Department has been informed that for more than a month no vessel has been able to penetrate the ice-pack and reach the Ross Sea.

OSLO, Jan. 24.—The Norwegian Government, in response to the request from the United States Government that Norwegian whalers should go to the assistance of Admiral Byrd's expedition, to-day approached the Whalers' Association at Sandefjord on the subject. The association expressed the view that the ice-pack would break up as it has done in previous years, but stated that if Admiral Byrd was short of provisions a whaling "factory ship" would be sent in an attempt to help. —*Reuter.*

GERMAN LINER SUNK

CAPTAIN GOES DOWN WITH HIS SHIP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 24

The German liner Monte Cervantes, of 13,913 tons, which went aground in the Beagle Channel, Tierra del Fuego, while returning from a holiday cruise to the Magellan Straits, turned turtle suddenly at 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening and sank. Her commander, Captain Dreyer, who remained on the bridge to the last, sank with her.

The 1,200 passengers and the crew of the liner had been taken to Ushuaia in Argentine naval vessels. The owners have diverted her homeward sister ship Monte Sarmiento from Montevideo to fetch the passengers of the Monte Cervantes.

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 24.—Some concern is felt for the comfort of the passengers and crew. Ushuaia is a prison colony which contains the most notorious criminals in the Argentine. There are very few buildings, except some disused mission structures and a few shops, and the place hardly affords provision for so many people.—*Reuter.*

** Comment on the casualty is made in our City Notes.

MR. THOMAS AND CANADIAN WHEAT POOL

A DISCUSSION IN LONDON

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, is to meet three representatives of the Canadian Wheat Pool next week in London and to continue with them a discussion on the importation of Canadian grain which he initiated during his visit to Canada last summer. Mr. A. J. McPhail, the president of the Wheat Pool, and Mr. W. A. MacLeod are now on the Atlantic and are expected to reach London on Tuesday. Mr. D. R. McIntyre, their colleague, is in England now.

Though the coming meeting is not the specific reason for the visit of the Wheat Pool representatives to this country—they will be here in the ordinary course of business—the interview was arranged when Mr. Thomas was in Canada. He went there, it will be recalled, to explore possible ways of reducing unemployment in Britain, and during his tour he met members of the Canadian Wheat Pool at Winnipeg. Mr. Thomas is understood to have inquired of them whether shipments of Canadian wheat to this country could not be made more regularly, so as to regularize the shipment of return cargoes from Britain, and so enable British goods to compete more effectively with foreign imports in the Canadian markets. One suggestion considered at the conference was that the Wheat Pool might arrange to ship a certain amount of its wheat unsold and store it in elevators in this country. This proposal was not acceptable to the Wheat Pool, however.

MR. HENDERSON'S PROTEST TO RUSSIA

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

In the House of Commons on Thursday Mr. Henderson said he had called the attention of the Soviet Ambassador to the publication in the Communist newspaper now issued in London of a message from the Communist International, and had informed him that such action was calculated to impede an improvement in the relations between Russia and this country. The reply of the Communist paper yesterday was in the form of a republication of the salient points from the International's message.

VICEROY AT POLO MATCH

WALK THROUGH THE CROWD

INDIANS IMPRESSED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, JAN. 24

The Viceroy this afternon attended the final of the Radhan Mohan polo tournament, when Jodhpur by a magnificent combination beat Kashmir, by 10 to 1½. After the game was finished his Excellency walked across the ground, passing through the troops guarding it, and then through the dense crowd of the general public, and finally going home with one companion. This alternative to motoring away through the lines of closely posted police immensely impressed the Indian onlookers.

Generals Sir Alexander Cobbe, Sir Charles Harington, Sir John Shea, and Sir William Heneker, the General Officers commanding the Northern, Western, Eastern, and Southern Commands, who are attending the annual conference here, under the presidency of Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood, this week, will attend the annual Staff College dinner to-night. They have been staying with Sir William and Lady Birdwood at their new residence. A dance was given in their honour there last night, and among those attending were the Viceroy and Lady Irwin and the Viceroy's house party, including the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland and Commander Kenworthy.

LIBERAL MEETING IN BOMBAY

SPEAKERS HOWLED DOWN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, JAN. 24

The first attempt of the Bombay Liberals to explain the folly of the Congress policy and to propagate the Liberal creed was frustrated by the organized action of college youths, who took possession of the hall. Leaflets broadcast by the youths declared that votes cast for the Liberals meant the perpetuation of foreign domination.

Sir Phiroze Sethna, president of the Liberal Federation, and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Sir Cowasji Jehangir, both former members of the Government, were prevented from addressing the meeting by revolutionary cries. After the Liberal speakers left the youths held a meeting and passed a resolution declaring that independence was the objective of the country.

Sir Phiroze Sethna in a statement made later said the demonstration was the result of intensive propaganda carried on among college students by the League of Youth.

MADRAS AND THE VICEROY

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, JAN. 24

The Madras Legislature has passed unanimously the following resolution:—

This Council views with abhorrence the attempt to wreck the Viceregal train and feels profoundly thankful for the providential escape of the Viceroy and his party.

Representatives of all parties supported the motion and paid warm tributes to Lord Irwin, praising his sincerity and his sympathy with India's aspirations. The Maharajah of Pithapuram declared that the dastardly attempt on Lord Irwin's life deserved the strongest condemnation and this was the keynote of all the speeches.

DEEMING'S SKULL

RESEMBLANCE TO THOSE OF APES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, JAN. 24

The recent removal of the remains of executed criminals from the Melbourne Gaol cemetery included the skull of the murderer Deeming. An examination of it led to a discovery which is regarded as of the first importance to medical science and jurisprudence.

Professor Sir Colin Mackenzie, director of the Australian Institute of Anatomy, in a statement to the *Argus*, says the skull is typical of prehistoric man of the most primitive type known to science. The opening at the base of the skull known as *foramen magnum*, which in modern skulls is situated in the centre of the base, was found in that of Deeming to be farther back, as in anthropoids. The skull also resembles that of anthropoids in the position of the occipital protuberance. The mastoid processes, the small bony projections behind the ears which in modern man point downwards, curve backwards in Deeming's case, as in primitives, also the arch of the skull is distinctly Simian, and the cast of the Java skull (*pithecanthropus erectus*) fits Deeming's skull like a cap. Other features are the heavy bony structure of the brow and the low cubic contents of the brain pan, the fore part being undeveloped.

Dr. J. W. Springthorpe, whose theory of insanity at Deeming's trial was held to be untenable, regards the discovery as further proof of the need for abolishing the McNaughton test. He considers that Deeming was incapable of absorbing and retaining moral precepts and was little more than a dangerous animal.

** Frederick Bailey Deeming (alias Albert Oliver Williams) was executed in May, 1892, in Melbourne for the murder of Emily Mather, whom he married in Liverpool in October, 1891, brought to Australia in December, and murdered at Windsor, near Melbourne, shortly afterwards.

In July, 1891, Deeming, while he was in England, murdered his wife and four children at Rainhill, near Widnes. He disposed of the bodies of his victims by burying them in concrete in the cellars of the houses he inhabited.

NEW ADJUTANT-GENERAL IN INDIA

When General Sir Robert Cassels takes over the appointment of General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command, India, in May, he will, it is understood, be succeeded as Adjutant-General at Army Headquarters by Lieutenant-General Sir Cyril N. Macmullen, who recently vacated command of the Rawalpindi District on promotion.

THE INVALIDS

Lord Gladstone's condition was stated yesterday to be as satisfactory as can be expected at this stage of his illness.

The illness of Sir Edward Curre was stated yesterday to have taken a serious turn.

There was reported to be a slight improvement in the condition of Mme. Kirkby Lunn last night.

CONFERENCE AGENDA

PREPARING THE GROUND

THE METHODS OF LIMITATION

The task of preparing the agenda for the Naval Conference continues, and when the heads of the delegations meet again at 10, Downing-street on Monday morning it will be found that a certain amount of progress has been made.

The object of yesterday's meetings and discussions was to discover the subjects on which there is a certain amount of agreement and which might be placed first on the agenda if minor differences of opinion on them could be adjusted. All the delegations have recognized that the first task must be to get all the different problems brought under the active consideration of the interested sections and to see what are real differences of opinion and what are only apparent differences.

Rumours that may have been circulated that difficulties have arisen are vehemently denied by the delegates. Mr. Stimson, for instance, informed the Press representatives at St. James's Palace yesterday that the progress which has been made is very satisfactory and encouraging. The fact that the principal delegates will require several meetings to draw up the agenda, he added, does not indicate a crisis, but merely represents the hard preliminary work which must always accompany an attempt by any group of men to reach an agreement upon a difficult subject.

The delegates are, in fact, still engaged on the preliminary task of deciding upon the best way to set about the business before them. This is no easy matter; but there are signs of impatience in some quarters, and our Paris Correspondent records the disappointment of French critics at the time it is taking the Conference to come to grips with its problems. It is of the greatest importance that the ground should be well prepared, but it is essential that the preliminary period should not be unduly prolonged. One of the matters to be decided is the order in which the various problems are to be discussed. Shall battleships be considered first? Or shall cruiser strengths be discussed first? Or must there be a decision on the general principle by which tonnage is to be limited before the different categories come up for consideration? The Japanese, who are most anxious that the Conference should go smoothly, would like to give first place to battleships, a suggestion that finds no favour with the Americans, who would prefer to begin with cruisers.

YESTERDAY'S MEETINGS

Two meetings were held at 10, Downing-street yesterday morning, the first between the British and the French delegations and the second between the British and Italian delegations. At the end of the former the following official announcement was issued:—

The British and French delegations met this morning at 10, Downing-street to consider the report which the committee of experts had been asked to prepare. This report shows encouraging results on certain points, and it was decided to invite the experts to continue their conversations.

The British and French delegates have been discussing the method by which the tonnages of the different navies should be limited. The French view is that the total of each nation's naval tonnage should be reckoned as a whole and that the nation should be allowed to divide up this tonnage under the various categories of vessel in whatever way it thinks desirable. Against this principle of limitation by "global tonnage" there is the British proposal that tonnages should be fixed for each separate category. The delegates have been considering the question of a compromise by which it would be possible to transfer a fixed amount of tonnage from one category to another. This proposal was modified by the suggestion that the transfers should be made downwards and not upwards—that is to say, only from a category of larger ships to one of smaller ships. It was then suggested that transfers upwards should be permitted, but with a suitable reduction of the amount of tonnage which may be transferred. The latest suggestion is that there should be no right of transfer downwards from the classes of battleships, aircraft carriers, and large cruisers of 10,000 tons, or from the category of submarines upwards. The right of transfer would thus be preserved only as between the categories of light cruisers and destroyers. These rules would apply only to the five Powers represented at the Conference; the case of the smaller Powers, which possess only destroyers and submarines, would have to be treated separately.

There were a number of other conversations during the day. Mr. Stimson had a talk with Signor Grandi, who explained the Italian position fully. Mr. Wakatsuki and the other principal Japanese delegates paid a brief visit to Mr. Stimson, and Mr. Wakatsuki also had a talk with M. Tardieu. In the evening Mr. Morrow visited M. Tardieu.

WEEK-END PLANS

Later in the day, Mr. MacDonald, who had interrupted his Conference work to receive a deputation from the General Council of the Trades Union Congress, left London for Chequers, where he is to remain until to-morrow evening. None of the foreign delegates is expected to visit Chequers during the week-end, but to-day the Prime Minister is entertaining the representatives of the Dominions at luncheon in order to show them the official country residence of the head of the Government.

Mr. Stimson is spending the week-end quietly at the house he has taken at Stanmore. Mr. and Mrs. Stimson will have Mr. and Mrs. Morrow as their guests. M. Tardieu had intended to pay a week-end visit to Paris, but he has decided to remain in England.

Mr. Stimson met the representatives of the American newspapers yesterday morning and informed them that he had heard some criticism of the fact that the Conference had met in private on the previous day. He added that he knew of no reason why the Press should not be represented at such meetings except for the limited size of the Conference room. He intimated that so far as he was concerned he was prepared to give up three of the seats now occupied by American advisers in order to make room for the representatives of three American news agencies. Though this was simply a statement of his own position he felt sure from what he had heard from other delegations that they would probably be willing to make similar arrangements with their own news agencies, for they were all anxious that as much of their work as possible should be done in the presence of the Press.

It should be added that the proposal to admit representatives of news agencies only was at once strongly opposed by

(Continued on page 14, column 4)

COAL BILL

MANY CONSERVATIVE AMENDMENTS

STRONGER CONTROL BY PARLIAMENT

(From Our Parliamentary Correspondent)

It becomes increasingly evident that the Government will need at least the 11 days which they have tentatively allotted to the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill, and possibly even longer. Both sections of the Opposition have now decided on the major alterations which they desire to make. Yesterday the Conservatives handed in a large number of amendments, but the Trade and Industry Committee of the party have found it extremely difficult to frame amendments which would effect the changes which they desire and at the same time would come within the scope of the Bill.

The Liberals have already placed on the Order Paper two amendments. The first and the more important seeks to postpone Part I., containing the marketing schemes and quota proposals, until the new clauses which the Government intend to move have been considered. It is not unlikely that both sections of the Opposition may unite in support of this suggestion. The Conservative amendments are based on a comprehensive plan which, if carried into law, would modify considerably the provisions of Part I. At present Clauses 1, 2, and 3 provide for the drafting of central and district schemes "regulating production, supply, and sale of coal" for submission to the Board of Trade. The Conservative Party urge that Parliament will have no knowledge of what is to be contained in these schemes, and that the Board of Trade will be given practically a free hand in approving a scheme. An amendment has therefore been put down providing that these schemes shall be laid before Parliament. An affirmative resolution of both Houses would be required before central schemes could come into effect, but district schemes would become law subject to the right to move a negative resolution. A further safeguard is contained in another amendment requiring approval by an affirmative resolution of both Houses where it is proposed to add to a scheme provisions which are outside the scope of the Bill. In this way it is hoped to get the effective Parliamentary control which is felt to be necessary.

PRICE OF COAL

Another amendment lays it down that, where a scheme is brought forward by a group of coalowners, it shall command the assent of 60 per cent., by tonnage, of the owners concerned. With regard to the quota proposals, it is pointed out that at present there are a number of factories, and in particular steel works, which have expressed a good deal of anxiety as to the coal which they now obtain from their own collieries. These concerns, it is contended, should not be subject to the quota provisions in respect of material which they use, and an amendment will be moved providing that, where a colliery is owned or controlled by a manufacturing company, the coal or coke from that colliery which is supplied to and used in the works of the manufacturing company shall not be taken into account either for basic tonnage or quota purposes. The quota would apply only to the balance for sale in the open market.

One of the weakest points of the Bill, in the opinion of the Conservative leaders, is that it contains no provisions to suggest that any limitation is to be put on the price of coal sold. Here, again, importance is attached to Parliamentary control, and the view taken is that, if price fixing is to proceed on a reasonable basis, it is essential that the following points, which are being put forward in a comprehensive amendment, should be taken into consideration by a district board:—

The price or prices usually paid during the previous 12 months.
The average rate of profit per ton during the last period.
Economies in production, distribution, and sale which might reasonably be expected to be brought about by organization for the production and sale of coal.

It is hoped that, if this proposal is accepted, prices will not be governed by the least efficient and most expensive colliery concerned.

Another proposal is that any colliery in a district shall be able to go to the district board at any time and say that the minimum price fixed for any class of coal is too high and should be reduced. The district board will then have to take that complaint into consideration, and, if the colliery which wants to sell more cheaply is dissatisfied with the ruling of the district board, an appeal can be made to the Judicial Commissioners whom, under a later amendment, it is proposed to set up. It is further proposed that a levy shall be made and a fund created out of which compensation shall be paid to the buyer if it is found, on complaint, that excessive prices have been charged.

A JUDICIAL COMMISSION

It is contended that the present proposals in the Bill for dealing with complaints are cumbersome and ineffective, and the suggestion will be made that a Judicial Commission shall be set up, similar to the Railway and Canal Commission, consisting of a Judge of the High Court, an accountant, and a person of experience in industry and commerce. That body will be empowered to hear any appeal from the investigating committee, and, by agreement of both parties concerned, any complaint about the operation of a scheme can go direct to that judicial body. An attempt will be made to give the investigating committee, subject to the right of appeal to the Judicial Commission, power, where it is found that an excessive price has been charged, to order the complainant to receive compensation out of the district fund to be created by the new levy.

Other amendments contain details of further powers with which it is hoped to invest the proposed Judicial Commissioners. If, however, it is found that the terms of the financial resolution for the Bill, which will be discussed next Tuesday, are too narrow to permit of the setting up of such a Commission, it is probable that the present Railway and Canal Commission will be substituted.

One particularly interesting amendment deals with hours of work. Here it will be proposed that either a 90-hour fortnight or a 45-hour week shall be worked. It is believed that many miners themselves would not be averse from this proposal, as it would give them more leisure at the week-end, and would not materially differ in the aggregate number of hours worked per week from a seven-hour day.

** The text of a White Paper giving an estimate of the extra cost likely to be incurred if the Coal Mines Bill is altered as proposed in the Government amendments appears on page 14.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

The second meeting of the Agricultural Conference, convened by the Government, was held at the Ministry of Agriculture yesterday. The discussions were strictly private. Dr. Addison was present.

LABOUR POLICY

MINISTERS AND THE T.U.C.

The following statement was issued from No. 10, Downing-street yesterday:—

The Prime Minister met representatives of the Trades Union Congress this afternoon. There was a general discussion on industrial matters.

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The General Council are a little anxious about the Government's programme of legislation and the order in which measures are to be introduced and passed through the House of Commons. They also desire an arrangement which shall keep them in regular touch with the Government so that there may be no danger of a divergence of policy or of opinion as to the relative importance of particular matters of legislation. There are five measures to which the General Council attach almost equal importance, but there is no doubt as to the order in which they would have the Government take some of them. The five measures are the Coal Mines Bill, the Unemployment Insurance Bill, the Trade Unions and Trade Disputes Act Amendment Bill, the Eight Hours Day Bill, and the Factories Bill. Two of the five have already been introduced. It is recognized that the commitments of the Government required that the Coal Mines Bill should be a first undertaking, and there is no question of the necessity for carrying it through all its stages without delay. Neither, of course, is there any controversy about the Unemployment Insurance Bill, which is now in the House of Lords.

DIFFERENCES OF VIEW

As to the order of precedence of the other Bills there has been, it is understood, a difference of opinion between the Government and the General Council. The Factories Bill is ready for introduction in the House of Commons, and had the Government's first intention been acted upon it would already have received a first reading. The preparation of the Trade Unions Bill is not so far advanced, but it could be ready for presentation long before the Coal Mines Bill has ceased to occupy the time of the House of Commons.

In the opinion of the General Council the Trade Unions Bill should have precedence. Their principal reason is that this is, in their opinion, a measure which will have to be carried against the opposition of the House of Lords and by the operation of the Parliament Act. It should therefore be introduced at the earliest moment. Should it be deferred until next year, and should it meet with uncompromising opposition in the House of Lords, then, the General Council say, there will be no chance of placing it on the Statute-book during the lifetime of this Parliament. In the Government there are two opinions. One is that it would be well to introduce an amending Bill likely to meet with wide, if not general, acceptance. The other is that anything like an agreed Bill is impossible—it would dissatisfy the trade unions if it satisfied the other political parties—and that, consequently, it would be good policy "to go the whole hog."

CLAIM TO CONSULTATION

But the order of the Government's Bills is not the only question in the minds of the General Council. They are concerned also about the precise character of the Government's legislation. They take the view that if the Government draft their measures without consultation with the General Council the Council must be perfectly free to express an independent opinion after the measures are made public. It is not the first time that this point has been raised. The Government hitherto have held to the principle that they are responsible to Parliament and cannot openly or tacitly admit responsibility to any other body. To that the General Council reply that the responsibility to Parliament does not detract from the reasons of prudence which make it desirable that the Government should know, in advance, the judgment of the Council upon the proposals they make to Parliament. The General Council desire a recognized arrangement by which there will be regular, and, preferably, informal, consultations between themselves and the Government.

WAGES IN BUILDING TRADE

PROPOSED JOINT COMMITTEE TO REVIEW AGREEMENT

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

The National Joint Council for the building industry met in London yesterday to consider further the application of the unions for the stabilization of wages. When the application was made a fortnight ago the hope of the unions was that the employers would suspend the operation of the cost-of-living sliding scale, according to which a reduction of wages by ½d. an hour will be made next month. The employers, however, declined to alter the wages agreement in such an important particular without full consideration.

Yesterday it was agreed that the reduction of wages should be made next month and that the constituent bodies should be recommended to appoint a joint committee to review the wages agreement, taking into consideration the proposals made by the unions.

NATIONAL RADIUM TRUST

FURTHER SUPPLIES TO BE BOUGHT

A meeting of the National Radium Trust was held yesterday at the Privy Council Office under the chairmanship of Lord Parmoor. It was reported to the Trust that the Radium Commission had arranged for the allocation of the first 5 grammes of radium bought by the Trust, and that further supplies would be needed to meet impending demands. The Trust accordingly decided to proceed with instructions for the filling and delivery of a further 5 grammes of radium, for the purchase of which arrangements have already been made.

The Trust also decided to exercise the option to buy the 4-gramme "bomb" which was lent to them gratuitously for a period of three months by the Union Minière Belge, and is now in use at the Westminster Hospital.

THE FARADAY MEDAL

The council of the Institution of Electrical Engineers have made the ninth award of the Faraday Medal to Sir Ernest Rutherford, O.M., F.R.S.

The Faraday Medal is awarded by the council of the institution not more frequently than once a year either for notable scientific or industrial achievement in electrical engineering or for conspicuous service rendered to the advancement of electrical science without restriction as regards nationality, country of residence, or membership of the institution.

POLITICAL NOTES

ECONOMIC ADVISORY COUNCIL

MINISTERS' SALARIES

Some surprise has been expressed among members at the delay in publishing the White Paper which the Prime Minister stated on Wednesday would be forthcoming in regard to the proposed new Economic Advisory Council. It is understood that the original intention was that the White Paper should be issued simultaneously with Mr. MacDonald's announcement. It has not yet made its appearance, and it is now suggested that objection has been taken by some of the Government supporters to one of the persons suggested as the two "whole-time, experienced economists."

Those members of the Labour Party who have promoted the Omnibuses Bill, which seeks to empower municipalities having statutory powers to run omnibus services to extend those services on routes outside their boundaries, have decided to proceed with the measure. In the absence of Lieutenant-Commander Kenworthy, the second reading will therefore be moved in the House of Commons on Friday, February 7, by Mr. John Scurr. The Bill is almost identical with Part V. of the Road Traffic Bill, which was deleted by the Lords in Committee. It will be remembered that one of the arguments advanced in favour of such deletion was that the matter should be dealt with in a separate Bill, and not in a measure for regulating road traffic. If the Government decide to reinstate Part V. when the Road Traffic Bill comes before the House of Commons, the Omnibuses Bill will become unnecessary. The decision to proceed with the second reading may, therefore, be regarded as a precautionary move by the supporters of municipal trading.

The Government have now tabled a motion for the appointment of a Select Committee on Ministers' salaries, which was foreshadowed earlier in the Session. The members of the Committee will be Mr. Bowerman, Captain Ernest Evans, Mr. Hayday, Commander O. Locker-Lampson, Colonel W. G. Nicholson, and Mr. Shakespeare. The exact terms of the motion are:—

That a Select Committee be appointed to consider the Report of the Select Committee of 1920 on Ministers' Remuneration, with special reference to any modifications that may be required in the light of present-day circumstances.

Sir Kingsley Wood will, on Wednesday, ask the Foreign Secretary whether he has discussed with the Italian Ambassador the desirability of a reconsideration of the Extradition Treaty with Italy of 1873, and particularly of mutual provision being made for the delivery up to Great Britain and Italy respectively of persons charged with certain criminal offences. Sir Kingsley Wood will also ask the Minister of Health whether he has received any communications with reference to the four local authorities affected by the failure of Corporation and General Securities, Limited; whether he has been in communication with such authorities on the matter; and whether any question has arisen as to the personal liability of members and officials of any of the corporations affected. He will also inquire of the Financial Secretary to the Treasury the approximate cost, including counsel's fees, which will fall on the public funds in respect of the recent prosecution of Clarence Hatry and others.

LORD KIRKLEY

The Barony conferred upon Sir William Joseph Noble is gazetted by the title of Baron Kirkley, of Kirkley, in the County of Northumberland.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 10)

OPERA

Savoy	THE MIKADO	2.30 & 8.15
Stresham Hill	TURANDOT	2.30
	THE BARBER OF SEVILLE	8
King's, Hammersmith	CARMEN	8

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A CUP OF KINDNESS	8.15
Ambassadors	IN THE ZONE AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.15
Comedy	THE WAY OUT	8.30
Court	THE PHILANDERER	2.30 & 8.15
Criterion	THE PRIVATE SECRETARY	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	CHARLEY'S AUNT	2.30 & 8.15
Dominion	FOLLOW THROUGH	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE SLEEPING BEAUTY	2 & 7.45
Duke of York's	JEW SUSS	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	THE WATCHER	2.30 & 8.30
Fortune	THE LAST ENEMY	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.30
Globe	CANARIES SOMETIMES SING	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Holborn Empire	WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS	2.15
Kingsway	THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL	2.30 & 8.15
Lyceum	PUSS IN BOOTS	2 & 7.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	THE ROSE AND THE RING	2.30 & 8.30
New	SYMPHONY IN TWO FLATS	2.30 & 8.15
Palace	DEAR LOVE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	THE WHITE ASSEGAI	2.30 & 8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	ART AND MRS. BOTTLE	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	SORRY YOU'VE BEEN TROUBLED	8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
Strand	TREASURE ISLAND	2.15
	THE SPORT OF KINGS	8.15
The Old Vic	JULIUS CÆSAR	2.30
	THE MAGIC FLUTE	7.45
Vaudeville	FRENCH LEAVE	2.30 & 8.30
Victoria Palace	THE WINDMILL MAN	2.15
Winter Garden	THE SHOW'S THE THING	2.30 & 8.15
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Collseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.30

CONCERTS

Grotrian Hall	MISS ORREA PERNEL AND MISS KATHLEEN LONG — 3
Queen's Hall	M. KUBELIK — 3
Wigmore Hall	M. MOISEIWITSCH — 3

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 9.30 to 7

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Olympia	COOKERY AND FOOD EXHIBITION — 11 to 9.30
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	ATLANTIC	12, 2, 4.45, 6.30, & 8.45
Astoria	MARRIED IN HOLLYWOOD	12.45 to 11
Avenue	FOOLISH WIVES	1 to 12
Capitol	FLIGHT	12 to 11
Carlton	WELCOME DANGER	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	HALLELUJAH	12 to 12
Kensington	THE LETTER	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.45
Marble Arch Pavilion	THE LOCKED DOOR	2 to 11
New Gallery	PARIS	1 to 11
Plaza	THE MIGHTY	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	TEMBI	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	GOLD DIGGERS OF BROADWAY	12 to 11
Rialto	THE MISSISSIPPI GAMBLER	12 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	THEY HAD TO SEE PARIS	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	RIO RITA	12 to 11

THE TIMES

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind south-westerly, moderate or fresh; rain at first, then bright intervals and perhaps showers; moderate temperature.

Week-End Forecast for the British Isles.—Unsettled, with rain at times, but some bright intervals; moderate temperature. (p. 14)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

The Hatry trial came to an abrupt conclusion at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. The defendants withdrew their pleas of "Not Guilty," and after speeches by counsel in mitigation of judgment Mr. Justice Avory sentenced the four defendants to terms of penal servitude—Hatry to 14 years', Daniels seven years', Tabor three years', and Dixon five years'. (pp. 5 and 12)

A report is published by the Ministry of Labour on a one per cent. sample investigation of the unemployment history of persons on the registers of the exchanges. (p. 9)

The result of the ballot of the Lancashire weavers on the question of a strike to enforce their wage claim will be declared to-day. (p. 9)

The newly constituted National Association of Young Farmers' Clubs held a conference in London yesterday. (p. 9)

An official statement issued yesterday after a private conference of Free Church leaders says that, while not blind to the difficulties confronting them at the present time, the representatives of the Free Churches expressed their conviction that these would be overcome by calmness and courage. (p. 9)

The North-East England Electricity Scheme has been adopted by the Central Electricity Board. (p. 9)

The remarkable growth of the Boy Scout movement last year was referred to in a letter from Lord Baden-Powell, read at the annual meeting of the Association yesterday. (p. 9)

Mr. C. J. Pain, who has just been chosen to succeed Sir Albert Bennett, M.P., as president of the Central Nottingham Conservative Association, made a statement yesterday which is regarded as almost an ultimatum on the tariff question to Mr. T. J. O'Connor, K.C., the prospective Conservative candidate. (p. 9)

The Revenue Departments' Appropriation Accounts for the year ended March 31, 1929, together with the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, were issued yesterday. (p. 9)

A number of degrees were conferred at Cambridge yesterday. (p. 9)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday the Blasphemy Laws (Amendment) Bill was read a second time by 133 votes to 77. (p. 8)

The Prime Minister had a general discussion with representatives of the Trades Union Congress yesterday on industrial matters. Our Labour Correspondent explains the attitude of the Government and the T.U.C. leaders towards certain legislative proposals and their relative importance. (p. 12)

The Conservatives have handed in a number of amendments to the Coal Mines Bill, designed to secure more effective Parliamentary control over schemes which may be drafted under the Bill. (p. 12)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

The British and French delegates to the Naval Conference had further discussions yesterday on the principle by which tonnage is to be limited. The business of preparing the agenda of the Conference is going forward slowly but steadily. (p. 12)

At the finish of the final match in a polo tournament at Delhi the Viceroy walked across the course through the crowd of onlookers with one companion. His action greatly impressed the Indians present. (p. 12)

An attempt of the Bombay Liberals to hold a meeting was frustrated by college youths, who took possession of the hall. (p. 12)

The Norwegian Government have offered the services of a whaling ship in response to the United States Government's request for help for Admiral Byrd, who is cut off from his supply vessels by pack-ice in the Ross Sea. Admiral Byrd's New York representative stated yesterday that the expedition was fully equipped to remain another winter on the ice-barrier. (p. 12)

The German liner Monte Cervantes, of 13,913 tons, sank on Wednesday after grounding in Beagle Channel, the captain going down with his ship. The passengers had previously been landed. (p. 12)

Sir John Marshall has discovered on the site of Taxila, North-West India, a fine hoard of gold and inlaid jewelry. (p. 11)

The Mexican Government has broken off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Government on account of recent Communist demonstrations before Mexican Embassies abroad. (p. 11)

The City of Chicago and Cook County are in need of funds for municipal purposes and have applied to leading manufacturers for a loan of £10,000,000. (p. 11)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The Kempton Park January Race Meeting was begun yesterday. (p. 6)

Miss N. Cave, the holder, won the Ladies' Squash Rackets Championship for the third time at Queen's Club yesterday. (p. 7)

Miss Venables won the Baptiste-Bertrand Fencing Cup at Bertrand's Academy yesterday. (p. 14)

New Zealand made a record first-wicket stand against M.C.C. at Wellington yesterday. (p. 7)

W. Lindrum made a break of 1,027 in his billiard match against Davis at the Holborn Billiard Hall last night. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—The £7,000,000 Central Electricity Board's Issue; Lower Treasury Bill Rate; Inveresk Paper Company's Affairs; Clerical, Medical and General Investment Company; Cotton Trade Outlook; and the Case of the Monte Cervantes. (p. 17)

In Lombard-street money rates were slightly lower and discount rates were inclined to weaken in view of the low rate at which the Treasury Bills were allotted. Both the French and German exchanges moved against sterling. Spanish, Argentine, and Brazilian currencies appreciated. Gold rose ½d. to 84s. 10½d. per oz.; silver declined ¼d. to 20 9-16d. (p. 18)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday British Funds were steady. A rally took place in India stocks. The Home Railway group was dull, and lack of business made for heaviness in other markets. South African shares declined. Oil shares were firm. (p. 17)

THE HATRY CASE

Stern but appropriate sentences were passed at the Old Bailey yesterday upon the four defendants in what will long be remembered as the Hatry case. The extradition treaty between this country and Italy does not provide for the surrender of nationals by either, and GIALDINI, an Italian and another of HATRY's collaborators, is in his own country. Had he remained within British jurisdiction he would have been put upon trial with the four men who have now begun their varying terms of imprisonment for forgery and fraud. But, with this exception, the part of the criminal law in the liquidation of the Hatry affair is complete. How much that is complex and contentious must still be submitted to the process of civil law remains to be seen. After the disclosures of the past few days there is more reason than ever to be grateful for the masterly plan contrived by members of the Stock Exchange, which has so much diminished the area of possible litigation. In the end even the criminal proceedings were shortened by the confessions of guilt made at the close of the case for the prosecution, and virtually necessitated by the evidence offered. The mass of details, most competently marshalled during the five days of the trial, discloses in the heart of it a fraud which can be distinguished from the meanest of its kind only by the extravagance of its ambition and the impudent simplicity of its technique.

In its shortest version the story is this. Last June HATRY and his friends were in the act of bringing off one of those large amalgamations, profitable to their promoters, with which the present day is familiar in industrial finance. The Austin Friars Trust, one of a group of companies created by HATRY and his associates to vary and support their ventures, and controlled by them, promoted a company to take over a large aggregation of interests in the steel industry. The Hatry companies were already, it appears, in some difficulty, but the profits of the new enterprise, if it had succeeded, would have brought them into the full sunshine of prosperity. It was to have been the peak of a career. But the enterprise laboured. A large sum of money was raised on the value of the steel shares to be acquired. Part of it was devoted to their purchase. The rest of it, and more besides, was spent on maintaining, against a falling market, the price of the shares in which HATRY was interested. HATRY had to turn elsewhere than to the anticipated profits in order to hold on against a deficiency of nearly £1,000,000. At this point the frauds began, and in no gradual way. Another of HATRY's companies, Corporation and General Securities, Limited, had been formed for the issue of loans on behalf of municipalities, and had invaded the business already being done by some old-established firms by offering lower, and probably unprofitable, charges. At that time it had taken up loans for three corporations among others—Swindon, Gloucester, and Wakefield. These loans had not yet reached the stage at which the whole of the proceeds had been paid over to the corporations, or at which the temporary scrip, issued by HATRY and taken up by one of his own companies, had been converted into definitive certificates by registration and seal at the Borough Treasurers' offices. Dates for successive payments to the corporations, and for final registration, had, of course, been agreed. In this intermediate period the temporary scrip had been fully pledged to various banks and brokers as security for advances. But, until the day of registration came, no one save the issuers need know whether or not the amount of temporary scrip exceeded the authorized limits of the loan. Nor did the corporations want all the money at once—and one of them accepted quite complacently the postponement of a pay-day. Here was a bright chance of ready money. Hold the balance of the corporations' funds, print unstinted supplies of fresh scrip to serve as securities for fresh loans, and persuade the holders not to register it. The chance was eagerly and greedily seized. Only one holder was so ungracious as to insist on registration, but that did not matter while the others held off. Swindon and Gloucester "loans" were, by orders to the printer, increased by £250,000 each, and the Wakefield loan by £400,000; £789,000 was raised on spurious scrip, and another sum of £822,000 represents the amount withheld from the corporations. As this was insufficient HATRY then duplicated the shares of certain companies promoted by him and staffed by yet another of his companies, Secretarial Services, Limited. This was equally simple. He made out bogus transfers of blocks of shares which he did not possess, and had them certified by himself, or in other words, by employees of Secretarial Services. On these he raised another £700,000. The whole of the pledges were, of course, to be reclaimed and redeemed as soon as the steel ship came home. MR. JUSTICE AVORY said all that was necessary on that. It is the defence of any office-boy who robs the till to back a winner.

Such is the bare outline of a criminal conspiracy without precedent in the City of London, founded upon the abuse of all that the City holds sacred, and made possible by the virtues which there rank highest. There have been rogues in finance before, but downright fraud and treason like this in the very citadel have not been known. The total liabilities amount to over £19,000,000, of which hardly one-third is secured. That the outside public and the small investor bear little share of the direct loss is the only reflection to be put to the credit side. The public of investors and citizens is none the less keenly concerned to know whether all is well in a system on which its well-being ultimately hangs, and how it came about that a man like HATRY could succeed in imposing upon the very guardians of credit. The evidence offers some explanation. HATRY—his subordinates counted for nothing and may be disregarded—was a man of mark. If he had not been exceptional his deceit must have failed. He was a personality, a man of brilliant talent in his business and of persuasive charm. Upon his personal qualities, first and foremost, the frauds depended.

He had had at least one notorious mishap in the City already. He made some effort to redeem it, and he succeeded, in the eyes of all but the shrewdest, in living it down. His second set of ventures was far from unsuccessful for a time, and far from unprofitable to banks and brokers. It was stated in evidence that the bank which acted for his companies, and has now suffered their depredations, had had something like £100,000,000 through its hands from his operations. Success succeeds in the "long firm" type of fraud, and, except for his lapse in 1920, HATRY brought, along with good business, all that might impress the dispenser of credit who was thinking of easy and rapid returns. It needed some insight to detect in the presentable and profitable customer the purely speculative financier, and, as events have revealed him, the potential fraud. Were the bank officials with whom he was accustomed to deal so armed and qualified to deal with him? Events, again, must answer. Even on the assumption that HATRY was unshakably honest, the banks seem, in some aspects of their transactions with him, to have been too cheerfully unsuspicious and easy-going. But however they may strengthen their scrutiny of security offered, it is the scrutiny of the man which has counted in the past, and must count for most in the future, if London is to retain that ease and swiftness in financial dealing which have not yet been rivalled in any other financial centre and are among its most precious possessions. Yet this is a task which must be entrusted to subordinates. The bank directorates themselves contain some of the best financial and commercial brains in the country, and are well supplied with force of character. But their membership varies in number from sixteen to twice as many. They cannot do, or depute a small committee of their number to do, the work of a manager. If they are directors of the right stamp they will not have the time. The question in part may be one of organization. But what is clearly needed under any organization is that the executive officers engaged in large and swift transactions shall be men with the kind of experience, interests, and contacts that will allow them to see all sides of men and things. The counterpart of the great tradition of probity in the City is unerring judgment of the human make-up.

It is at all times difficult to legislate against fraud, and legislation against HATRY, in so far as it complicated or impeded the flexible traffic of affairs, would do more harm than he has done. Dishonesty so determined as HATRY's will not be checked because it has two obstacles to surmount instead of one. A signalman has deliberately tampered with the signals. A rogue has traded upon the common expectation of integrity in finance. Legislation *ad hoc* would have no more effective value than the inevitable rider of a coroner's jury. The fact that HATRY so far rehabilitated himself as to attract to his boards the innocent assistance of certain names and reputations might warrant a fresh outcry against "guinea-pig directors." But HATRY's credit, while it lasted, was of his own making; he owed little to the respectability of others; and in any case the responsibilities of directors have been restated and increased by the latest company legislation. The ornamental director is fast becoming an object of alarm rather than of awe to the average investor. Yet there are some matters thrown up by the Hatry trial which will require serious examination or re-examination. What changes in the practice of banks are necessary for their own protection may be left to their directors. But other laxity was exposed in municipal finance. A system under which a firm can act, as HATRY acted, as both issuer and banker for a municipality seems definitely mistaken. It is for consideration whether trustee securities of this kind should be placed through such agencies at all, and whether they should not be issued by the Bank of England. It is also to be questioned whether a company should control the registration of its shares, and whether this control should not be entrusted to a bank or to some other independent authority. The system by which registration is the business of an interlooking company, such as Secretarial Services, Limited, seems altogether indefensible. If the Hatry case induces some such amendments of law and regulation, all that written prescription can do will have been done to circumvent a successor to HATRY. But the best conclusion to the whole affair is that it is likely to remain unique. It has been by far the greatest public sensation, in its kind, of a century. It seemed incredible that this class of fraud could find its way into the heart of the City. To that extent HATRY, as the ATTORNEY-GENERAL claimed, has cheapened and injured a national asset. But it is not HATRY himself, it is the code which he offended that has won him a world-notoriety. The rule is still there, nothing weaker in validity nor lower in estimation, even when the discreditable exception has been registered.

Mr. Scullin and his Extremists

MR. SCULLIN, the Labour Prime Minister of Australia, has had to take his courage in both hands and tell his party conference that the Government would clearly and definitely not consider its proposals to disregard the Constitution and break the law. The conference had suggested that the Federal Government should take over those New South Wales coalmines which are now closed through industrial trouble, and should prevent the New South Wales police from protecting the non-unionist miners still at work who have been attacked by organized armed bodies of unionists. Obviously MR. SCULLIN can do neither the one nor the other, and he has bluntly told the conference so, adding a caustic reminder that every Australian trade unionist is pledged to follow constitutional methods. The conference is likely to take his defiance very much amiss, for in Australia the Labour organization outside Parliament expects the politicians to do its bidding and submit to its control; and, owing to the weakness which most Australian Governments—and not only Labour Governments—have been accustomed to show in enforcing the law during industrial troubles, Australian trade unionists, especially those of the more militant variety, have come to look upon the law as something to obey or not as it suits them. MR. SCULLIN, however, can count upon a great deal of support from the moderate element to which the great majority of Australian unionists belong, although they have allowed their organizations, both political and industrial, to fall largely under extremist control. Sooner or later the moderates will have to assert themselves if the whole movement is to be saved from shipwreck. It almost looks as if in MR. SCULLIN they had found a leader with sufficient sanity and courage to bell the law-breaking cat.

Printer's Errors

In this journal the other day a writer spoke of the ancient Athenians looking down on a world filled with barbarians. When the proof reached the editorial scrutiny the last word of the phrase was printed "carbarians." It seemed a shame to alter it. If only the context had permitted, what a service to the English language to present it with that word! But the gift was only delayed. We offer it now—carbarian—as the perfect name, a name which only genius or accident could have invented, for those who "drive to the danger," those who lack the manners of the road and defy the tradition of the road, the young carbarians all at play in their motor-coaches, the innumerable divisions of the class inadequately named road-hog. Such a misprint is hard to parallel, for few of these mistakes are creative. The "stuffocation," of which a man was stated to have died after a surfeit of goose, is good, but it does not answer a crying need nor satisfy a long-felt want like our "carbarians"; and though the cow that was "literally cut into calves" by a train, and the "verve Clicquot" that graced a bill-of-fare and enlivened a banquet, have their fitness, they point to no gap in the N.E.D. as does the new word with which Printing House Square now enriches the language. It needs, perhaps, a long tradition to produce misprints of genius. Shades of old printers that haunt the Square must be chuckling with glee, though perhaps a little impatient of the scrupulosity which could correct so inspired a mistake. It was not till after the Great Fire that the King's Printing-House was set up on this spot; and it cannot therefore claim the "Wicked" Bible, the octavo of 1631, which left the "not" out of the seventh commandment. But it was here that JOHN BASKETT printed beautifully in 1716-17 his "Baskett-full of printer's errors," commonly called the "Vinegar" Bible because it put "vinegar" instead of "vineyard" in the title of the parable.

If the memories and the memoranda of the staff could be searched, many a droll mistake made (and corrected) in these offices could be added to the already vastly long lists compiled by WHEATLEY and others and delightfully enlarged every Wednesday by one of our contemporaries. There are misprints which appear to be what is now called standard. In printing KEATS's hard-worked line, "Thou wast not "born for death, immortal bird," no compositor can ever leave the "t" in "immortal"; and MR. (afterwards SIR) EDMUND GOSSE was a name exceedingly familiar to proof-readers through many a decade. Mere bad handwriting can account for some odd slips, as when SIR THOMAS BROWNE's "drums and tramplings," summoned forth to glorify a grand, rolling sentence, were debased to "drams and dumplings." There are Shakespearian scholars to-day whose knowledge of handwriting and of types gives them an uncanny power of "looking over the "poet's shoulder as he writes" and seeing the very letters he puts down. Some at least of the respect which they inspire is due also to the ingenuity with which the proof-readers in a newspaper office work back to the writer's intention, however inkily he may have concealed it. A hint may sometimes be had from association. Some twenty years ago, for instance, the player of a comic part in a farce appeared in proof as MR. HOLMAN HUNT. It seemed unlikely. But at least one thing was shared by the austere religious painter and a certain very droll and deft comedian, MR. HOLMAN CLARK. So too, when an Admiral was said to have two sons, one at the Imperial College, Windsor, the other at Dartmoor, it was not hard to move the younger son to the neighbouring and obviously more suitable institution, the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth. But these were fairly obvious blunders. The deadliest mistake is that which works the greatest confusion with the least distortion; that which is the most difficult to detect and does most mischief when undetected. When the stock-brokers in Paris found their customary parking places already taken up by "the ears of the "general public," the cynic had the chance of a smart remark about the long-eared many and their insatiable greed for tips for money-making. No harm was done. But even the "unite" for "untie," which in an old edition of some sermons made JEREMY TAYLOR say the very opposite of what he meant, pales before a mistake in a leading article in this journal. The subject was the origin of the Pentateuch. The writer maintained it to be Mosaic. The printer made him declare it mosaic. It is as great, in its way, as "carbarians." A small letter for a capital—and a difference which makes that between ὁμο and ὁμοι shrink to nothing.

"YOUR OBEDIENT SERVANT"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—To those who decline to sign themselves "Your obedient servant" perhaps two examples from my collection of autograph letters will be of interest.

The first is a letter written by Philip Yorke, first Earl of Hardwicke (1690-1764), the famous Lord Chancellor. It is dated January 10, 1738-39 and ends:—

"I am allways with the utmost truth and most perfect Respect, My Lord, Your Lordships most obedient and most humble Servant HARDWICKE."

The other, a letter written by Mary of Orange (1631-80), at the age of 19, to her brother Charles II. of England, is dated March 29, 1651. It terminates:—

". . . I will only add this to desire your maty to pardon the lenth of this letter and to belive that it's not in my power to expres to your maty the reall kindnes I have for you as being withall my hart my dearest brother Your majestys Most humble, most obedient and affectionat sister and subject MARIE."

After these I thankfully sign myself

Your obedient servant,

Crich, Derbyshire. DENYS E. BOWER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Referring to the recent correspondence in your columns on the way many people end up their letters, may I remind you that the late Lord Rosebery, who I think it will be admitted was a master of the English language, always ended formal letters, whether writing to yourself, Sir, or to individuals with whom he was not on terms of intimacy, "Yours respectfully." I suggest that this form fills all the requirements of the case.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

London. ARTHUR R. PRIDEAUX.

THE MINES BILL

LORD ABERCONWAY'S ADVOCACY

BENEFITS OF COMBINATION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Your columns have been opened to attacks from various quarters on the Government's Coal Mines Bill and on the recent colliery organizations which have done so much to restore a hard hit industry, promote its prosperity, and create peaceful relations between owners and men. May I, as a coalowner taking my full share of responsibility for what we have achieved, state in a few words the case for our side?

Mineowners, having lost millions of their working capital during the last four years, and being heavily indebted to the banks, have, urged on by public opinion, and in spite of innumerable difficulties, organized their coal output by limitations operating fairly all round, and yet enabling in many districts full employment to be maintained and a reasonable profit to be earned. This profit is required to replenish their lost capital, discharge their indebtedness to the banks, and give some return to the thousands of shareholders who have invested their savings in coal.

In addition to this they have, aided by a subsidy provided by themselves from a levy of not more than 3d. a ton on inland coal, restored our export trade by many millions of tons, trade on which the prosperity of the country largely depends. Last year's increase of exports amounted to 10,000,000 tons. The bulk of this exported coal and coke is used abroad for railways, gas plants, bunkers, central heating, and domestic purposes, and comparatively little feeds the manufacturing industries competing with our own.

One effect of the new organizations has been to create economies which have considerably reduced the cost of coal at the pit's mouth. The ordinary consumer of house coal has been left much in the same position as to price in which he was before, while gas producers, who have been using coal under cost for many years past owing to the foolish competition of gas coal pits, are now in most cases willingly paying a fair, though very slightly increased, price, certainly not exceeding a shilling or two shillings a ton.

The Association of Coal Owners, which by the Government Bill will be made statutory, and will comprise the whole national output, is the first great trading combination of British industrialists that has been constituted in our time. It has already put us in a position to confer officially with Poland, a dangerous competitor to-day. When fully established it will enable us to negotiate with the powerful Westphalian Syndicate, who are only too anxious to come to terms with some organized body of British coalowners able to control export trade. These two bodies will be able to divide the neutral markets of the world between them—South America, the Baltic, the Mediterranean, and the East, and prevent the suicidal competition which has up to now been going on and which benefits only foreign consumers.

In spite of these facts, Mr. Lloyd George, relying on the statistics sponsored by Sir Herbert Samuel, which have been exposed by Mr. Evan Williams in your columns as fallacious, himself knowing little of the intricacies of the colliery trade, seems to ignore the serious situation of this great basic industry and to support only the interests of certain dissenting collieries. These unsportsmanlike persons, poachers outside a well-stocked covert, are taking advantage of the self-sacrificing stand of the great body of coalowners, and, while refusing to help in any way, are making large profits by selling full outputs at a little under the price of their associated competitors. The fantastic rhetoric to which the House of Commons was treated about helping the foreigner, stifling our industries, and taxing our domestic hearth can deceive no one familiar with the real situation. None of your correspondents in their gloomy vaticinations asserts that he has suffered actual hardship owing to the changed conditions imposed by the mineowners, and as most of our leading colliery companies are directed by men with large interests in iron, steel, engineering and shipbuilding concerns, it would be unreasonable to suppose that they would allow their coal interests to dominate the situation to the prejudice of other trades.

Surely some of Mr. Lloyd George's followers must know enough of practical business to make them regret the vote they gave in attempting to secure a petty Parliamentary success that might have precipitated a Ministerial crisis which all parties wish to avoid. They are all aware that the Government were prepared to accept any reasonable amendment in Committee on the Bill. No doubt many such are required and will be made.

I am your obedient servant,

ABERCONWAY.

43, Belgrave-square, S.W.1. Jan. 22.

DRY FLY FISHING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Apropos Major Anthony Buxton's letter in your issue of Wednesday, January 22, on fishing for sea trout, I recall that in the nineties shortly after the invention by the late Mr. R. S. Austin, of Tiverton, of the fly known as "Tups Indispensable" (which owes its name to me), Mr. Austin informed me that he had supplied some of the fly to a customer of his who used them for sewin in Wales. Fishing the pattern dry in quite low water he obtained astonishing baskets which puzzled the local fishermen. They were nearly all obtained in the tails of the streams.

Yours faithfully,

G. E. M. SKUES.

34, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.2, Jan. 23.

THE MALE SERVANT TAX

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The duty (15s.) for male servants was imposed by section 18 of the Revenue Act, 1889. By section 19 (3) a male servant is one employed either wholly or partially as a *maitre d'hôtel*, house steward, master of the horse, groom of the chamber, *valet de chambre*, butler, under-butler, clerk of the kitchen, confectioner, cook, house porter, footman, page, waiter, coachman, groom, postilion, stable boy or helper in the stables, gardener, under-gardener, park-keeper, gamekeeper, under-gamekeeper, huntsman, and whipper-in, or in any capacity involving the duties of the above description of servants.

The Parliamentarian's joy, or legislation by reference, now begins. By section 5 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1876, "male servant" does not include a servant who, *bona fide* does not come within the category set out in section 19 (3) of the Act of 1889, but is occasionally or partially employed in any of those capacities; nor shall there be included a person *bona fide* engaged for a portion only of each day and who does not reside in the house.

Section 3 of the Motor Car Act, 1903, sandwiched into the definition a person employed to drive a motor-car. It was held to be no excuse against payment in one case that the servant was driving the car for the purposes of his employer's trade, and in another that the servant was an assistant janitor at a technical school. The public conscience was thereby disturbed, and by section 10 of the Finance Act, 1921, it was enacted that a person shall not be deemed to be a male servant, although employed in one of the capacities [already set out], unless the employment in that capacity is also employment in a personal, domestic, or menial capacity.

Those who wish to resist the tax must give heed to the facts of their case. In one case it was held that tax was not payable in respect of a jobbing gardener. It must also be remembered that the relationship of master and servant must exist.

Your obedient servant,

LEX.

"THE CLASPED-VELLUM"

A NOTE-BOOK OF COLERIDGE

MEMORANDA AND JOTTINGS

Two of Samuel Taylor Coleridge's well-filled manuscript note-books, which remained in the possession of his grandson until recent years, when they were sold to an English peer, have again recently changed hands and are now in New York, the property of Mr. Gabriel Wells. A glance through these volumes is sufficient to show their wide interest, and a more careful examination impresses one with the conviction that they must sooner or later be printed. With that end in view, a verbal and literal transcription has been made. The task of editing, or, rather, of annotating, will not be light, for few subjects seem to have escaped what Leigh Hunt called "the rich and ever-flowing stream" of Coleridge's "wisdom and eloquence."

Here it may be enough to look at only one of the two books—the volume (of over 300 pages) called by Coleridge himself "The Clasped-Vellum" (*i.e.*, the vellum-covered note-book, with a clasp), and referred to by his grandson, Mr. E. H. Coleridge, as Note-book 29. It was in Coleridge's constant use between 1814 and 1826, and includes elaborate and extensive, though often disjointed, memoranda for the course of lectures in 1818. At odd times it was used as a receptacle, or commonplace book, for such thoughts as occurred to Coleridge at different times and in varying moods. If anything has been printed from it, it would probably be in a different form, and here at any rate are his first thoughts on many matters. Numerous entries are concerned with metaphysics and Greek and other ancient religious beliefs; and on these matters Coleridge seems to have been familiar with all the existing literature, quoting chapter and verse from books now almost forgotten. His passages are freely interspersed with Greek—with neither accents nor breathings—Latin, German, and occasionally Hebrew.

Coleridge, however, is not always in this vein. He is less autobiographical than one could wish, but there are frequent passages of human interest, and others which show that he used the book for rough drafts. For instance, page 8 contains a memorandum which has nothing to do with anything that precedes or follows it, and the note: "Referees: Mr. Webb, Wine Merchant, Salisbury Street, Strand—last house, right hand. Dr. Pellett, 49, Weymouth Street, Portland Place. William Evans, Esqr., India House (the Ladys' Bratting, but now in Wales). Maurice Evans, Navy Agent, 22, George Street, Adelphi." A few pages farther on is a Latin poem of eight lines on "National Independence, or the vision of the Maid of Orleans." And to what seems to be a draft for an Introduction to a Greek lexicon there is the note: "written during a long visit, or rather domestication, with his Friend, Josiah Wade, Esq. (2, Queen's Square, Bristol), to whom and to Master Launcelot Wade, this essay is most affectionately addressed. June, 1814."

Now and then Coleridge touches on English literature. On page 34 he takes the lines

> Manfroy, to your trust
> We do give up the city, and my daughter:
> On both keep a strong guard. No tears! they're ominous.

from Act I. of Massinger's *Bashful Lover*, and comments, "now a common metrist would have placed the words, 'Keep a strong guard on both.' But Massinger's [metre] instructs the actor as to the very tone, and is a good instance of *even*, yet distinct unemphasized spondaism," &c.

After much recondite discussion concerning light, heat, galvanism, and various other isms, the reader comes, on page 52, to a sketch of the Prelude to the projected poem on Michael Scott, which Coleridge claimed would have been superior to Goethe's "Faust." There are also poetical drafts, notably the first one of "Youth and Age," and a poem on page 42, which has not apparently been printed, and is as follows:—

> And there was young Philosophy,
> Unconscious of herself, pardie,
> And now she hight Poesy—
> And like a child in life-ful glee,
> Had newly left her mother's knee
> Prattles and plays with flower and stone
> As if with faery play-fellows
> Revealed to Innocence alone.

These lines are followed by some subtle explanatory comments.

THE ALIENS BILL

Under date, Monday night, July 9, 1826, Coleridge is writing of English politics:—

> The Alien Bill passed the H. of C. without a division and without any reply to the unanswerable arguments of Grant, McIntoch, Scarlett, &c., on the strange ground that the powers are so enormous that it would be insulting to suppose that the Minister should abuse them! Nay, Mr. Canning declared the omission and the statute against Parricide in the Roman Republic a fair analogy and a precedent in point!! As if it had not been already provided for in the statute against murder! O! how many thousands will this and the former Sessions of Parliament have converted into Advocates of Parliamentary Reform, and of these how many too, men who had like me stood proof against all the arguments advocated by the Reformers themselves, from Lord Russell to Brougham and from Brougham to Burdett, and from Burdett to Cartwright, Cobbett, Hunt, &c.!

This disquisition—of which only a portion is given here—is followed by a consideration on the state of mind requisite previously and in order to a fair examination of the divine origin and the Articles of Faith held in common by the Eastern and Western Churches before the Council of Trent, and since then by the Greek, Roman, Evangelical (or Protestant) Reformed and English Churches. A little farther on he discusses the Religions of the East, especially the Egyptian and the post-Homeric Greek as its derivative, and the connexion between the former and the Mosaic institutions. He controverts the theory of the French savants who went to Egypt in the train of Napoleon—namely, that the enormous masses of architecture and gigantic tombstones triumphantly vindicated the chronology of Herodotus, and that the present division of the Zodiac had been arranged by the Egyptians 15,000 years before the Christian era. Coleridge did "not see the impossibility of an inscription lying, or the improbability of an interpreter misunderstanding it; or the credibility of an infidel French savant being free from either. The Inscriptions, &c., may be, and in some instances very likely are, of later date, the offspring of vanity and priestly rivalry." He continues this strain of thought through many pages, and passes on to consider, also at some length, the nature and character of the canonical books of the Old and New Testaments.

Under date November 22, 1820, comes a discussion on Proclus. This was occasioned by the receipt of an edition of that author from "my dear Friend and Fellow Inquirer, Joseph Henry Green, Surgeon of St. Thomas's, &c., &c. Surely never did," he comments, "any writer, before or since, perpetuate such verbose and *littery* periods," which he compares to what the Germans call *rat-king*, "that is, a Huddle of torpid rats, whose tails have intertwisted, stuck and grown into each other," and adding, "I feel repeated pricks of conscience as if my own periods in the *Friend* were too manly and too often of the Proclian kind." "What a blessing," he exclaims, in another long disquisition, "Christianity has been to the Jews themselves," and "It is scarcely too much to say the state of the Jewish Scriptures in the generation

before Ezra almost warrants us to infer that Judaism itself owes its continuance to Christianity!"

There are many mere jottings or memoranda, which even Coleridge's extraordinary facility of mind failed to elaborate into essays, *e.g.*, "A Tyrant is only a monstrous Phantom upsteaming from the grave a corruption of the huddled corses of self-murdered Virtue and inner freedom of the People—*i.e.*, the Majority of the Citizens of the State." And again, "Tuesday, July, 1822. . . . . 23rd day of Derwent's Fever! God be merciful to me. Turned a poor (very large and beautiful) moth out of window in a hard shower of rain, to save it from the Flames"—perhaps Coleridge had Sterne's famous apostrophe in mind. And, once more: "The extreme impolicy of throwing obstacles in the way of the importation of pictures, statues, books, etc. etc. etc. these being the very mounds (*sic*) to wealth which it is most desirable that wealth itself should create for itself."

A COMMENT ON WORDSWORTH

From a literary point of view, perhaps the most interesting of these pages are those bearing on "The incomparable Passage in Wordsworth's incomparable Ode" [Intimations of Immortality] which he incorrectly quotes: "Our birth is but a sleep—Earth strews her lap." Coleridge points out that this "is prefigured in coarser clay by a less mastering hand and with a less lofty spirit, yet excellent in its own kind," by Henry More (1614-87), stanzas 3, 5, 67, of his poem on "The Pre-existency of the Soul," from which a number of lines are quoted, although the analogy of ideas between the two poets is not very obvious. But the passage recalls a very little-known 17th century poet, and gives Coleridge an opportunity of a metaphysical disquisition. A much more famous author next comes in for consideration—Volney, whose book "Les Ruines, ou Méditations sur les Révolutions des Empire" (1791), was one of the "best sellers" of the day:—

Why so outrageous against Volney? I read him when young and exclaimed shame on this slanderer of the Christian Faith! I read him a few years after and then sighed. Shame fall on those who thus taught it him! In other respects the Ruines had as little effect on my mind as the railings of a Pol Parrot over the door of a Wapping Bagnio.

And then follows a dissection, of some length, on Volney's "Pseudo-Christian Creed," as Coleridge calls it.

That Coleridge could handle light subjects in a light way is shown by the draft of a letter to "My Dear Friend," and dated February 21, 1825:—

I have often amused myself with the thought of a self-conscious Looking glass, and the various metaphorical applications of such a fancy, and this morning it struck across the Eolian Harp of my Brain that there was something pleasing and emblematic (of what I did not distinctly make out) in two such looking-glasses fronting each other. Have you ever noticed the vault or snug little apartment which the spider spins and weaves for itself, by spiral threads round and round and sometimes with strait (*sic*) lines, so that its lurking-parlour or withdrawing room is an oblong square? This too connected itself in my mind with the melancholy truth that . . . as we advance in years, the world, that *spidery* witch, spins its threads narrower and narrower, still closing in on us, till at last it shuts us up within four walls, walls of flues and films, windowless—and well if there be skylights—a small opening left for the light from above.

The ideas suggested by this letter led the writer to fill up several pages of experimental verses about the world and spiders.

There are two jokes which must have appealed to Coleridge, although their freshness is now a little the worse for time. One is scribbled in red chalk:—

Miss P., a very fat, thick-set elderly young lady,—a gentleman observing that she would make an excellent figure of Peace and Plenty, my friend Wade replied, "Aye, but a very bad Transparency." It is the best Pun I have heard for the 12 months.—S. T. COLERIDGE, 30 July, 1814.

The other arose out of a sale at Phillips's of a coachmaker's bankrupt stock:—

A woman had bought a gig which, being turned out into the street, was missed. She refused to pay the money. My friend Wade told her she would be made to do so. She began blackguarding him at a grand rate, and cried out, "You are a pretty auctioneer. My husband was an auctioneer 20 years ago." "Was he so?" replied Wade. "I wonder he had not knocked you down!"

Both these passages are dated 1814, but must have been entered in the Note Book 12 years afterwards.

There is also the following attack on Scotsmen. He defines a Scotchman as an Hypanthrope, or subhuman, and declares:—

"I have 4 *nota benes* to record:—First, that Sawney Bene was a Scotchman—I humbly beg his pardon, a *Scotsman* I should have said. Sadly, that he no sooner passes the threshold of that Pandemonium (id est Caledonia) but Alexander sinks into Sawney. 3rdly, that of the overseers of the Slave Plantations three out of four are Scotsmen, and the fourth is generally observed to have very suspicious high cheek bones, and on the American Continent the aforesaid Whippers-in [. . . .] or Neger-Bishops, are either Scotchmen, or (monstro monstrosius!) the Americanized descendants of Scotchmen. 4thly, that I have detected the reasons why the Trans-Tweedians, in defiance of all grammatical analogy, do, one and all, affect to call themselves Scotsmen instead of Scotchmen,"

and so forth—the "essay" running into over three pages.

Coleridge does not lend himself readily to quotation; his wealth of elaboration is such that he ought to be given in full; but the foregoing extracts should indicate the wide and varied interest of the "Clasped-Vellum."

SHOPLIFTING CHARGE

ACCUSED CHELSEA WOMAN SENT FOR TRIAL

At the Marylebone Police Court yesterday Mrs. DORIS GARDINER, 39, of Shelley-court, Tite-street, Chelsea, appeared on remand before Mr. H. C. A. Bingley, on charges of stealing a woman's gown, value £19 9s. 6d., on January 16, and two women's dresses, value 13 guineas, on January 14, from the premises of Messrs. Debenham and Freebody, Wigmore-street, W.

Mr. Freke Palmer, solicitor, prosecuting, said that the accused was seen in Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's premises, and after she had gone two dresses were missed. She went into the premises again on January 16, the day on which she was arrested, and, in consequence of the dresses having been missed, she was watched. She was not seen to take anything, but she was followed to *The Times* Book Club on the opposite side of the street. There she was seen to take a book and leave without paying for it. She was stopped outside and taken back, and she said, "I intended to pay for it and I have my account here." Two assistants came from Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's, and afterwards a dress worth 18 guineas was found. Afterwards she was told that two other dresses were missed, and she said, "Yes, you will find them at my flat. If you come back with me I will show them to you."

Anita Harding, an assistant at *The Times* Book Club, Wigmore-street, W., gave evidence that she saw the defendant take something from underneath her coat and conceal it behind a desk in the office at the library. Later she saw the dress produced taken from the spot where she had seen the accused put something.

Detective Deighton said that he was called to Messrs. Debenham and Freebody's at 3.30 p.m. and saw the defendant detained. When told that she would be arrested for stealing a dress she said, "Yes, that's quite right. I did take it. There are two dresses at my flat which I want you to get. I took them from here last Tuesday. Please go and get them." The witness afterwards went to the defendant's address and was handed two dresses. The defendant was further charged with stealing them, and she made no reply.

Mr. Eustace Fulton, who appeared for the defendant, said he would reserve his defence and call no witnesses at that Court.

The MAGISTRATE said that his simple duty was to commit the accused for trial on these charges at the next Quarter Sessions. He accepted bail in one surety in £25.

COAL MINES BILL

THE REORGANIZATION COMMISSION

ESTIMATE OF EXTRA COST

A memorandum on additional expenditure likely to be incurred if the Coal Mines Bill is altered in the manner proposed by the Government Amendments, of which notice was given on January 21, was issued yesterday as a White Paper (Cmd. 3476, 1d. net). The text is as follows:—

The proposed new clauses provide—

(*a*) for the constitution of a Coal Mines Reorganization Commission, whose duty it will be to further the reorganization of the coal mining industry with a view to facilitating the production, supply and sale of coal by coal owners, and for that purpose to promote and assist by the preparation of schemes or otherwise the amalgamation of undertakings consisting of or comprising coalmines where such amalgamations appear to the Commission to be in the national interest;

(*b*) for the appointment by the Board of Trade of three Commissioners, a Secretary, and such staff as the Board of Trade may with the approval of the Treasury determine to be necessary;

(*c*) for empowering the Commission to hold such inquiries as they consider necessary or desirable for the discharge of their functions, and for applying to the Commission the provisions of the Tribunals of Inquiry (Evidence) Act, 1921;

(*d*) for empowering the Commission to employ, in addition to their own staff, such technical and professional agents (such as professional mining engineers, accountants, lawyers, &c.) as they consider necessary or desirable for the discharge of their functions, *e.g.*, for the preparation of particular schemes, and in certain circumstances their submission to the Railway and Canal Commission.

COST OF AMALGAMATIONS

The proposed clauses provide that any expenses of the Board of Trade, including such remuneration of the Commissioners, their secretary and staff as may be agreed with the Treasury and any other expenses of the Commission shall be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament. The cost of employing professional and technical agents is also to be defrayed out of moneys provided by Parliament, but in the event of an amalgamation being effected the amount of any expenses incurred by the employment of such agents in connexion with that amalgamation will be repayable by the owners of the amalgamated undertaking.

The amount of the expenses of the Commission will to a large extent depend upon the number of schemes which they find it practicable to initiate and the amount of preparatory work they find it necessary themselves to do. It is very difficult to frame any reliable estimate of the expenditure which the Commission is likely to incur, or of the amount of such expenditure which may prove to be recoverable, either during the financial year in which it is incurred or subsequently. But on the basis of such information as is available to the Mines Department of the cost of preparing amalgamation schemes it is thought that the gross expenditure of the Commission should not exceed £250,000 per annum, a substantial portion of which would normally be met by receipts from companies amalgamated by the Commission's operations.

With the additional expenditure contemplated under these proposals, it is certain that the limit placed on the expenditure of the Mines Department by the Mining Industry Act, 1920, will be exceeded. It is therefore necessary to provide that expenditure under the Bill should be excluded in computing the expenses of the Department, and the proposed new clauses make provision accordingly.

A memorandum issued in December (Cmd. 3456) stated that it was difficult to estimate the cost to national funds of the arrangements under the Bill (*i.e.*, schemes for regulating the production, supply, and sale of coal and the Coal Mines National Industrial Board), but it was not thought likely to exceed £35,000 per annum.

PROTEST OF IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

The National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers has informed the Government that the iron and steel industry objects to the principle of compulsory amalgamations embodied in the Government's proposed amendments, on the ground that, to be economically successful, amalgamations must be the natural result of community of interests of the firms concerned, and that no amalgamations enforced by statutory powers on unwilling parties can result in successful working. The Coal Bill, it says, must inevitably increase the cost of coal, which is the principal raw material of the iron and steel industry. Any further burden on the industry must accelerate its decline in productive and employment capacity, and the Federation is of opinion that the Bill may do much to hinder general industrial recovery. If the Government decide to proceed with the Bill, the Federation urges the Government to exclude from the operation of Part I. of the measure all fuel (coal or coke) used in the iron and steel industries, and points out that the necessity for this has already been recognized and successfully met by the Five Counties Scheme.

COMMUNISTS AND MINERS' STRIKE

WORK RESUMED IN LANARKSHIRE

There were lively scenes at collieries in the Shotts area of Lanarkshire yesterday when agents of the United Mineworkers of Scotland, the Communist union, came into wordy conflict with members of the Lanarkshire Miners' Union. The Communist agents picketed the collieries where miners ceased work on Thursday in sympathy with the strikers at Southfield Colliery, Shotts. Meetings were addressed by Messrs. Small and Hunter, of the Lanarkshire Miners' Union, and the men agreed to resume work yesterday. When the miners turned up at the respective collieries, however, they were confronted by pickets composed of agents and members of the United Mineworkers of Scotland.

In several cases a serious conflict was only averted by miners proceeding to the working places and thus ending the wordy warfare. Over 1,000 miners resumed work yesterday, seven of the eight pits idle on Thursday being in operation again. The exception was the Southfield Colliery, where the trouble originated with the Communists.

COAL TRANSPORT IN KENT

OPERATION OF NEW AERIAL ROPEWAY

For the first time yesterday the aerial ropeway between Tilmanstone Colliery and the eastern arm of Dover Harbour was in full operation. Buckets of coal were sent from the bunker at the pithead to the bunker on the eastern arm, where the coal will remain in readiness for loading into ships which will come alongside.

The total capacity of the ropeway with 600 buckets, each carrying 15cwt., is 120 tons an hour, but all the buckets have not yet been placed on the ropes. At the seaboard a concrete bunker, which has a capacity of 5,000 tons, and extensive conveying equipment with an automatic weighing machine have been installed. The length of the ropeway is 7¼ miles. At the Dover end it passes through twin tunnels, each a quarter of a mile long, emerging from the cliff to the east of Dover Castle at a point about 60ft. from the base. Ships can be loaded at a rate of 500 tons an hour. The total cost of the undertaking is about £150,000.

FATAL ROAD ACCIDENT

Two men are dead as the result of a collision late last evening on the Kingston by-pass road near the Hogsmill river. A motor-cyclist came into collision with the rear of a stationary motor-lorry, the driver of which was attending to the rear of the vehicle. The lorry driver was killed instantly, and the motor-cyclist died on the way to hospital. Early this morning neither had been identified.

FOREIGN DECORATION

The King has given authority to Mr. Samuel Benaim, until recently Secretary to the Belgian Consulate at Gibraltar, to wear the Insignia of Chevalier of the Order of Leopold II., which decoration has been conferred upon him by the King of the Belgians in recognition of valuable services.

Obituary

MR. J. H. ISMAY

A NOTED AGRICULTURIST

We regret to announce that Mr. James Hainsworth Ismay died at Iwerne Minster House, Blandford, Dorset, yesterday. He belonged to the well-known family of shipowners, and was himself formerly a partner in the family firm of Ismay, Imrie, and Co. But he was perhaps better known, especially in later years, as an agriculturist and stockbreeder, and in him the farming industry has lost a warm and valuable friend.

James Hainsworth Ismay was born on March 4, 1867. His grandfather, Joseph Ismay, was a builder of small boats at Maryport, Cumberland, and his father, Thomas Henry Ismay, joining a firm of Liverpool shipowners, ultimately founded the White Star Line. James was educated at Elstree, Harrow, and Exeter College, Oxford, and in due course entered his father's firm, to become a partner. His health later broke down, and to recover it he went on a long sea voyage round the Empire. It was then that his great interest in farming was first aroused, and when, while still in his thirties, in 1902, he retired from business he determined to take up agriculture. He acquired the Iwerne Minister Estate near Blandford, Dorset, and without loss of time he set himself to develop the farming side of the property. The history of his farming enterprise, exceeding 20 years, is remarkable. It would be difficult to describe minutely or adequately either the quantity or quality of the work he carried out on his home farm. But from the first it was of a kind planned and conducted primarily with a view to investigating and testing the industrial and economic merits of the different systems applicable to the district.

He did not restrict his scheme to local custom and known attainments, for he broadened the scope of his experiments enough to ensure that all reasonable procedures might be subjected to practical proof. At first, as has been said, things were planned on a comprehensive scale and as experience directed. The procedure was contracted until a really workable scheme was established on solid and enduring lines.

Work of any kind on a farm, but especially that of the type of Iwerne Minster, proceeds slowly, and, although the system that was moulded out of the extensive trials had assumed definite shape, it was still only in its early stages at the death of the owner. While the methods of arable farming adopted were extremely intelligent and enlightened, the outstanding features at Iwerne Minster were the herd of dairy Shorthorn cattle, the herd of Bedle and Middle White pigs, the bacon factory, and latterly the poultry farm. For many years Mr. Ismay owned one of the most successful flocks of Hampshire Down sheep, but it was dispersed some years ago to allow of greater development of the herds of cattle and pigs. He had already achieved great success with his Shorthorn cattle, but in this case also both in breeding and management the evolutionary stage had not long been passed, so that the full fruition of the preliminary work was not yet experienced, although strains and individuals of high merit abound in the herd. The herds of pigs had long occupied places of distinction in their respective spheres, and the system of crossing breeds—large white boars being used chiefly —in producing pigs for the bacon factory also was the outcome of careful observation and practical experience.

The Iwerne Minster farming enterprises were exceptionally noteworthy in that they marked the diversion of a mind and energy that had undergone a thorough business training to the affairs of the land.

There was no adherence to convention in the scheme, and yet in the directing light of practical experience the alert mind and strong will of the astute business man had to bend by degrees to the dominating influences of environment. Mr. Ismay's connexion with the farming industry will be remembered with deep appreciation of the important services rendered in an unostentatious manner, for his aim was ever to point the way for his neighbours and farmers in general. He was actively associated with many movements for the improvement of livestock and dairying, and was a former President of the Dairy Shorthorn Association. He disliked publicity, however, and on this account his strength and the value of his work for the farming industry greatly exceeded what is generally known.

The interest Mr. Ismay manifested in the village of Iwerne equalled that devoted to his own mansion, grounds, and farm. No village was ever more fortunate in its owner. Not only was every building repaired or replaced as occasion suggested, but houses were added if required, and the community was provided with buildings for its social well-being in a manner rarely seen elsewhere. The village hall especially is enduring evidence of his generous, even indulgent, consideration for dwellers on the estate, all of whom will deeply deplore his death. Mr. Ismay served as High Sheriff of Dorset in 1912. In 1914 he took a commission in the Hampshire Carabiniers Yeomanry, and in 1916 transferred to the Dorset Yeomanry.

Mr. Ismay was twice married. His first wife, Lady Margaret Alice Seymour, eldest daughter of the 6th Marquess of Hertford, died in 1901. His second wife, by whom he is survived, is the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Macdonald Moreton, late Coldstream Guards. He leaves also five daughters. Mr. Joseph Bruce Ismay is his elder brother. Another brother, Mr. C. B. Ismay, died in 1924.

The funeral will be on Monday at Iwerne Minster Church at 2.15.

SIR ALFRED ASHBOLT

Sir Alfred Ashbolt, who was Agent-General for Tasmania from 1920 to 1924, died at Hobart, Tasmania, yesterday, at the age of 60. He won many friends during his term of office in London, where his genial and affable manners made him a popular figure in commercial and official circles. A keen Imperialist, one of his great ambitions was to help in establishing lines of airships between this country and Australia. He was created a knight in 1925, the year after his retirement from the Agent-Generalship.

Alfred Henry Ashbolt was born in Christchurch, New Zealand, in 1870, the son of Alfred Ashbolt, and was educated in Christchurch and Wellington. He was articled as a chartered accountant, but in his early twenties he went to Tasmania, and there, in 1900, he entered the firm of H. Jones and Co. (afterwards Henry Jones Cooperative, Limited). Sir Alfred Ashbolt's business ability was soon recognized, and he came to take an ever greater part in the management of that important Tasmanian concern. While he was with the company its fruit interests were extended not only to the mainland but to South Africa and to California; and when, in 1919, a successor was needed for the post of Agent-General in London, the appointment of Alfred Ashbolt won the warm approval of Tasmanian business and official circles. Tasmania was, indeed, ably represented by him, and he spared neither health nor energy in its service. He returned to Tasmania in 1924, and was elected to the board of A. G. Webster and Son, Limited, merchants, of Hobart. In these later years he was connected with several tinmining companies in the Far East.

Sir Alfred Ashbolt was married to Miss Muriel Wayne Walker, of Hobart. Lady Ashbolt survives him, with one son and one daughter.

MME. ANATOLE THIBAULT

Our Paris Correspondent announces that Mme. Anatole Thibault, widow of Anatole France, has died at her Paris home, the Villa Said.

Mme. Thibault, who before her marriage was Mlle. Emma Leprévotte, was married to the great French novelist in October, 1920, when he was 76. Readers of *The Times* may recall that on October 13, 1920, a correspondent described a meeting with Anatole France on his way to the wedding. Asked to write a dedication in one of his books, France then wrote, "Wars will only end when States end." The year afterwards it was announced that the Nobel Prize for literature had been awarded to him.

SIGNOR MARIO SAMMARCO

Our Milan Correspondent announces that Signor Mario Sammarco, the operatic baritone, died in Milan yesterday, after a long illness. He had not appeared on the stage since 1920.

Mario Sammarco was well known in England, for he sang in many seasons at Covent Garden. Born at Palermo in 1873, he was taught singing there by Antonio Cantelli, and made his first appearance at the Dal Verme Theatre, Milan, in Puccini's opera *Le Villi*. Success came quickly, and when he came to London in 1904 his reputation already stood high. His first appearance at Covent Garden was as Scarpia in *La Tosca*, and from then he sang in London each year until 1914. In 1907, at Covent Garden, he played Don Giovanni for the first time on any stage.

Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Air, has appointed Mr. I. V. H. Campbell to be his Assistant Private Secretary in place of Mr. P. J. Oldfield, promoted.

NAVAL CONFERENCE—continued from page 12, column 4

representatives of the American daily newspapers who have come to England specially for the Conference. There seemed to be general agreement that the plenary sittings should either be held in private or in the presence of the whole Press, and, for the present, at any rate, the decision taken by the Conference on Thursday still stands. It was then resolved unanimously that an agreed *communiqué* containing a summary of the speeches should be issued at the close of each meeting of the Conference.

FRENCH VIEWS

NEEDS AS A COLONIAL POWER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, JAN. 24

Some disappointment is expressed here that the Naval Conference is not making better progress. After the excellent beginning, the practical method adopted, and the cordial atmosphere prevailing among the delegations it had been hoped that there would be no difficulty in getting the Conference well under way.

A suspicion has arisen among the onlookers—and the Conference is being very closely followed here—that the delegations shirk the plunge into the sea of problems that lies before them. M. Tardieu's bold statement of French requirements based on geographical and economic needs is regarded as a model, and his exposition of the political aspects of his case, as given in his broadcast message to French listeners last night, is very favourably commented upon to-day. But in their impatience at the lack of initiative displayed in bringing the Conference to grips with the realities of the problem, the newspapers ask, with a touch of satire, whether Great Britain and the United States really have a definite naval policy. They overlook the fact that the French case is a very simple one.

It is considered that M. Tardieu's exposition of its underlying principles, chief among which is that France is in fact a first-class colonial Power, disposes absolutely of the Italian claim for parity. It is argued that there can be no possible comparison between the requirements of Italy, a purely Continental Power, and those of France, the second colonizing Power of the world.

These polemics sufficiently illustrate the spirit in which the question is being approached. At the same time it is realized that if the Conference attacks all the problems with which it is confronted there is work for months—the wider the range the more problematical a settlement. Hence the renewed plea that the Conference may restrict its aims and at least give itself a chance of achieving them.

SPANISH PROGRAMME

NO BATTLESHIPS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, JAN. 24

According to the Minister of Marine, Admiral Garcia de los Reyes, with whom I had a short conversation to-day, the present building programme of Spain is limited to the three 10,000-ton Washington cruisers, 12 destroyers, 12 submarines, and some auxiliary vessels, decided upon in 1926. It is also the intention of Spain, when funds become available, to replace by modern vessels the three small capital ships of the España type. One of these was lost some years ago on the coast of Morocco and the other two are becoming obsolete. However, no definite plans have been made in this connexion.

This statement by the Minister is quite in agreement with information from other sources. The 10,000-ton cruisers are the extreme limit of ships that can be berthed in Ferrol dry-dock. Extensive alterations would have to be carried out before the long type of fast battleship could be constructed in Spanish arsenals. The question of armament is a serious matter. Six-inch is the heaviest calibre of gun yet made in Spain, but foundries and lathes for 8in. guns are in course of erection. This is a long way from 15in., and it is contrary to the principle of Spanish policy to make purchases abroad. An exception was made lately in the purchase of heavy guns to arm the naval bases at Ferrol and Cartagena. The step from cruisers to battleship construction would require a very large financial effort that is not contemplated at present.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY

DR. GOOCH ON REBUILDING BROKEN BRIDGES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CAMBRIDGE, JAN. 24

The first dinner of the Cambridge University Anglo-German Association was held at the Lion Hotel, Cambridge, to-night. Professor Karl Brieul, of King's College, Schröder Professor of German, who presided, said that the association owed its existence to the idealism and enthusiasm of the youth of the university.

Dr. G. P. Gooch, proposing the toast of "Germany," said there was a time for everything, and the time had now come for the foundation of such institutions as the Cambridge University Anglo-German Association. A few years ago it would have been too early; a few years ahead and it would definitely be too late. Now was the time to rebuild the bridges between the two nations that had been broken down—more, he was convinced, by accident than by design. He regarded it not only as a good thing in itself, but as a symbol of the disappearance of the terrible antagonism that was bound to exist during and just after the War. Dr. Gooch proceeded to trace the reconstruction of Germany on political, economic, and diplomatic lines, and said the greatest achievement of Germany since the War had been the recovery of her position among the European family. The Pact of Locarno had seen the real end of the War, and it placed Germany among the council of the nations.

BROMLEY REFUSE DUMP

LOCAL PROTEST TO MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Mr. A. W. Carter, chairman of Keston Parish Council, acting on the instructions of the Council, has sent to the Ministry of Health a letter enclosing correspondence received from residents in the Leaves Green area of Keston in which he stated that the Ministry would find conclusive evidence that the Bromley Rural District Council's refuse dump was "a real menace to health."

He alleged that complaints addressed to the Bromley Rural District Council had hitherto produced no result, and continued: "The area affected is one that has developed rapidly during the last few years, and is, therefore, a most unsuitable site for a central dump. Apart from the question of health, the amenities of this charming district are being materially spoiled by these unsightly and malodorous mounds."

Keston Parish Council submitted that the circumstances justified the demand for the immediate discontinuance and removal of the dump. Covering it with soil or such like palliatives would not, they felt, serve to check the breeding of the rats and flies; and in view of the large tracts of undeveloped and agricultural land in the Bromley rural district, they thought this demand was not unreasonable.

"MR. PLUMMERTON" SENT FOR TRIAL

STANLEY HILTON THURSTON, 19, known as "Mr. Plummerton," who escaped from Walton Prison, Liverpool, on Tuesday night, and was recaptured at Southport early next morning, was committed for trial yesterday to the Assizes at Southport on three charges—one of burglary, and two of house-breaking.

SAN REMO CHESS TOURNAMENT

RESULTS OF SEVENTH ROUND

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

The seventh round of the San Remo Tournament was played yesterday, and Dr. Alekhine added a full point to his score, by defeating H. Kmoch. Dr. Tartakower could only draw, and, as both A. Niemzowitsch and A. Rubinstein won their games, they join Tartakower in the second place.

The leading scores are:—A. Alekhine, 6½ points; A. Niemzowitsch, A. Rubinstein, and S. Tartakower, 4½ points each; K. Ahues and M. Vidmar, 4 points each; E. D. Bogoljubow and R. Spielmann, 3½ each.

The results of this round were as follows, according to a Reuter message:—

Alekhine beat Kmoch; Ahues beat Maroczy; Niemzowitsch beat Bogoljubow; Rubinstein beat Grau; Colle beat Monticelli; Vidmar beat Romih; Tartakower drew with Spielmann; Araiza against Yates was adjourned, but Yates appears likely to win.

Adjourned game.—Fourth Round.—Yates drew with Ahues. Fifth Round.—Rubinstein beat Colle.

The following is the full score of the game between Dr. M. Vidmar and Dr. A. Alekhine in the fourth round:—

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

White M. Vidmar	Black A. Alekhine	White M. Vidmar	Black A. Alekhine
1. P-Q 4	P-K 3	30. R-Kt 3	Kt-B 5
2. P-Q B 4	Kt-K B 3	31. R-Kt P	Kt-P
3. Kt-Q B 3	B-Kt 5	32. Kt-Kt 5	P-Q R 4
4. Q-B 2	P-Q 4	33. Kt-B P	P-R 5
5. P-Q R 3	B-Kt ch	34. Kt-Q 6	Kt-B 7
6. Q-B	Kt-K 5	35. R-Kt 2	P-R 6
7. Q-B 2	Kt-Q B 3	36. R-Kt	P-R 7
8. P-K 3	P-K 4	37. R-P	R-R ch
9. P-B 3	Kt-B 3	38. K-Kt 3	K-B sq
10. B P-P	Q-P	39. P-R 4	K-K 2
11. B-R 4	Q-Q 3	40. Kt-K 4	P-R 3
12. P-P	Kt-P	41. Kt-B 2	K-K 3
13. B-Q 2	Castles	42. Kt-Q 3	K-B 4
14. B-Kt 4	P-B 4	43. Kt-B 4	R-R 5
15. K-Q sq	Q-B 3	44. Kt-Q 3	R-Q B 5
16. B-Q 2	B-B 4	45. Kt-B 2	R-B 3
17. Q-B	Kt-R	46. Kt-Kt 3	R-B 2
18. B-B sq	K R-K sq	47. P-R 5	R-B 7
19. K-B 2	R-K 3	48. Kt-B 4	R-Q 7
20. Kt-R 3	Kt-K 5 ch	49. Kt-R 3	K-Q 5
21. K-K sq	Kt (K 5)-Q 3	50. Kt-B 4	K-K 6
22. Q-Q 3	Kt-K P	51. Kt-K 6	R-Q 4
23. R-Kt	P-B 5	52. P-R 4	R-K B 4
24. Q-Q 5	R-B ch	53. K-Kt 4	R-B 3
25. K-B 2	Q-Q	54. P-B 5	R-B 2
26. R-Q	R-Q 6	55. P-Kt 3	K-K 5
27. R-R	P-R	56. Kt-B 5 ch	K-Q 5
28. R-Q sq	Kt-B 5	57. Kt-Kt 3 ch	K-K 4
29. R-P	Kt-P	Resigns	

—*Reuter.*

A very interesting duel between rook and knight in the end game.

FENCING

BAPTISTE-BERTRAND CUP

The competition for the Baptiste-Bertrand Memorial Cup was concluded last night, when the final pool was fought at Bertrand's Fencing Academy, 1A, Tenterden-street, and resulted in the victory of Miss Venables, Salle Bertrand, who headed the pool undefeated. The special prize for style was won by Miss Guinness, also of Salle Bertrand. The general standard of play was high, some of the bouts reaching championship form, and it will be a matter of no surprise if both the winner and the runner-up reach the final pool of the championship proper next month.

The pool consisted of Miss Angus, Miss Braine, Miss Desprez, Miss Guinness, Miss Solly and Miss Venables, and it was very soon evident that the result was between the last three fencers. At the end of the second series of assaults each of them had won two and each of the others had lost two. In the third round Miss Venables continued her success, against Miss Angus, whom she defeated by five hits to one, and Miss Guinness beat Miss Solly with a similar score, finishing off the bout with two beautiful *ripostes*.

This narrowed the issue to Miss Venables and Miss Guinness, each of whom so far had been touched three times only in three assaults. They met in the fourth round and their bout was the best and most exciting of the evening. Miss Guinness was the first to score, with a *remise*, and later she led by three hits to one. A second attack and a clean parry and *riposte* brought Miss Venables level, but her opponent went ahead again with a summary attack with a beat. Miss Venables scored the next hit with a *riposte* which touched on the collar, the extreme limit of the target, and all depended on the ninth hit. After some lively exchanges an attack by Miss Venables in low line reached its objective and she won the bout by the narrowest of margins. She had now only to beat Miss Solly to make certain of the cup, and the fight between the two left-handers was the best of the pool. This Miss Venables won comfortably by four hits to one, and thus headed the pool undefeated, with Miss Guinness, who also won her last assault, second with two defeats. Miss Solly gained the third prize with three defeats, and Miss Angus, Miss Desprez, and Miss Braine finished in the order named.

TWO MEN CHARGED WITH BLACKMAIL

"MRS. H" CASE AT THE OLD BAILEY

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before the Recorder (Sir Ernest Wild, K.C.), ARTHUR FREDERICK VICTOR HAFNER, 49, stockbroker, and THOMAS WILLIAM MULHOLLAND, 42, fruit hotelier, on bail, were indicted for conspiring together and with others unknown to cheat and defraud such women as should be induced to part with money to them. Other counts in the indictment charged the defendants with demanding £200 from a woman who was referred to in the case as "Mrs. H" with menaces, with intent to steal, and obtaining the £200 from her by false pretences, and with obtaining money from two other women by false pretences. The defendants pleaded "Not Guilty."

Mr. Percival Clarke, Mr. G. D. Roberts, and Mr. H. Elam conducted the prosecution; Mr. Walter Headley, K.C., and Mr. L. A. Byrne defended Mulholland. Hafner conducted his own defence.

"Mrs. H" gave evidence. She said she met Hafner through an advertisement she inserted in a newspaper expressing a desire to meet someone with refined tastes for mutual companionship. They became engaged and exchanged visits to each other's flats and went out to dinner together.

In cross-examination by Hafner, the witness denied that the payment of the £200 was a loan.

Other witnesses were called, and the trial was adjourned until Monday.

MISHAP AT LIVERPOOL-STREET

SUBURBAN TRAINS DELAYED

Hundreds of city workers were delayed on their journey home last night when an empty carriage fouled the points just outside Liverpool-street Station and obstructed the suburban lines. The mishap occurred when an empty train which was to leave for Clapton at 4.58 p.m. was being shunted into the station. It was one of the busiest times of the day. Loud-speakers were placed on every platform, from which announcements as to the running of the interrupted services were broadcast. The congestion of local traffic was due to the fact that the derailment made it necessary for main line trains to use the local lines. The derailed coach was lifted off the line, which was cleared by 8 o'clock. No one was hurt.

Travellers on the Central London Railway were delayed during the rush hours yesterday by a mishap at the Liverpool-street terminus, trains from 7.53 a.m. onwards being held up for a few minutes. Two spare rails which were accidentally left lying alongside the track caused the trip-cock on the trains to be connected, thus applying the emergency-brake. This caused a delay of six or seven minutes, and between British Museum and Chancery-lane stations traffic became congested. Platforms were thronged, and for some time bookings were suspended at Liverpool-street Station.

L.C.C. BY-ELECTION IN SOUTH PADDINGTON

Polling in South Paddington to fill the vacancy in the London County Council caused by the death of Major H. B. Lewis-Barned will take place on Thursday, February 6. Nomination papers must be delivered to the Deputy Returning Officer (Mr. W. F. Abbiss) at the Town Hall, Harrow-road, Paddington, W.2, before 5 p.m. on Wednesday, January 29.

Arthur Ocker, 37, who described himself as a "cut-price" tobacconist, of High-street, Putney, was found *Not Guilty* at the London Sessions yesterday of feloniously receiving 212,000 cigarettes, the property of the Ardath Tobacco Company, Limited, of Worship-street, E.C., and was discharged.

THE WEATHER

UNSETTLED: BRIGHT INTERVALS

Meteorological Office, Jan. 24

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—Secondary disturbances associated with a deep depression south of Iceland will maintain an unsettled type of weather in most districts, though there will be bright periods. Temperature will be moderate or rather low generally.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., MIDLANDS, E.—Wind south-westerly, moderate or fresh; rain at first, then bright intervals and perhaps showers; moderate temperature.

WEEK-END FORECAST FOR BRITISH ISLES.—Unsettled, with rain at times, but some bright intervals; moderate temperature.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Wind south-westerly, fresh; some rain or showers and bright intervals; sea moderate or rather rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Wind south-west, 10-20 m.p.h. at surface, 25-35 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Occasional rain at first towards Cologne, otherwise fair, apart from local showers. Visibility, 2-4 miles, improving to 5-10 miles.

Sun rises, 7.51 a.m.; sets, 4.34 p.m.
Moon rises, 5.8 a.m.; sets, 12.16 p.m.
New Moon, January 29.
Lighting-up time, 5.4 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 10.34 a.m., and 11.14 p.m.

TO-MORROW

Sun rises, 7.50 a.m.; sets, 4.36 p.m.
Moon rises, 6.12 a.m.; sets, 12.56 p.m.
Lighting-up time, 5.6 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 11.44 a.m., and 12.10 a.m. Monday.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, JAN. 24, 6 P.M.—Bar., 1000.1mb. (29.53in.), steady; temp., 48deg.; humidity, 85 per cent.; wind, S.W., moderate; weather, fine.

Thursday, 6 p.m., to Friday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 47deg.; rainfall, 2.3mm. (0.10in.).

Friday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 50deg.; rainfall, nil.

Sunshine at Kew, 0.8hr.

DEEP EARTH TEMPERATURE

The temperature of the earth 4ft. below the surface at Greenwich at noon yesterday was 45deg.

The temperatures at Edinburgh, taken at 9 a.m. yesterday, were:—1ft., 38.6deg.; 4ft., 41.1deg.; 12ft., 48.5deg.

FOREIGN WINTER RESORTS

The following reports of weather in Switzerland and Austria, compiled on the spot by members of the Ski Club of Great Britain, were received last evening (temperatures are Fahrenheit):—

AROSA.—Sun and frost; light powder snow on crust.

CHATEAUX D'OEX.—Cloudless sky; sun and frost.

DAVOS.—Sun and frost; cloudless sky; light powder snow on crust.

ENGELBERG.—Powder snow over 4,000ft., crust below.

KLOSTERS.—Powder snow; sun and frost; no good snow below 5,000ft.

LENK.—Sun and frost.

LEUKERBAD.—

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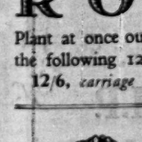

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Court News

The Duchess of Abercorn returned to 68, Mount-street yesterday morning from Ireland.

The Marquess of Donegall returned to London on Thursday from St. Moritz.

Marchioness Townshend returned to London yesterday from Raynham Hall, Norfolk.

A reception will be given by the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry at Londonderry House, early in February, for the delegates to the London Naval Conference.

The Earl of Powis will arrive at 45, Berkeley-square to-day from Powis Castle, Welshpool.

The Earl and Countess of Coventry celebrate the 65th anniversary of their marriage to-day.

Lady Sophie Scott left 78, Mount-street on Thursday for the country, where she will stay for some time.

Lady Suffield will return to 35, Eaton-square on Friday from Amroth Castle, Pembrokeshire.

Lord Aberconway has arrived at 43, Belgrave-square from the Château de la Garoupe, Antibes.

The Hon. Mrs. Guy Wilson has left 41, Grosvenor-square for Copgrove Hall, Yorkshire.

The Hon. Mrs. Clive Pearson is paying a short visit to London this week from Parham, Pulborough, Sussex. She will take up residence at 32, Grosvenor-square next week.

The Hon. Mrs. Macdonald-Buchanan will leave Lavington Park next week, where she has been staying with her father, Lord Woolavington, and will go to Northamptonshire.

Admiral the Hon. Herbert and Mrs. Holmes à Court sailed on Thursday in the Arandora Star for the West Indies.

Admiral Sir Herbert and Lady Richmond, with Miss Bridget and Miss Valentine Richmond, have returned to 5, Lennox-gardens, S.W.1.

Sir Edward and Lady Crowe have returned to London from Lenk, Switzerland.

Sir Alan Sykes has left London for the South of France, and will not return till March.

Sir Laurence Halsey has returned to 64, Elm Park-gardens from Egypt. He will spend the week-end in the country.

Mrs. Marshall, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Marshall Field, in New York, will arrive on February 15 at 6, Grosvenor-square.

The British-American Dance Club will give a ball at the Suffolk Galleries, in honour of Delegates to the London Naval Conference, on Friday, February 21, the eve of Washington's birthday. Viscountess Astor, M.P., will receive the guests.

The King has approved of the appointment of the Earl of Albemarle to be Vice-Lieutenant for the County of Norfolk.

The annual dinner of the Old Students' Association of University College, London, will be held at the college on Friday, February 14. The president, Sir H. Frank Heath, will be in the chair, and the principal guests of the association will be the Provost and Mrs. Mawer, Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., and Professor Herbert R. Spencer.

A St. Valentine's Day afternoon dance and cocktail party will take place on February 14, at the Café de Paris, in aid of the Greater London Fund for the Blind.

DINNER

GRAY'S INN

Yesterday being the Grand Day of Hilary Term at Gray's-Inn, the Treasurer (Master Lord Greenwood, K.C.) and the Masters of the Bench entertained at dinner the following guests:—

The German Ambassador, the Lord High Chancellor (Lord Sankey); the Duke of Atholl, Lord Rochdale, Lord Riddell, Sir Tudor Walters, M.P., Mr. Montagu Norman, Mr. Justice Farwell, Mr. Justice Bennett, Sir Harry McGowan, Sir Anthony Hope Hawkins, the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C., M.P.), Colonel James L. Ralston, K.C., and Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Vanier.

The Benchers present in addition to the Treasurer were:—

Sir Lewis Coward, K.C., Sir Dunbar Plunket Barton, K.C., Mr. Edward Clayton, K.C., Mr. Arthur Gill, Lord Atkin, Sir Montagu Sharpe, K.C., Lord Justice Greer, Mr. Timothy Healy, K.C., Mr. W. Clarke Hall, Sir Cecil Walsh, K.C., Mr. R. E. Dummett, Vice-Chancellor Mr. Courthope Wilson, K.C., Sir Walter Greaves-Lord, K.C., M.P., Mr. G. D. Keogh, Mr. Bernard Campion, K.C., Mr. J. W. Ross-Brown, K.C., Mr. James Whitehead, K.C., Mr. Frederick Hinde, Mr. R. Storry Deans, Mr. Malcolm Hilbery, K.C., with the Preacher (the Rev. Dr. W. R. Matthews), and the Under-Treasurer (Mr. D. W. Douthwaite).

DANCES

LADY LANSDOWNE

The Marquess and Marchioness of Lansdowne gave a ball last night at Bowood House, Wiltshire, for the coming out of their eldest daughter, Lady Katherine Fitzmaurice. There were over 200 guests, and the Embassy band played. Those present included:—

The Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, the Dowager Duchess of Beaufort, Viscount Clive, Viscount Hinchingbrooke, Baron de Tuyll, Lord Hugh Beresford, Lady Violet Baring, Mr. Michael Portman, Miss Churchill, Miss Mercer Nairne, Lord and Lady Wolter Hervey, Colonel the Hon. Algernon and Lady Mary Stanley, Lord and Lady Apsley, the Earl of Westmorland, Captain and Lady Blanche Douglas, Captain and Lady Diana Sheddon, Sir Philip and Lady Hunloke, Chase Countess Cowley, the Hon. David Herbert, Lady Horner, Colonel and Lady Alexandra Palmer, the Hon. Mrs. Crichton, the Hon. Imogen Grenfell, and the Hon. John Bingham.

THE EAST KENT

The East Kent Hunt ball took place at St. Albans Court, Nonington, Dover, last night. Among those present, many of whom brought parties, were:—

Commander and Mrs. A. O'Brien, Captain and Mrs. R. M. Watson, Mrs. MacClintock, Miss Daphne Peel, Miss Sheila O'Brien, Major Hughes, Captain H. Quill, Mr. Lionel St. Quintin, Mr. Arthur Beard, Mrs. Armstrong, Captain and Mrs. Biddulph, Captain and Mrs. Barnsley, Mrs. A. B. Barnard, Captain C. A. Bridgland, Mr. Boucher, Colonel and Mrs. J. Crookenden, Mr. and Mrs. Colthup, Miss Cairns, Mrs. Powell Cotton, Mr. and Mrs. Cross, Mr. J. E. Churchill, Mr. Erle Drax, Mrs. Dawes, Major D. E. F. Darley, Major Field, the Earl and Countess of Guilford, Mr. W. R. Howard, Mr. R. A. Hamilton, the Hon. Mrs. James, Mrs. Lindley, Major and Mrs. G. Meskin, Major Murray, Dr. and Mrs. McVittie, Mr. Meekeson, Major Smyth Osborn, Major Sir John and Lady Prestige, Colonel D. P. Price, Mr. Quested, Mrs. Scales, Brigadier-General Stansfield, Miss Chetwynd Stapleton, Mrs. Sinclair, Major Tomlinson, Colonel and Mrs. Milo Talbot, Mrs. Toke, Mrs. Tuff, Brigadier-General Wellesley, and Mr. Wylde.

RECEPTION

SIR SQUIRE AND LADY SPRIGGE

A reception was held yesterday evening at the new Women's Service Hall, Tufton-street, Westminster, by Sir Squire and Lady Sprigge, in celebration of their silver wedding. The guests included:—

Mrs. Charles Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Sprigge, Mrs. Mark Napier, Miss Annabel Sprigge, Miss Lilian Jones, Miss Hilda Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Kingsley Game, Mrs. Donald Robertson, Mrs. F. J. Lucas, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Sprigge, Commander William and Mrs. Ross, Mr. J. F. Ross, Miss Elizabeth Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Gavin Gordon, Mrs. A. Gunning, Mrs. and Miss M. O'Malley, Miss E. Montizambert, Mr. G. H. Thring, Lady Emmott, Mr. and Mrs. Greifenhagen, Miss Philippa Strachey, Sir Frederic and Lady Kenyon, Mr. George Street, Dr. and Mrs. Morley Fletcher, Lord Riddell, Mr. and Mrs. Anning-Bell, Mrs. W. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Jackson, Miss E. Montizambert, Mrs. A. Sedgwick, Lady Walston, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thesiger, Miss A. Tennant, Miss L. Carbutt, Mr. and Mrs. John Tweed, Sir Arbuthnot and Lady Lane, Professor and Mrs. W. Rothenstein, Professor E. H. Kettle, Dr. Marguerite Kettle, Mrs. St. J. Hankin, Mr. Reeve Wallace, Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Morland, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Strachey, and Lady Mitchell.

The Duchess of Northumberland has become vice-patron, and Lady Londonderry and Mrs. James McNeill have become vice-presidents, of the Ladies' Life-boat Guild, of which Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll is the patron. England, Scotland, Wales, the Irish Free State, and Northern Ireland are now represented among the officers of the guild.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

COLONEL SIR EDGAR BERNARD AND MISS HOBBS

Cardinal Bourne will perform the marriage ceremony between Colonel Sir Edgar Bernard and Miss Hobbs on Monday, January 27, at Westminster Cathedral, at 11.30 a.m.

CAPT. H.K. PURVIS-RUSSELL-MONTGOMERY AND MISS MACONOCHIE WELWOOD

The engagement is announced between Henry Keith Purvis-Russell-Montgomery, The Black Watch, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Purvis-Russell-Montgomery, of Hattonburn, Milnathort, Kinross-shire, and Cynthia, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Maconochie Welwood, of Kirknewton, Midlothian, and Garvock, Fife.

MR. P. P. ARGENTI AND MISS A. H. SCHILIZZI

The marriage between Mr. Philip Argenti and Miss Helen Schilizzi will take place at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, on Thursday, February 20, at 2.15 p.m.

MR. N. E. M. GUNNIS AND MISS E. MORRISON

The marriage arranged between Mr. Nigel Eric Murray Gunnis and Miss Elizabeth Morrison will take place on Monday, April 28, at Brompton Parish Church.

MR. J. I. S. THORPE AND MISS LUCEY

The engagement is announced between James Ian Sydney, elder son of the late Major Thorpe, M.C., Scots Guards, and Mrs. Thorpe, of Coombelands, Pulborough, Sussex, and Ardbrecknish, Argyllshire, and Agatha Hope, only child of the Rev. A. C. Lucey, Rector of Fittleworth, and Rural Dean of Petworth, Sussex, and of the late Beatrice Marian Lucey.

MR. G. W. ELLISON AND MISS CARTER

The engagement is announced of Mr. Geoffrey Walker Ellison, second son of the late Mr. Grimshaw Ellison and Mrs. Ellison, of Long Royd, Baildon, Yorkshire, and Miss Helen Carter, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Carter, Birks House, Sedbergh, Yorks, late of The Oaks, Wolverhampton.

MR. A. R. WATES AND MISS MCALPIN

The marriage between Arnold Robinson, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wates, Stanley-road, Leicester, and Janet Mary (Molly), elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. McAlpin, Woodland-avenue, Leicester, will take place at St. John the Baptist's Church, Leicester, on Tuesday, March 4, at 2 o'clock. There will be no reception, but friends will be welcome at the church.

MR. E. HESKETH AND MRS. E. SHEPHERD

The engagement is announced between Mr. Everard Hesketh, of Beachcroft, Eltham, and Mrs. E. Shepherd, of Middlefield, Chislehurst, widow of J. P. Shepherd.

MR. J. A. BULGER AND MISS J. HAMERTON

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between J. A. Bulger, of the Nigerian Civil Service, third son of Mr. D. D. Bulger, 156, Haverstock-hill, N.W.3, and Jan, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Groves Hamerton, Littlethorpe, Rottingdean.

LUNCHEON

PRINCESS ANTOINE BIBESCO

Princess Antoine Bibesco gave a luncheon party, in honour of M. Tardieu, at the Ritz Hotel yesterday. There were present:—The Marquess and Marchioness of Hartington, the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Countess of Oxford, Lady Violet Bonham-Carter, Mrs. Sylvester Gates, Lord David Cecil, and the Hon. Sir Ronald Lindsay.

STRUCTURAL BASIS OF PLANT LIFE

SIR W. BRAGG ON X-RAYS AND CELLULOSE

A lecture on "Cellulose in the Light of the X-Rays" was given at the Royal Institution by Sir William Bragg, F.R.S., yesterday.

He began by referring to the discovery that in Nature certain atoms, certain molecules, certain combinations of molecules were highly preferred to all others. Oxygen atoms made up half the known world, silicon and aluminium the greater part of the other half. Most of the 90 kinds of atoms might be said to be present in traces only. The seas gave to the water molecule easy precedence over others; in the rocks combinations consisting mainly of oxygen and silicon were predominant.

Carbon atoms were very small in number in comparison with all that the earth contained; but they had a special distinction because they were used so largely for the building of living things. Their combinations with other atoms, especially oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen, were dealt with in organic chemistry. An infinite number of such combinations could be conceived; yet a very few were singled out for almost universal employment. There was the long-chain type, of which the links were made of carbon; these were the fats, greases, paraffin, and the like; a second type was built on the "benzene" ring, of which the core consisted of six carbon arranged in a hexagon. This was the basis of many dyes, explosives, and drugs of various kinds.

Cellulose was the fundamental molecular combination occurring in vegetable growth. One had but to remember that trees and shrubs, grasses, and plants of all kinds were mainly composed of cellulose to be struck with the strangeness of such a sharp selection. The chemists had shown that cellulose was essentially some multiple of a certain group of atoms, six carbons, 10 hydrogens, and five oxygens. They had also been able to show fairly completely how the atoms in this group were attached to one another, which to which. They had shown that the six carbons were arranged in a sequence. They did not, however, make a long chain; five of them with the oxygen made a ring, and the remaining carbon with certain attachments hung therefrom. This construction was the basis of the structure of plant life.

From X-ray analysis it appeared that cellulose was composed, in large part at least, of a mass of small crystals. That the same diagram was obtained from all fibres, even from animal cellulose, showed that we were dealing always with the same substance. It could be deduced by measuring up the spaces on the diagram that there was in each crystal a periodicity parallel to the direction of the fibre; and such a periodicity fell naturally into a scheme hinted at by the chemical results. The essential feature thus supported by both X-ray and chemical evidence was the long chain of many links. The bonds that tied the links together were far stronger than those that tied the chain together. There seemed ground to suppose that bundles of these long chains formed "crystallites," small crystalline masses, of which the cellulose was largely composed. When a thread was stretched the X-rays showed that these bundles went more and more into line. When the stress was too great the bundles began to slide past one another, and if the force was too great they let go and the thread broke.

Thus the basis of fibre in Nature was really this elemental fibre of rings in a series. The thread or the rope was a reproduction on a large scale of a process which Nature had already begun on a scale infinitely smaller. The diamond was extremely rigid because these strong bonds were exerted in every direction; but here were strong bonds in one direction only, and this was the basis of fibre. Fibre had a direction; and there must be direction where there was growth. The interest lay in the strange yet simple way in which Nature laid down the fibre structure. The method involved regularity in the arrangement of the atoms; and that was how the X-rays were able to detect it.

CELLULOSE FROM THE AIR

DR. HERBERT LEVINSTEIN, President of the Society of Chemical Industry, in an address in London last evening to the Institution of Chemical Engineers, suggested that just as nitrogen for fertilisers, &c., was obtained from the air, so illimitable supplies of cellulose—the raw material from which paper, artificial silk, and other products were manufactured—might presently be obtained from the air. Sugar and cellulose came from the same fundamental chemical units, and sugar had already been prepared synthetically from the carbon dioxide existing in small amount in the atmosphere and the water vapour everywhere present.

THE BELOVED DISCIPLE

ST. JOHN'S INSIGHT

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Who was "the disciple whom Jesus loved?" In recent years the suggestion has been made that he was "a young Jerusalemite disciple outside the number of the Twelve, but admitted into the inner circle during the closing days." Dr. Swete identified him with "the rich young ruler," who repented after his "great refusal," and at the last joined his Master. The grounds on which these and other suggestions are based are worth examination, but we may still feel justified in believing that the Beloved Disciple was St. John the Apostle.

The Fourth Gospel tells us little of St. John, and we are dependent for most of our knowledge of him on the earlier Gospels. In them he is represented as a young man of immense vigour, fiery zeal, and great ambition. He is among the first to become a disciple, he bids his Master call down fire from heaven when the Samaritans would hinder their progress, and with his brother he seeks to secure the highest place in the Kingdom which he is persuaded his Master must soon establish. In medieval art St. John is usually represented as a man of mystic vision, more given to contemplation than to forceful action. We need not find it impossible to combine these contrasting elements in the character of the Beloved Disciple, for he learned to subdue all his powers in obedience to his Master, not to the loss of anything in the strength of his manhood, but to its discipline in love.

The fact that one of His followers was known as "the Beloved Disciple" implies that the Master regarded His followers with varying degrees of affection. He who endorsed the commandment that men should love God with all their hearts and their neighbours as themselves showed that obedience to this injunction does not imply that a man should have an equal degree of affection for everybody. The love we are bidden to show to others is the temper which sees in each man spiritual qualities which give him the right to such good will as will be ready to secure his welfare. The Master proved by His life and death that He loved both sinner and saint, rich and poor, disciple and enemy. All men came within the circle of His love, yet there were men and women, evidently a small group, whom He specially loved, and among them was the Beloved Disciple.

It is evident that in Christ there were degrees of affection towards those with whom He had to do. He had a special affection for His mother. We may believe that each of the Apostles had his own place in the heart of the Master, but St. John had the first place there, for on the Cross Christ's last care was for His mother, whom He committed to the care of the Beloved Disciple. His last request thus gave expression to His deep affection for both. We are reminded that the Christian law of love never encourages that complaisance which regards every one with easy good nature, and no one with deep and self-sacrificing devotion. A man or woman who loves no one with heart-whole affection will find little meaning in the injunction to love his neighbour. On the other hand, unless he loves his neighbour he will never love those nearest to him with entire fidelity. Love confined within the area of self-interest becomes crude selfishness, but if it is shown to all in equal degree it becomes little else than the patronage of self-conceit.

If the Beloved Disciple is the author of the Fourth Gospel, or if, not being the actual author, he is the source from which its contents were chiefly derived, he gives us proof that he possessed in a special degree that intuitive perception by which a man recognizes and responds to goodness and truth. He was quick to apprehend the true character of Christ, and to find in His teaching truth hidden from others who, equally sincere in their discipleship, yet lacked that interpretative insight which only pure love can give. It is easy to believe that the Master felt that He was better understood by St. John than by any of the other Apostles. St. John was readier than they to respond to the love of Christ and to meet it with a fuller response. By this reciprocal action the Beloved Disciple became the Apostle of love.

He who knows Love—becomes Love, and his eyes
Behold Love in the heart of everyone,
Even the loveless: as the light of the sun
Is one with all it touches. He is wise
With undivided wisdom, for he lies
In Wisdom's arms. His wanderings are done,
For he has found the Source whence all things run—

The guerdon of the quest, that satisfies.

All this may help us to understand why we are commanded to love God and our fellow-man. It is often supposed that no one can order himself in the sphere of the affections. There, at any rate, men declare they are the victims of fortune rather than its master. On the contrary, nothing is so plainly dependent on its source. "We love because He first loved us." That is the origin of our love for God and man, and the measure of our love is determined by our deliberate response to God's antecedent love. It is the emphatic declaration of the Gospel that, because Christ loved men and proved his love to the uttermost by giving his life for them, their love is evoked, disciplined, and empowered. It is because men do not accept the assurance of God's love that they cannot attain the highest love for their fellows. When once they are assured of that fact the command to love is received with eager joy.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. Dr. G. S. HOLMES, assistant curate of St. John, Upper Norwood, has been nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the vicarage of All Hallows, East India Docks.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has nominated the Rev. JAMES CANTLIDGE, assistant curate of Faversham, to the vicarage of Wymynswold, Kent.

The Rev. C. A. GREENLAND, curate-in-charge of Scaynes Hill, Haywards Heath, Sussex, has been appointed first vicar of Scaynes Hill—patron, the Bishop of Chichester.

The Rev. W. N. WILLSON, rector of St. Martin's, Salisbury, has been appointed a canon of Salisbury Cathedral.

The Rev. T. W. BARKER, who became vicar of Worleston, near Nantwich, in 1923, has been appointed vicar of St. James's, Congleton, Cheshire.

NOTES

Yesterday, before their first business meeting in the New Year, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, high officers, and members of the Corporation of London, wearing their robes, attended Divine service at St. Lawrence Jewry next Guildhall. The Rev. W. P. Besley, the rector, delivered a short address. After the service the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and members walked in procession to Guildhall.

The seventh-century church at Marianaleigh, well known to visitors to Exmoor, is in such need of restoration that the tower is now regarded as unsafe and the bells cannot be rung. Recently the ceiling collapsed. Repairs, which would cost about £900, cannot be undertaken owing to the poverty of the parish. Subscriptions should be sent to the Manager, Midland Bank, South Molton.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

AUSTRALIAN'S GIFTS TO CHARITY

The Hon. HENRY MARTIN DOYLE, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., of Newcastle, New South Wales, a member of the Legislative Council of New South Wales, who died on April 26, aged 69, left personal estate in England valued at £118, and estate abroad sworn as under the value of £15,787. He left:—

To the directors of the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Waratah, near Newcastle, his microscopes, medical instruments, medical books, and any other professional equipment, for the use of the nurses and doctors of that institution; to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Maitland and his successors in office his Queensland maple jeaded bookcase, cedar or mahogany sideboard and easy chairs, for the use of the priests living from time to time at the Catholic Presbytery, Church-street, Newcastle, attached to the Church of Mary, Star of the Sea.

£500 and certain furniture to his housekeeper Blanche Nolan, if in his service at his death, "in recognition of services rendered to me and for which I am most grateful, or should she have left his service £100; £100 each to his former housekeepers Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. Ethel Bowden, Mrs. Proctor and her daughter, Mrs. Olive Chapman, "in grateful remembrances of their kindness to me in health and sickness for many years."

£500 to the Lord Abbot of Mount Melleray, Ireland, the income to be used for annual prizes for the students at Mount Melleray Seminary, "where I spent happy school days," and for the scholars of the Poor School attached to Mount Melleray, these prizes to be known as "Martin Doyle Prizes," and to be given for excellence in the English language and in the science and practice of agriculture.

£500 to the Roman Catholic Lord Bishop of Ferns, Wexford, Ireland, the income to be used for annual prizes for the students of St. Peter's College, Wexford, to be known as "Martin Doyle" prizes for excellence in the English language and in modern historical research, with special reference to Irish-Australian history, in memory of his grandfather Patrick Doyle, of Tombric on the River Slany, "of my father James Doyle, who was born at Tombric in 1798, of my uncle John Doyle, who was shot in the Tithe Massacre at Newtonberry in 1831, of my uncle Martin Doyle, whose name I bear, of my uncle the Very Rev. Thomas, Canon Doyle, parish priest of Ramsgrange, and of my cousin Patrick Doyle, parish priest of Ballyoughter, all of whom were foremost fighters for civil and religious liberty in Ireland in the 18th and 19th centuries."

£500 to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns, the income to be used for annual prizes for the children attending the school or schools of the Catholic parish "in which my father's birthplace, Tombric, is situated, and in the churchyard of which parish my near kinsmen are buried," the prizes to be known as the "Martin Doyle of Australia" prizes, to be awarded to the scholars showing the best knowledge of Australian history, the English language, and reading, writing, and arithmetic.

£500 to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ferns, one-half of the annual income to be used for prizes for scholars of the Catholic Schools of the Roman Catholic parish of Ramsgrange, who show most proficiency in the English language, in Australian history, and in writing and arithmetic, and one-half to the students of the Convent of St. Louis, Ramsgrange, for knowledge of the rural and domestic sciences taught by Sisters of St. Louis of France, to be known as the "Thomas Canon Doyle and Catherine Devereux of Shielnagran Prizes," in memory of his uncle, a former parish priest of Ramsgrange, "who founded the Convent of St. Louis of France, and of his sister, my aunt, Catherine Devereux of Shielnagran, who assisted him in the most unselfish manner with her private fortune in all his good works."

£500 each to Waitara Babies Home, Sydney, and Bishop Murray's Orphanage, West Maitland.

£500 to the Roman Catholic Deaf and Dumb Institute at Waratah, the income to be used for the support of the poorest deaf and dumb child of the Newcastle district of any religious belief; £500 to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Maitland, the income to be used for annual prizes for children attending the St. Francis Xavier School, Hamilton, near Newcastle, to be known as "Martin Doyle" prizes, for scholars showing the greatest proficiency in the English language, writing, arithmetic, and Australian history, especially in the history of Newcastle and the Hunt River district.

£1,000 to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Maitland, the income to be applied for the Maitland Diocesan Sick Clergy Fund, Maitland Diocesan Missionary Fund, and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; £500 to the Redemptorist College, Pennant Hills, the income to be used for the education of missionary priests, "in memory of my old schoolfellow at Mount Melleray, Father P. M. Lynch"; £500 to Newcastle Hospital, the income to be used for the relief of poor patients, in memory of his father and mother, "who were pioneers in Australia in the early part of the 19th century (James Doyle, born in Wexford, 1798, died 1882; and Margaret Doyle, born in Dublin, 1827, died 1915)"; £100 to Dr. Edward Bowker, of Newcastle, "in thankfulness for all the good professional work he did for me"; £500 to St. Columba's Irish Catholic Mission to the Chinese, Essendon, Melbourne, Victoria; £500 to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney, as to one-half for the adornment of St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, and one-half for St. Gabriel's House for Deaf and Dumb Boys in the Roman Catholic Diocese; £500 to the Anglican Bishop of Newcastle, the income to be used for the support of the poorest child in the Anglican parish of Newcastle admitted to the Anglican Orphanage at Morpeth; and £250 to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney for the support of the Catholic Seamen's Mission, Sydney, connected with the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

The residue of the property as to 1-12th in trust for his nephew, James Doyle Crozier, 6-12ths in trust for his niece, Margaret Renehan, and her children, 2-12ths in trust for his niece, Lillian Edgar, and her issue, 1-12th in trust for his cousin, Isabella Doyle, of Dublin, Mary Ann Cummins, of Ramsgrange, and Elizabeth Doyle (known in religion as Sister Mary Madeleine, of the Convent of the Good Shepherd, New Ross, Wexford, Ireland) during their lives, and on the death of the survivor for the endowment of beds in the Mater Misericordiae Hospital at Waratah, in memory of his parents.

One-twelfth to his brother, Aidan Louis Doyle, of Perth, Western Australia, for life, with remainder in trust for his niece, Margaret Renehan, and her children; and 1-12th as to 1-4th to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Melbourne, the income to be paid to the parish priest of the Roman Catholic parish in which Burwood Cemetery is situated for annual masses for his family; 1-4th to Newcastle Hospital, the income to be used for prizes for Newcastle Hospital pupil nurses distinguishing themselves at the hospital examinations; 1-4th to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Maitland, for masses; and 1-4th to the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Waratah, the income to be used for prizes for the Mater Misericordiae Hospital pupil nurses distinguishing themselves at the hospital examinations.

SIR JOHN NUGENT NUGENT, third baronet, of Cloncoskoran Castle, Co. Waterford, and of Rue de Lycée, Pau, France, died on September 23, leaving property of the value of £35,542.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR THOMAS SLOGGETT, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., of Bickenhall-mansions, Portman-square, W., Director-General of Medical Services in France and Chief Commissioner of the Red Cross during nearly the whole of the War, who died on November 27, aged 72, left property of the value of £19,476, with net personalty £10,665.

SIR HENRY JAMES FORDE, of Draytongardens, South Kensington, a director of R. and H. Hall, Limited, grain merchants, Cork, Dublin, Belfast, Waterford, and Liverpool, and on the boards of the Great Southern Railway and Vickers (Ireland), Limited, died on August 26, leaving £12,495, with net personalty £5,265.

Mr. WALTER GOULDSMITH GRIBBLE, of Pall Mall, S.W., and Bolton-street, W., who died on September 17, left £64,904, with net personalty £63,895. He gives:—

The picture of John Byng Gribble to the Committee of Lord's; the old chair in his flat, which was saved from Old Basing House when burnt by Cromwell and his troops, to Lettice Fowler.

£100 to Nurse Beatrice Henderson, and an annuity of £150; £150 "to my friend" Commissionaire William James Smith; and £100 to P. Joy, housekeeper at 123, Pall Mall; and £25 to his wife.

Mr. HENRY WILLIAM HALIFAX, of St. Paul's-road, Bromley, a director of Frederick Gorringe, Limited, drapers, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W., who died on October 10, aged 53, left estate of the gross value of £26,072, with net personalty £23,315. He left:—

£100 each to the Westminster Hospital and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

SERGEANT-MAJOR JOHN CRAWSHAW RAYNES, V.C., of Grange-crescent, Chapeltown-road, Leeds, who died on November 13, left £750 gross, with net personalty £167.

Mr. WILLIAM BELL, of Deva House, Mount Pleasant-road, Wallasey, Cheshire, who died on November 30, left estate of the gross value of £18,802, with net personalty £16,206. He left:—

£2,000 to his niece, Katharine Jane Guthrie, "to be used as she may think fit for medical research"; and £100 to Victoria Central Hospital, Wallasey.

Mr. WILLIAM FRANCIS PARKER, of The Manor, Temple Sowerby, Westmorland, who died on October 10, left unsettled estate of the gross value of £10,484, with net personalty £3,014. He left:—

£100 to the Servants' Benevolent Fund of the Conservative Club, St. James's-street, S.W.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
ADAMS, Mr. Edward Clay (82), of Seaforth, Swanswick, Bath (net personalty £18,014)	£20,984
BARNETT, Mr. Edward Sheldon (79), of Cowley Hall, Sedgley, Staffs, chairman of the Cannon Iron Foundries, Deepfields, well known in the Midlands iron trade (net personalty £74,680)	78,354
BETTS, Mr. George Owen, L.D.S., of Lensfield-road, Cambridge, dental surgeon (net personalty £8,324)	7,124
CARPENTER, Mr. Gilbert Wakefield, of Grange-avenue, Scarborough, assistant manager of the corporation electricity undertaking (net personalty £9,503)	10,566
DWYER, Mr. Henry Hamilton, L.R.C.P. (Ireland), L.M., L.R.C.S. (Ireland), of The Mount, Lapworth, near Birmingham (net personalty £13,492)	15,045
HEALD, Dr. Samuel Linley (50), of Eaton-road, Coventry (net personalty £11,435)	11,710
MACFARLANE, Mrs. Leila Campbell (50), of Rutland-court, Knightsbridge, S.W., widow of Lieutenant-Colonel William H. MacFarlane, D.S.O. (personal estate)	48,492
MORTON, the Rev. D'Arcy Strangways, of Wallaby House, Holcot, Northampton (net personalty £4,663)	6,142
READY, the Rev. George William, of Duckmanton Rectory, Chesterfield (net personalty £1,183)	1,383
VERNEY, Mrs. Winifred Beatrice, of St. Hugh's, Radley Cottage, Avington, Berks (net personalty £5,361)	5,460
WHEATLEY, Mr. Sam Villiers, of Northolme, Dunkeld-road, Sheffield, and of Wheatley and Bates, Limited, Napier-street (net personalty £7,390)	7,537
WOLFE, the Rev. Godfrey, of Villa Kensington, Llandrindod Wells, Radnor (net personalty £2,044)	2,102

GARDENS IN JANUARY

BELATED WORK

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Although the English climate is one of contrasts, it must be an age since two successive Sundays made the fact so clear as did that which began this week and its immediate predecessor. On the evening of the 12th gardens and woods in the south were torn to shreds and reduced to what then looked like inextricable confusion, and all under as fair a night sky as can ever have canopied such heartrending destruction. In some places much of a life's work in tree planting was destroyed in an hour, and many a so-called shelter screen was itself in need of a screen. Stout trees like Scots pines, whose roots refused to loose their hold, had their trunks snapped off about halfway up by an irresistible gyratory pull of the gusts which seems to have been more noticeable in England of late years than of old. Even slim trees like poplars, which carry little sail in winter, were brought down. To those who have any sentiment in such matters, the groaning and straining of stout trees as they labour in a heavy gale are acutely disturbing, and, though it is rare in England, the wind at such times may have in it a peculiarly relentless note which puts the fear of God into the human heart.

Gardeners will do well to note the kind of trees which have weathered the two great storms of the winter, though they will not be the same everywhere, as the ground about the roots of some would be more sodden than that of others. There can hardly be a tree in the path of the recent gale, however, of which the roots are not much looser now than they were a fortnight ago. Elm wood will be cheaper than ever for many a day, but elms are our commonest tree, and are usually so placed that when they fall they are a nuisance to others besides their owners.

Such a golden day as last Sunday, with its sniff of the still distant summer, is apt to demoralize both plant life and gardeners, and on plants the effect was evident in the thickening of the tracery of bare trees and in the swelling buds. There is time for a severe check yet, but, with doleful prophecies of another arctic winter held over us, it is all to the good that one month of possible skating weather has gone, leaving only about six weeks more to come, with, perhaps, another two months of biting winds. The modest "first-earlies" which begin to push up with the turn of the year were at first in no great hurry, but every day of mild weather

ANTARCTIC RESEARCH: WILD LIFE AT KERGUELEN AND THE CROZETS

A HOME OF CORMORANTS.—A statuesque group of cormorants on Kerguelen Island, which was reached by the Discovery, the vessel of the B.A.N.Z. Antarctic Research Expedition under Sir Douglas Mawson, on November 12. These birds are abundant, and they show no fear of man.

SEA ELEPHANTS ON THE CROZET ISLANDS.—More than 1,000 sea elephants were interested in the arrival of the Discovery at Possession Island, the largest of the Crozet group, and the air resounded with the raucous noises of sea fowl and seals, wrote Sir Douglas Mawson. The entire scientific staff went ashore, and extensive zoological and botanical collections were made. The large photograph shows a number of sea elephants on a sheltered beach in the Crozets. On the left is a view of the biological laboratory in the Discovery. Mr. Falla, the ornithologist, and Mr. Fletcher, the taxidermist, are seen engaged in skinning bird specimens and preserving skins collected on Kerguelen Island.—*World Copyright Reserved.*

SERVICES TO-MORROW

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Archdeacon of Kingston, 10.30, Te Deum and Benedictus (Gray in A), Introit, "O most merciful" (Bullock), H.C. (Harwood in A flat); the Archdeacon of London, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Willan in B flat), A., "I was glad when they said unto me" (Parry); Canon H. H. L. L. Marsh.

Westminster Abbey.—The Rev. H. J. Matthews, 10.15, Te Deum and Benedictus (Gray in E), A., "Almighty and everlasting God" (Gibbons); Canon C. S. Woodward; 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Dyson in D), A., "O praise God in His Holiness" (White); the Rev. R. Beresford-Peirse, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—The Rev. R. A. Reeves, 11, H.C. (Whitlock in G), Motet, "O sacrum convivium" (Croce); Canon F. A. Cockin, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Cook in F), A., "Now that the sun" (Purcell).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—Canon T. W. Pym, 11.15.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. H. B. Chapman, 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—The Master, 11; Te Deum and Jubilate (Bergo in A), A., "And as Saul journeyed" (Mendelssohn); the Rev. R. F. Rynd, 3 (no sermon), Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Stewart in C), A., "Before the paling of the stars" (B. J. Dale).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Canon D. C. Simpson (Warburton Lecture), 11, Te Deum (Childe in G), A., "Jehova, quam multi sunt" (Purcell).

Gray's Inn Chapel.—The Bishop of Liverpool, 11.30, Te Deum (Turle and Goss), Benedictus (Barnby), A., "How beauteous are their feet" (Stanford).

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—3.15, H.C.; 11, Parade service (no tickets required), the Chaplain-General.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8; 11, Canon J. R. Courtenay Gale; 6.30, the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.

The Royal Chapel of St. Katharine, Regent's Park.—11, M.P., H.C., Prebendary F. W. Joyce.

All Hallows, Barking by the Tower.—8.30 and 11, H.C.; 11, the Rev. T. M. Garaway; 6.30, the Rev. H. C. Moser.

All Hallows, Lombard-street.—11, the Rev. F. W. T. Craske; 6.30, the Rev. H. G. G. Herklots.

All Saints', Kensington-gardens.—H.C., 8.30 and 12; 11, the Rev. C. Varnom Reeves; 6.30, the Rev. B. R. V. Mills.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—11.15, H.M., Prebendary H. F. B. Mackay; 6, the Rev. K. O'Ferrall.

All Souls', Langham-place.—H.C., 8; 11, the Rev. O. Bevston; 6.30, the Rev. W. L. Cottrell.

Brompton Parish Church, South Kensington.—11 and 3.15 (children), Prebendary Gough.

Chelsea Parish Church.—11, Archdeacon H. E. J. Bevan; 6.30, the Rev. C. T. Millar.

Christ Church, Albany-street.—11, the Rev. F. Fielding-Ould; 6.30, the Rev. D. H. Owen.

Christ Church, Down-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Farrar.

Christ Church, Lancaster-gate (Empire Church).—H.C., 7, 8, 10, and 12.25; 11.15, Bishop Edeu; 3, Children's Service; 6, Dr. H. M. Relton.

Christ Church, St. Marylebone.—H.C., 8 and 11; 11, the Rev. W. A. Potter; 3.15 and 6.30, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay.

Christ Church, Victoria-street, Westminster.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. P. T. R. Kirk.

Christ Church, Woburn-square, W.C.—8, H.C.; 11, the Rev. A. M. Fergusson; 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Warren.

Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street.—8.15, H.C.; 10.40, M.P.; 11.15, H.C., Bishop Gore.

Holy Trinity, Kingsway.—11, the Rev. Dr. W. S. Macgowan; 6.30, the Rev. W. H. S. Dumphreys.

Holy Trinity, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12; M.P., 11; E., 6.30, the Rev. J. M. Vallance.

Holy Trinity, Prince Consort-road.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. A. Nicol; 6.

Holy Trinity, St. Marylebone.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. F. Saywell; 3.15, Children; H.C., 8.15 a.m.

Holy Trinity, Sloane-street.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 10; 11.15, the Rev. C. Sampson; 3, the Rev. Dr. Dearmer; 6.30, the Rev. C. Cheshire.

Mercers' Chapel, Cheapside.—6.30, at St. Margaret's, Lothbury, during repairs to chapel.

St. Andrew's, Ashley-place.—H.C., 8, 10.15, and 12.15; 11, 3 (Children), and 6.30, the Rev. E. St. G. Schomberg.

St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, Queen Victoria-street.—M.P., 7.40; H.C., 8, 11, the Rector; E., 7.

St. Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. R. D. Biggs.

St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate.—6.30, the Rev. A. Lombardini.

St. Clement Danes, Strand.—11, A., "Angels ever bright and fair" (Handel), the Rector; 6.30, the Rev. E. A. McCarthy, selections from Mendelssohn's *St. Paul* (full orchestra).

St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street.—8.45, H.C.; 11, M.P.; 7, E., Mag. and N.D. (Stanford in B flat).

St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. the Hon. J. G. Adderley.

St. Edmundsbury's, Bishopsgate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Gelkie Cobb.

St. George's, Bloomsbury.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. C. Roberts.

St. George, Hanover-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.5; 11, Prebendary Thicknesse, A., "How lovely are the messengers" (Mendelssohn); 6.30, the Rev. A. V. Dixon.

St. Giles's, Cripplegate.—8, H.C.; 10.30, M.P.; 11, H.C., the Rev. E. A. White; 6.30, Prebendary F. W. Isaacs.

St. James's, Garlick-hill.—11.15, H.C.; 6.30, the Rev. L. H. H. Green.

St. James's, Holloway.—11, the Rev. O. A. Crawford-Irwin; 6.30, the Rev. C. W. J. Anderson; 8, Broadcast.

St. James's, Paddington.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 3.15, Prebendary E. N. Sharpe; 6.30, the Rev. L. Hills.

St. James's, Piccadilly.—8.15 and 12.15, H.C.; 11 and 6.15, the Rev. J. B. Cowell (C.M.S.), A., "Teach me, O Lord" (Attwood).

St. John's, Regent's Park.—H.C., 8 and 11.45; 11, the Rev. T. G. B. Kay; 6.30, the Rev. W. A. Potter.

St. John's, Southwick-crescent.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 3, the Rev. J. B. H. Evans; 6.30, Bach's Oratorio.

St. John's, Wilton-road.—H.C., 8 and 9; 10.45, the Rev. H. D. Benson; 6.30, the Rev. E. Chamberlain.

St. Jude's, Courtfield-gardens.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11, the Rev. C. Moor; 3 (Children) and 6, the Rev. C. Barrackough.

St. Lawrence Jewry, Gresham-street, E.C.—11, M.P. and H.C., and 6.30, the Rev. W. P. Besley.

St. Luke's, Redcliffe-square.—H.C., 8 and 7.45; M.P., 11; E.P., 6.30, the Rev. Douglas H. G. Sargeud.

St. Margaret's, Westminster.—11, Canon Carnegie; 7, the Rev. E. Jervis.

St. Mark's, Hamilton-terrace.—H.C., 7, 8, and 10.15; 11.15, the Rev. J. H. Newsham-Taylor; 6.30, the Rev. A. H. W. Cleaver; 3, Children.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar-square.—8.15 and 10.15, H.C.; 11.30, M.P.; 11.30, Young People; 3.30, People's Service; 6.15, E.

St. Marylebone Parish Church.—11, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, A., "O come, let us worship" (Mendelssohn); 7, Handel's *Messiah*.

St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside.—11, M. and H.C., the Rev. E. M. Radford; 6.30, E., the Rev. E. G. Gordon.

St. Mary's, Bourdon-street.—H.C., 7 and 8; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. H. Cobeck; 3 (Children), Prebendary Thicknesse.

St. Mary's, Bryanston-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12.15; 10.15, Children; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. E. N. Simms.

St. Mary-the-Virgin, Aldermanbury.—11, M.P. and H.C.; 6.30, Prebendary H. A. Mason.

St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street.—11, M.P., and 6.30, A., "I praise Thee" (Mendelssohn, St. Paul), the Rev. H. A. Raynes.

St. Matthew's, Bayswater.—8, H.C.; 11, the Rev. S. Nowell-Rostron; 12.20, H.C.; 3, Children; 6, the Rev. D. P. Robinson; 7, H.C.

St. Matthew's, West Kensington.—H.C., 7.15, 8, and 12.15; the Rev. W. A. Simmonds, 11; the Rev. G. R. Sampey, 6.30.

St. Michael's, Chester-square.—H.C., 8.15 and 12.15; 11, Canon Mitchell; 6.30, the Rev. Y. M. Yeates.

St. Michael's, Cornhill.—11, Special Service for City Livery Club (Lord Mayor and Sheriffs attend), the Rev. J. H. Ellson; 6.30.

St. Mildred, Bread-street.—11.15, H.C. (Stainer in F), the Rector.

St. Paul's, Knightsbridge.—M.P., 10.45; 11.15, the Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton and H.C.; 3, Children, the Rev. L. F. Williams; 6.30, E., the Rev. R. E. White.

St. Paul's, Portman-square.—11 and 7, Dr. S. Holden.

St. Peter's, Bayswater.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, Archdeacon F. G. Swindell; 3, Children.

St. Peter's, Eaton-square.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 10; 11.15, the Rev. J. W. Griffiths, A., "All they from Saba" (Handl); 3 (children), the Rev. J. W. Griffiths; 6.30, Organ Recital.

St. Peter-upon-Cornhill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. A. Smith Bullock.

St. Peter's, Vere-street.—H.C., 8 and 12.15; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Devine.

St. Saviour's, Walton-street.—H.C., 7, 8.30, and 10.30; 11.30, 3.15 (Children), and 6.30, the Rev. H. E. Trask.

St. Saviour's, Warwick-avenue.—7, 8, 9.45, and 11.30, H.C.; 11, M.P.; 11.30, the Rev. R. H. Gill; 6.30, E., the Rev. F. G. Smith.

St. Stephen's, Walbrook.—10.30, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. C. Clark.

St. Thomas's, Orchard-street, Portman-square.—8 and 12.15, H.C.; 11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. G. Hills.

St. Columba's (Church of Scotland), Pont-street.—11, the Rev. I. R. Gillan; 6.30, the Rev. J. Black.

Scottish National Church, Russell-street, Covent Garden.—11.15 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Moffett.

Westminster Cathedral.—H.M., 10.30, M., "The Hexachord" (Palestrina), "Laudate Pueri" (Byrd); L.M., 12, the Rev. A. Knapp; V., 3.15, Mag. (Soriano); Comp., 7, T.L. (Este), N.D. (Howells), A.R. (Long), the Rev. J. Gerraerts.

St. George's Cathedral, Lambeth-road.—10.30, H.M.; 12, M., the Rev. A. Gilliard; 6.30, V., the Rev. L. Bovington.

Regent-square Presbyterian Church.—11, the Rev. G. T. Bellhouse; 7, the Rev. Thomas Cameron.

Bayswater Presbyterian Church, Westbourne-grove.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. A. G. Gamble.

Highgate Presbyterian Church, Highgate-hill.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. G. L. Brander.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Frognal.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. Johnston.

St. John's Wood Presbyterian Church, Marlborough-place.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. Dr. Alexander.

Emperor's-gate Presbyterian Church of England.—11 and 6.30, Dr. W. D. Maxwell.

St. John's Presbyterian Church, Allen-street, Kensington.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. L. Machachlan (Southend).

Central Hall, Westminster.—11 and 7, the Rev. D. T. Young; 3.30, the Rev. W. H. Rainey (lecture).

Kingsway Hall.—11 and 7, the Rev. Ira G. Goldhawk; 3.30, the Rev. Dr. L. Church.

Wesley's Chapel, City-road.—11, the Rev. G. H. McNeal; 6.30, the Rev. Dr. E. J. B. Kirtlan.

City Temple, Holborn-viaduct.—11 and 7, Dr. T. R. Glover.

Whitefield's, Tottenham Court-road.—11 and 7, the Rev. A. D. Belden.

Westminster Congregational Church, Buckingham-gate.—11 and 7, the Rev. H. L. Simpson.

Lyndhurst-road Church, Hampstead.—11 and 6.30, Dr. R. F. Horton.

The King's Weigh House, Duke-street, W.—9 and 10, H.C.; 11 and 7, the Rev. W. E. Orchard.

Kensington Chapel, Allen-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. L. Richards.

Spurgeon's Tabernacle, Newington-butts.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. H. T. Chilvers.

Bloomsbury Baptist Church, Shaftesbury-avenue.—11 and 7, the Rev. Dr. F. T. Lord.

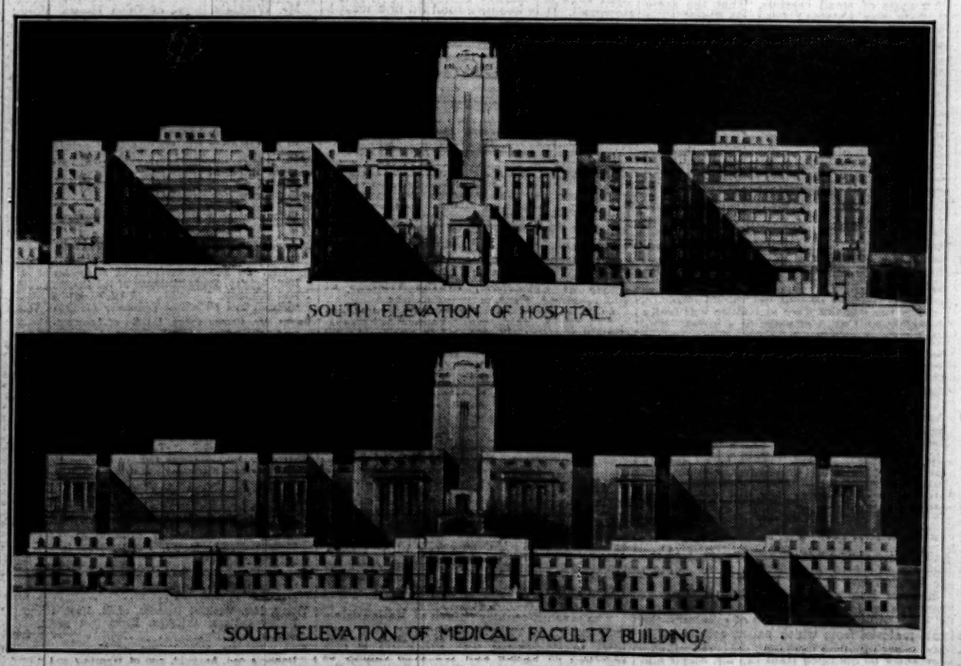
Churches of Christ, Scientist, London, Branch Churches of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., U.S.—Services, 11.30 and 7.

First Church, Sloane-terrace, near Sloane-square Station. Second Church, Pelham Gardens-terrace, Notting Hill-gate. Third Church, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

Essex Church (Unitarian), The Mall, Notting Hill-gate.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. J. H. Weatherall.

BIRD LIFE ON THE CROZETS.—Nests of the giant petrel, called by seamen the "stinker" because of the noxious musky liquid it ejects at intruders during the breeding season. It is the scavenger of the Antarctic region.

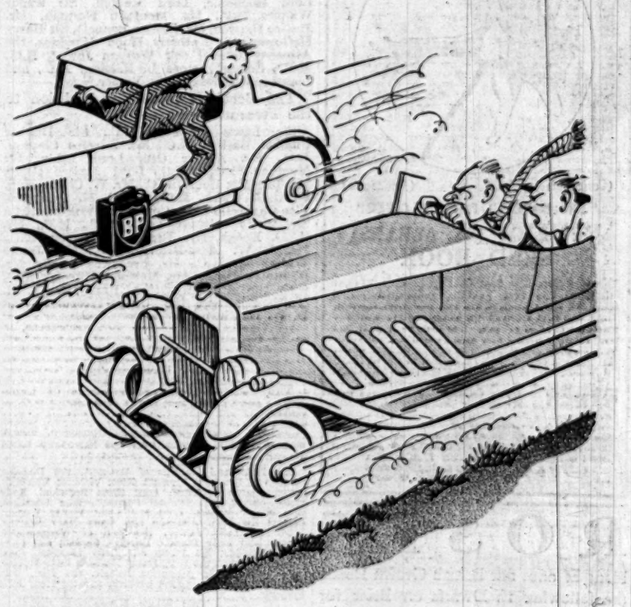
FOR THE BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.—A feature of the Empire Marketing Board's exhibit at the British Industries Fair will be a series of dioramas which have been made at the Imperial Institute. We reproduce one of these, representing Raleigh discovering the Pitch Lake in Trinidad.



NEW HOSPITAL CENTRE FOR BIRMINGHAM.—The design of Messrs. Lanchester and Lodge, of 19, Bedford-square, London, won the first prize in the competition for a new hospital centre for Birmingham. Above we give two illustrations of the south elevation of the central block. It is estimated that the buildings will cost £1,000,000.

Popular Phrases Illustrated

"Rubbing it in"



When a baby of modest H.P.
Passed a racer as slick as could be
Said the racer, "What nerve!"
Said the baby, "Observe
How much better you'd run on 'BP'!"

The New "BP"

The Better Petrol

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. LTD

British Petroleum Co. Ltd., Britannic House, Moorgate, E.C.2. Distributing Organisation.

The New BP The New BP The New BP The New BP The New BP

The List of Applications will be closed on, or before, Wednesday, the 29th day of January, 1930.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD.

Issue of £7,000,000 Central Electricity 5 per Cent. Stock, 1950-1970.

Under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926, and the Central Electricity Board Borrowing Regulations, 1928, pursuant to a Resolution of the Board, dated the 22nd day of January, 1930.

Interest will be paid Half-yearly on the 1st March and the 1st September.

A full Half-year's Interest of £2 10s. per £100 will be paid on the 1st September, 1930.

PRICE OF ISSUE

£97 : 10s. PER CENT.

The GOVERNOR AND COMPANY of the BANK OF ENGLAND are authorized by the Central Electricity Board to receive applications for the above issue of Stock, payable as follows :—

On Application	£5	0 per cent.
On Friday, 21st February, 1930	£12	10s. „
On Friday, 21st March, 1930	£25	0 „
On Thursday, 17th April, 1930	£25	0 „
On Friday, 16th May, 1930	£30	0 „
	£97	10s. per cent.

The Stock now issued and the interest thereon rank *pari passu* with £3,000,000 Central Electricity 4 per Cent. Stock, 1950-1989, already issued, and are a first charge on the whole undertaking and the net revenues of the Board.

The Board reserve power to create and issue further Stock ranking *pari passu* with the above Stocks.

The Stock of the present issue will be redeemed by a Cumulative Sinking Fund, commencing not later than the year 1936, sufficient to repay the whole of the Stock by its maturity date. This Sinking Fund will be provided out of the Redemption Funds which the Board are required to provide for the amortization of their capital expenditure and will be applied in the purchase of Stock when the price, exclusive of accrued interest, does not exceed par, and any balance which cannot be so applied will be invested temporarily in accordance with the Borrowing Regulations. Any Stock not previously redeemed will be repaid at par on the 1st March, 1970, but the Board reserve the right to redeem at par on any interest date on or after the 1st March, 1950, all Stock then outstanding on giving at least three calendar months' previous notice by advertisement in two London daily newspapers.

The Central Electricity Board were constituted by the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926, and are acting under statutory powers in adopting and carrying out the Schemes referred to in the Statement appended.

The Board are empowered, with the consent of the Electricity Commissioners, to borrow £32,500,000, this sum the Electricity Commissioners have already given consent in respect of £17,900,000, of which £5,400,000 is in respect of standardisation of frequency, and £12,500,000 is in respect of the construction and acquisition of main transmission lines and other purposes. The proceeds of the £3,000,000 Stock already issued form part of, and the proceeds of the present issue will also form part of the sum of £17,900,000 mentioned above.

The proceeds of the present issue will be used to provide further funds for the construction and acquisition of main transmission lines, the cost of standardisation of frequency and other authorized purposes including payment of interest on the Stock already issued until the 31st December, 1936, and on the Stock now being issued until the 31st December, 1937, if and so far as the expenditure does not become remunerative at an earlier date.

The Register of the Stock will be kept at the Bank of England. The Stock will be transferable by ordinary Transfer Deed in multiples of one pound.

Applications, which must be accompanied by a deposit of £5 per Cent., will be received at the Bank of England Loan Office, 5 and 6, Lombard-street, E.C.3. In the case of partial allotment, the balance of the amount paid as a deposit will be applied towards payment of the first instalment; should there be a surplus after making that payment such surplus will be refunded by cheque.

Applications must be for sums of £50 or multiples thereof.

Payment may be made in full after allotment under discount at the rate of 4 per Cent. per annum. In the case of full payment being made before the 21st February, 1930, no discount will be allowed on the later dates. Default in the payment of any instalment by the proper date will render the deposit and any instalments previously paid liable to forfeiture and the allotment to be cancelled.

Interest on the Stock will be payable half-yearly on the 1st March, and the 1st September. Warrants will be transmitted by post.

Scrip Certificates to Bearer with coupon attached for the interest payable on the 1st September, 1930, will be issued in exchange for the allotment letters. Fully paid Scrip Certificates may be registered on and after the 21st February, 1930.

A Commission of 5s. per £100 will be paid to Bankers and Stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

Prospectuses and Application Forms may be obtained at the Bank of England Loans Office, 5 and 6, Lombard-street, E.C.3, or at any of the Branches of the Bank; of Messrs. Hollins, Marshall, Steer, Lawford and Co., 37, Moorgate, E.C.2; at the Mansion House, E.C.4; at any Stock Exchange in the United Kingdom, or at the Head Office of the Central Electricity Board, Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross Place, W.C.2.

BANK OF ENGLAND, LONDON, E.C.2.
24th January, 1930.

STATEMENT.

The Central Electricity Board consists of a Chairman and seven Members, appointed by the Minister of Transport pursuant to section 1 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926. The present Members are :—

SIR ANDREW R. DUNCAN, Chairman.
THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD BARNBY, C.M.G.
SIR JAMES DEVONSHIRE, K.B.E.
SIR FRANK HODGES.
SIR JAMES LITHGOW, BART.
MR. H. WALKER.
SIR DUNCAN WATSON.
MR. W. K. WHIGHAM.

The main functions of the Board are to construct main transmission lines (commonly known as "the grid") for the concentration of electricity at standard frequency in the most efficient stations, to supply electricity in bulk for distribution, and by these means to increase the availability of electricity throughout the country and reduce the cost of production.

The revenues of the Board will be derived from the sale of electricity in bulk and by a levy by the Electricity Commissioners under section 4 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926, on the whole of the electricity supply industry within Great Britain of annual sums equal to the interest and sinking fund charges in respect of money borrowed for the standardisation of frequency.

The following Schemes have been adopted by the Board under section 4 of the Act :—

(1) Central Scotland Electricity Scheme, 1927;
(2) South East England Electricity Scheme, 1927;
(3) Central England Electricity Scheme, 1929;
(4) South West England and North Wales Electricity Scheme, 1929;
(5) Mid-East England Electricity Scheme, 1929;
(6) North East England Electricity Scheme, 1929.

The following Scheme has been transmitted to the Board and is under consideration by them :—

(7) South West England and South Wales Electricity Scheme, 1929.

These seven Schemes cover the industrial belt of Scotland, and 94 per cent. of the area and 98 per cent. of the population of England and Wales.

The Board expect to receive from the Electricity Commissioners at an early date a Scheme for East Anglia, being the remainder of England, leaving only Northern and Southern Scotland to be dealt with.

The rapid growth of the Electricity Supply industry can be judged from the figures given below, which are taken from the Official Returns of the Electricity Commissioners. These figures show the total amount of electricity generated during the last few years by all authorised undertakers and railway and tramway authorities in Great Britain; a few non-statutory undertakings are also included, but generation by private plants is excluded :—

Year ended	Units Generated
31st March, 1922	4,884,988,638
31st March, 1923	5,738,718,485
31st March, 1924	6,461,524,272
31st March, 1925	7,415,375,529
31st March, 1926	8,152,561,625
31st March, 1927	8,966,857,126
31st March, 1928	9,927,956,939
31st March, 1929	10,979,999,925

Year of General Strike.

It will be seen from these figures that the annual output of the Industry in Great Britain has increased in 7 years by over 120 per Cent.

The Board are satisfied from detailed estimates of the financial results of the several Schemes which have been adopted by the Board that when those Schemes are in full operation the revenue will provide ample margins over and above the amount required to meet the interest and sinking fund charges in respect of the total expenditure on the said Schemes.

Considerable progress has already been made in the construction of the main transmission lines : 105 miles are in operation, and many additional sections will come into operation during this year.

This form of Application may be used.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY £5% STOCK, 1950-1970.

Price of Issue £97 10s. per Cent.

To the GOVERNOR AND COMPANY of the BANK OF ENGLAND, E.C.2.

I/we request you to allot to me/us, in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus dated 24th January, 1930,

£..... say.....

pounds of the above-named Stock, and I/we hereby engage to pay the instalments as they shall become due on any allotment that may be made in respect of this application, as provided by the said Prospectus.

The sum of £..... being the amount of the required deposit (namely, £5 for every £100 of Stock applied for), is enclosed.

SIGNATURE .....

NAME IN FULL (BLOCK LETTERS) (Surname, Christian name or names, if any, of whether Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

ADDRESS .....

.....

DATE ..... 1930.

N.B.—Applications must be for not less than £50, and for multiples of £50. Cheques should be made payable to "Bank of England, a/c Central Electricity Loan."

Bank of England,
a/c Central Electricity Loan.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD'S ISSUE

£7,000,000 OF FIVE PER CENTS.

The second issue of stock of the Central Electricity Board was underwritten yesterday, and is offered for subscription to-day. The amount of the issue is £7,000,000, in Five per Cent. stock, repayable at par on March 1, 1970, or at the option of the board on or after March 1, 1950. The price of the issue is 97½. It is actually less than this, for while the last instalment (30 per cent.) of the purchase price will not be payable until May 16, a full six months' interest will be distributed on September 1 next. There is a turn of about 10s. in this dividend, making the net price 97. At this figure the flat yield works out to the attractive level of £5 3s. 1d. Therefore the new stock is cheaper than the existing Four per Cent. stock, of which £3,000,000 was issued last summer and is quoted at about 80. The new stock will rank *pari passu* with the existing stock, and will be a first charge on the whole undertaking and net revenues of the board. It will be redeemed by a cumulative sinking fund, beginning not later than 1936, which will be sufficient to repay the whole of the stock by its maturity date.

Security for the Stock

The board is empowered to borrow £33,500,000. Of this sum the Electricity Commissioners have already given consents in respect of £17,900,000, of which £5,400,000 is in respect of standardization of frequency and £12,500,000 in respect of the construction and acquisition of main transmission lines and other purposes. The revenues of the board are derived from the sale of electricity in bulk and by a levy on the whole of the electricity supply industry of the country of annual sums equal to the interest and sinking fund charges in respect of money borrowed for standardization of frequency. As we have explained before, the main functions of the board are to reorganize and unify the generation of electricity throughout Great Britain. To this end it is constructing main transmission lines known as the "grid," concentrating the generation at standard frequency in the most efficient stations, supplying electricity in bulk, and thereby increasing the availability of electricity and lowering the costs of production. Regional schemes for reorganization and unification are prepared by the Electricity Commissioners to carry the schemes into effect.

Savings Under the Scheme

The board has already adopted six schemes and a seventh is under consideration. These seven schemes cover the industrial belt of Scotland and 94 per cent. of the area and 98 per cent. of the population of England and Wales. The board expects to receive from the Electricity Commissioners at an early date a scheme for East Anglia, being the remainder of England, leaving only northern and southern Scotland to be dealt with. When the stations which have been "selected" have been interconnected, the amount of spare plant required to guard against breakdown and other emergencies will be considerably reduced. When it is remembered that in the operating costs of generation coal far outweighs all other items put together and that the best stations consume about 1½lb. of coal to generate one unit, while the average for the country is over 2lb., and that many of the less efficient stations which will not be selected use over 6lb., it will be realized that there is considerable scope for savings. By the end of last year the main contracts for five out of the six schemes, amounting to over £11,000,000, had already been placed; in Central Scotland (the area of the first scheme to be adopted) all the wayleaves for erecting the 246 miles of main transmission lines had been obtained and 144 miles of towers had been erected; in the areas of the remaining schemes wayleaves had been obtained for 508 miles of main transmission lines; in the area of three of the adopted schemes 105 miles of transmission lines were already in operation. Before the War the largest output from the public generating stations in Great Britain in any one year was about 2,000,000,000 units. The output for the year ended March 31, 1929, was nearly 11,000,000,000 units, or more than five times the highest pre-War output. The highest pre-War consumption of electricity from public generating stations was under 40 units per head of population. For 1930 the corresponding figure will probably be over 200 units per head.

Further Fall in Treasury Bill Rate.

For the fifth week in succession the Treasury Bill rate showed a decline yesterday, and since December 20 the average tender rate has fallen by nearly ¾ per cent. Applications for the £30,000,000 of three months bills put up for sale by tender yesterday amounted to £50,635,000 (as compared with £40,730,000 last week), and the whole amount on offer was allotted (against £28,125,000). The average rate of discount worked out to £3 19s. 0.18d. per cent. (against £4 0s. 1.44d.). Tenders at £99 0s. 8d. for bills dated Monday, Friday, or Saturday next will receive about 97 per cent. of the amounts applied for, and those at £99 0s. 6d. for bills to be paid for on Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday secured allotment in full. A further £30,000,000 of bills will be offered for sale by tender next Friday.

Inveresk Paper Affairs

A circular, worthy of their careful attention, has been sent to shareholders in the Inveresk Paper Company by Mr. B. H. Binder, who, as an experienced accountant, was asked by the board to accept the chairmanship upon the resignation from that position of Mr. William Harrison. Mr. Binder states that he only undertook office on being assured that the company's bankers would for the time being continue, and in some cases increase, their financial assistance. In these circumstances, he declares, there must be some misunderstanding in the representation which has been made that he was appointed by the company's bankers, with a primary duty to them. Although he has the confidence of the bankers, without which it would be impossible to conduct the company's business, it would, he states, be wrong to assume that he is their representative. With reference to a request made by a committee to give them or their representatives access to the company's private books and documents, Mr. Binder writes that he has informed the committee that without evidence of the support they claim to have received from the Ordinary shareholders he would not be justified in disclosing highly confidential information of this character. So far, he states, this evidence has not been produced.

Cooperation of Influential Shareholders

Meanwhile, the new chairman has followed the recognized practice of consulting the largest and most influential shareholders on the company's register, and as a result there have been nominated by these larger interests to assist him Dr. G. T. Moody (Omnium Investment Company), Mr. Sidney Lamert (Century Insurance Company), Mr. L. A. Stride (Industrial and General Trust), and Mr. T. H. Graham (a well-known East India merchant). The company's accounts for the past year are to be issued within the next two or three weeks, and it is proposed to accompany them with a report embodying the conclusions of the chairman's investigation into the affairs of the company and its associated concerns. Mr. Binder now appeals to all shareholders to await the receipt of this report containing recommendations for their approval before committing themselves to signing any proxy for the general meeting. He promises that none of the company's assets will be realized and no new members will be added to the board before the meeting. The statement offers to shareholders an assurance that their interests are in capable hands, and the majority of them will perhaps be content now to follow the chairman's advice and to await the outcome of his investigation.

Clerical Medical Investment Trust

For the purpose of facilitating the investment of its funds the Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society has formed a subsidiary trust company to be known as the Clerical, Medical and General Investment Company. This new company is to have a capital of £250,000 in Ordinary shares, which may later be divided into Preferred and Deferred shares. The chairman will be Sir Evelyn Cecil (a director of the Clerical, Medical), and the board is to include Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P., Mr. A. D. Besant (general manager and actuary of the Clerical, Medical), and Mr. Hely-Hutchinson, of Messrs. Robert Fleming and Co. The Clerical, Medical and General Life Assurance Society gave evidence several years ago of the close attention it devotes to its investments by the formation of a company in Canada to take advantage of the opportunities presented to people on the spot for attractive investments there in carefully chosen mortgages. Other insurance institutions have also found the benefit of associated offices for the investment of the funds, which represents a highly important part of the duties of the managements of life offices. It may be imagined that the task of making suitable investments could be simplified by working through associated offices specializing in this form of business, and that in the course of time the board of the new Clerical, Medical Investment Company might come to be regarded almost as a Finance Committee of the Clerical, Medical Life Assurance Society, an arrangement which would leave other directors freer to concentrate on other matters. In these days decisions on investments may have to be taken quickly and more frequently than at the weekly meetings of large boards. Although primarily formed to be of service to the life assurance society, it is possible that the work of the new investment trust may later be extended, and that the public will then be given an opportunity to participate in the subscription of capital.

Fresh Outlook in Cotton Trade

While his review of the experience of the cotton trade in 1929 was for the most part frankly unfavourable, Sir Christopher Needham, the chairman of the District Bank, is evidently hopeful that good results will ultimately flow from the process of rationalization which the industry has been undergoing during recent months. The most important of these efforts to restore prosperity to the great Lancashire industry has been the formation last year of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, which Sir Christopher informed the shareholders of the bank yesterday was formed largely as a result of the leadership and help of the Governor of the Bank of England. At the present time it controls 75 mills, representing 7,250,000 spindles and 20,000 looms, and additional units are to be added. Another amalgamation of mills took effect last year, controlling about 3,000,000 spindles using Egyptian cotton. Commenting upon these examples of rationalization Sir Christopher stated that their formation clearly marked the breaking away from the old Lancashire traditional unit system, and he further expressed the conviction that opinion in the trade had definitely turned towards the view that the day of the small unit of production had gone. It is decidedly hopeful to learn from a banking authority so closely in touch with the cotton trade that there is discernible a fresh outlook on its problems, and that though the difficulties continue to be great there is promise of greater enterprise.

An Unfavourable Year

As regards the actual trade results of the past year the record, as outlined by Sir Christopher Needham, was, of course, disappointing. Exports of cotton textiles in 1929 were valued at £135,449,000, a decrease of £9,853,000. Trading results of the spinning mills using American cotton, he stated, were again in the main unprofitable. Production was estimated to have been 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. of full capacity, and the demands on the mills using Egyptian cotton were not as great as in the preceding year. It was not a good year for manufacturers of ordinary piece-goods, but producers of specialities in finer goods had shown successful results. As regards the immediate outlook, Sir Christopher Needham said that trading had not yet shown any indications of advance on last year. Conditions in India and the drop in the price of silver were two factors which at the moment were retarding business in the East.

The Case of the Monte Cervantes

News yesterday of the German liner Monte Cervantes, which is reported to have struck a rock near Ushuaia, Tierra del Fuego, was such that the reinsurance rate rose quickly from 25 per cent., at which it stood at the close of business on Thursday, to 80 and then 85 per cent. Messages were received which indicated that the vessel would probably become a total loss. According to a telegram published in another page she has turned turtle. As she is understood to be insured on a value of 4,000,000 marks (£200,000) and the London market has large financial interests in the ship, the total wreck of the vessel would mean that January would prove a costly month for the market. It opened rather badly with the wreck of the Greek steamer Theofano at the Chonos Archipelago, Chile. The Monte Cervantes is of 13,913 tons, built in 1927, and owned by the Hamburg Süd-Amerika Line. She is one of the liners usually trading between Hamburg and the River Plate ports, and at the time of the accident she had proceeded from Buenos Aires on a pleasure cruise to the Straits of Magellan, and the distance of the place of stranding from large ports where there is salvage equipment is an adverse factor. The vessel struck an iceberg on July 25, 1928, while engaged in a pleasure cruise to Spitzbergen. On that occasion the Soviet ice-breaker Krassin proceeded to her assistance. Some serious disasters have occurred in the Straits of Magellan in the past, of which one of the chief was the wreck of the Matauro in January, 1898, while bound from Wellington to London.

STOCK EXCHANGE

RALLY IN INDIA STOCKS

HOME RAILS EASIER

Markets yesterday were quiet and as a whole rather dull in tone. Sir Josiah Stamp's speech to the Mansfield Chamber of Commerce upon the extent to which railway costs would be raised were the Coal Mines Bill to become law was responsible for weakness in the Railway market. There was again evidence of some liquidation in the Industrial market. Brazilian bonds went back on profit taking. One of the few bright features of the day was the Indian group, in which a further general recovery took place. In banking circles the statement, to which wide publicity has been given, that funds have lately been leaving India is declared to be perfectly true. But the meaning of these withdrawals is reported to be not a flight from Indian securities, but a movement of funds made for the purchase of Indian sterling securities in London at the reduced prices which have been caused partly by the manner in which certain investors have been scared out of their holdings.

The rally in India stocks which set in on Thursday made further progress yesterday. The Three and Three-and-a-Half per Cents. closed ¼ up at 49 and 58 respectively, while the Four-and-a-Half per Cents., 1950-55, showed a rise of over 2 points to 81. British Government stocks were dull in tone, fractional declines taking place in the Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion and Four per Cent. Victory loans and in the new Five per Cent. Conversion loan, the partly paid scrip of which closed at only 1-16 premium. A further fall took place in the Australian group, a number of stocks being quoted ¼ to 1 lower. The HOME RAILWAY market was depressed by the remarks of Sir Josiah Stamp upon what the Coal Bill would mean to railway costs. Great Western and Birmingham each went back a point and other stocks closed fractionally easier.

Brazilian bonds opened firm, but reacted on profit-taking, and at the close lower prices prevailed for the 1889, 1914, Six-and-a-Half per Cent., Coffee, and 1910 loans, the last named being 52½. The Brazilian 1908 loan, however, was better at 96½. Chinese 1898 Four-and-a-Half per Cents. were firm, being quoted at 80½. Hukuang Railway bonds were marked up 1 to 38, and Lung-Tsing-U-Hai bonds were higher at 18. Japanese 1910 Four per Cents. hardened to 70. European loans were steady. Danzig Seven per Cents. were lower at 99. In the FOREIGN RAILWAY market Cordoba Central stocks were dull. Leopoldina rallied to 52.

There was support for Anglo-Persian Oil, which advanced 3-32 to 3½, while Burmah, V.O.C., Anglo-Egyptian, and Attock showed small gains. Mexican Eagle were better at 13s. 9d., but Canadian Eagle declined to 12s. 7½d.

RUBBER shares were firm in tone in sympathy with the commodity, which rose from 7½d. per lb. to 7¾d., and eased to 7½d. Anglo-Dutch hardened to 32s., while United Serdang were "buyers" at 3s. 10½d. The market anticipates the announcement of a fairly substantial rise in stocks on Monday, but a large excess of landings next week is not expected. TEA shares were steady.

RAND GOLD SHARES DULL

There was hardly any change of note in the INDUSTRIAL market. Textile shares were dull. Courtaulds and Bradford Dyers being among those to close lower, and there were falls in Imperial Chemical, Cables and Wireless stocks, one or two iron and steel shares (among which Bengal declined to 9s. 6d.), and United Molasses, which were 3-16 lower at 5¾. Imperial Tobacco were heavy at 5. In the brewery group Guinness continued firm, but Watney Combe Reid, at 55s., were lower. International Nickel showed a firm tendency, the shares, after easing from $37⅜ bid to $37 11-16, being bid for at $37½ after hours. Columbia Graphophone moved up to 5½. Kreuger and Toll "B" hardened to 27⅞, the participating Debentures rising to 24½. British Celanese opened lower, but after being ¼ rose to ½. English Electric shares were better at 6s. One or two INSURANCE shares hardened, including North British and Mercantile, which closed at 34.

Quiet conditions continued to prevail in the MINING market. Johannesburg was a seller of Brakpan on rumours of poor developments, and 10s. shares declined further to 3 11-16. West Springs fell 1s. to 17s., and Springs, New Modderfontein, Crown Mines, Sub Nigel, and East Rand were all lower. Diamond shares were firm, De Beers rising ¼ to 10½ and New Jagersfontein 1-16 to 2 1-16. Rhodesian shares were steady. In the tin group Kampar Malaya advanced 9d. to 16s. 6d., but London Tin, Tin Selection, and Tavoy were weak. Kepong fell to ½. Ashanti hardened to 28s.

THE ANGLO-ARGENTINE TRADE AGREEMENT

CREDITS FOR STEEL RAILS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BUENOS AIRES, JAN. 24

The reciprocal credits contained in the Anglo-Argentine trade agreement, which resulted from the recent British Economic Mission presided over by Lord D'Abernon, were explained to the Senate Committee to-day by the Foreign Minister. He said, among other things, that at least half Argentina's credits would be for steel rails, also that the British Government would deal direct with the Argentine Government in organizing a pool or syndicate of British manufacturers, thus enabling Argentina to get the lowest prices for all materials.

A Reuter telegram from Buenos Aires states that the Foreign Minister informed the Senate Committee that the Government intended to build 2,000 kilometres of new railways.

AUSTRIAN BANK RATE REDUCED

EFFORT TO ENCOURAGE INDUSTRY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

VIENNA, JAN. 24

The Austrian National Bank to-day lowered the discount rate by ½ per cent. to 7 per cent. as from to-morrow.

Offers of money in Vienna have been both plentiful and lower in the last 10 days, with the private Austrian discount fluctuating between 6¾ and 6½ per cent. The reduction of the official rate was thus looked upon as overdue.

In City circles the action of the National Bank is, moreover, regarded as that institution's own effort to encourage industrial activity in view of the unprecedented unemployment figures, which are returned at 400,000 and represent nearly 30 per cent. of industrial labour in Austria. Twelve months ago there were 51,000 fewer unemployed.

HUNGARIAN RATE LOWERED

BUDAPEST, Jan. 24.—The Hungarian National Bank has reduced its rate from 7½ to 7 per cent., and the rate of interest on loans given on bonds of the Hungarian League of Nations Loan from 8 to 7½ per cent.—*Reuter.*

WAKEFIELD CORPORATION BILL

LOAN OF £325,000

The Corporation of Wakefield has deposited its Bill for introduction into Parliament dealing with the situation created by the default of Corporation and General Securities, Limited (now in liquidation). The Bill seeks to empower the Corporation to borrow £324,685 and any further sum necessary to equal the amount irrecoverable from the company or the liquidator, and also the costs of making the issue.

Clause 4 of the Bill provides that "The whole of the stock created by the Corporation in pursuance of the Wakefield Stock Order, 1929, and registered in the stock register of the Corporation shall be deemed to have been duly issued notwithstanding the failure of the company."

Shareholders of Photomaton (Lancashire and Midland), Limited, meeting at Liverpool yesterday, decided in favour of resolutions authorising the liquidation of the company to be carried to completion in order that it could be taken over and become part of the newly formed British Photomaton Trading Company, Limited.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTIVE TRADING

IRREGULAR AT THE CLOSE

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The volume of business showed a further expansion today, but the market, after early strength, became irregular. Sales were returned at 3,475,000 shares.

The opening was firm on the execution of overnight buying orders, attracted by the rally in industrial stock averages, together with the reduction in brokers' loans and the favourable quarterly earnings statement of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. The bulk of the demand centred on Steel Common, due to expectations of a favourable earnings' statement next Tuesday. Renewed declines in Fox Film, Radio Corporation, and Montgomery Ward subsequently caused temporary unsettlement, but offerings were readily taken up at the lower figures, and later in the morning the whole list advanced under the most active trading so far this year, the tape being behind the market for the first time for weeks. Steel Common and American Can continued to attract most attention, but many other stocks reached new high levels for the current movement, with increased speculative support stimulated by plentiful offerings of credit at low rates.

Belief that the advance was too rapid led to more realizing in the early afternoon, which checked the upward movement, but trading diminished on the decline. After a period of quietness activity revived again, but with an irregular tendency. Speculative leaders continued to receive good support, but profit-taking was noticeable elsewhere, the decline in Advance-Rumley stock being due to report that the Allis Chalmers Company had dropped the merger negotiations. The close was irregular.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	Jan. 24	Jan. 23
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.91¾	4.91¾
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.86¼	4.86¼
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86⅝	4.85 15/16
60 days, sight	£1	—	4.82 5/16	4.82⅝
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.86 5/16	4.86⅜
Seven days	£1	—	4.85 5/16	4.85 5/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¾	3.92¾	3.92¼
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23½	5.23½
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.13½	40.12¼
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.72	26.71½
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.84½	26.85½
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.74½	26.74½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2.96	2.96
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.89½	23.89½
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.92⅞	13.93
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.32	19.32¼
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	13.18	12.98
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.07½	14.07½
Budapest, cables	100pen	17.49	17.50	17.50
Belgrade, cables	100din.	17.50	1.76⅝	1.76⅝
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.30	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	40.35	40.22
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.25	11.25

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Jan. 24	Jan. 23
Atchison ..	230½	231¾
Atl. Coast	168	168
B. & O. ..	115½	116¼
Do., Pref.	81	81
Brooklyn		
M. T. ..	66¾	67
Can. Pac.	199	200
Cent. N.J.	274	270
Ches. & O.	214½	215
Ch. G.W.	15¼	14
Do., Pref.	38½	37½
Ch. M. & St. P.	8⅝	8⅝
Ch.Mil.St.P.	24½	24½
Ch.Rock'Is.	116½	116¾
Del. & Hud.	171½	172
Del., Lack.	138	136
Erie	58⅜	58½
Do.,1st Pf.	62¾	62
G.N., Pref.	96½	95½
Ill. Cent.	129	129½
Interboro'		
Rapid Tr.	25	24¾
Int.C.Amer	30	32
Kansas C.S.	78½	78¾
Louisville	125	125
Min. S.P.	51	50
Miss. Pac.	91	90
Do., Pref.	136½	136½
N.Mex.I Pf	3	3¼
Do. 2 Pf.	1	1
N.Y. Cent.	176¾	175⅞
Nflk. & W.	232	232
N. Pacific	84	84½
Pennsyl'a	78⅞	78
Reading	124	123⅝
S.L. & S.F.	109½	108⅝
S.L. & S.W.	61½	61⅜
S. Pacific	121	120½
Southern	135	135½
Do., Pref.	98¾	99¼
U. Pacific	218	219
Do., Pref.	82	82⅛
Wabash ..	56	55½
Do., Pf. A	84*	86

INDUSTRIALS

AirReduct.	124½	125	Int. Nickel	37⅛	36⅝
AlliedChem	271	267	Int. Paper	27	26
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref	31	28½	Int. Tel.	70¼	70
Am. & F. Pwr. ..	93	93¼	Kennecott	57¼	57
Am. Can ..	127	124¾	Kresge S.S.	34¼	34⅛
Am. Loco.	100	100	Kr'ger 5c10c	27½	27¼
Am. Rolling Mills	89	87¼	LiggettM.	100¾	99½
Am. Smelt.	72¾	73	Loose-Wile	58⅜	58¾
Am. Sug. R.	65	62	Mack Teks.	73½	72⅞
Am. Tel. ..	220	219¾	Monty'g W.	43⅝	45⅛
Am. Tob.	215	214½	Nash Mtrs.	54¾	53⅝
Am. Woolen	104¾	104¾	Nat. Biscl.	194	194
Anaconda	72¾	72⅜	Nat. Cash R.	77¼	77
Armour D.	79	78	Nat. Dairy	48	46½
As.DryGds.	33⅛	33½	N. Amer. ..	97¾	97½
Atl'tic R'f.	37⅜	36¾	Packard ..	16	16
Baldwin ..	32¾	32¼	Pan.A. Pet.	51⅞	51½
Barnsdall A	22	22	Pub. Ser. N.J. ..	86	85½
Beth. Steel	99⅝	98	Radio Corp.	85¾*	84½
C.de Pasco	61⅜	61½	R'm'g'n Rd	51¼	31
Chile Copp.	55	54	Ryl. Dutch	52½	52½
Chrysler	35⅞	35⅝	Sears R'b'k	87¾	88½
Col. Fuel ..	45¼	43	ShellTrans.	45	45⅜
Colum. Gas	79¾	77½	Shell Un. ..	22⅝	22¼
Col. Graph.	27⅜	26	Sloss S. St.	40½	37⅜
Cons. Gas	107½	105½	Std. Brands	27½	26⅝
Cont. Can	55	54¼	Std. Oil of Cal. ..	60⅜	59⅝
Cont. Oil ..	22¼	21½	Do., N.J.	63¼	62⅜
Corn Prod.	93½	92⅜	Do., N.Y.	32¾	32⅛
Crucible ..	89	88½	Studebaker	43⅞	43⅝
DavisonCh.	32	31	TexasCorp.	53⅞	53⅜
Drug Inc.	78	77½	Tex. G. Sul.	58⅛	58
Du Pont..	118	116¾	Tidewater	12⅜	12⅛
EastmanK.	188	185½	Un. Carbide	84	82¾
Elec. P. & L.	57⅜	55	Un. Fruit	104	102
Electric Storage	71¼	71	United Gas	36⅝	36⅛
Fox Film	26½	27½	U.S. L'ther	9	8¾
Gen. Elec.	256¾	252	U.S. Rbr.	25½	24½
Gen. Foods	48½	47	U.S. Steel	177⅝	174½
Gen.Motors	41½	40¾	Do., Pref.	142	141⅜
Gillette ..	104½	104	W. Un. Tel.	201	199
Goodrich ..	44½	42⅜	Whse. Mtg.	150½	149⅝
Goodyear ..	68⅛	65	Woolworth	69¾	68¼
Hon.OilTr.	55	54½	Worth'n Pump	83	81½
Hud. M'trs	56¾	56¾	Youngst'n Sheet	110	110½
Ind. Rayon	117	115			
Int. Hav'r	86½	86			
Int. Match	72½	72⅝			

KERB STOCKS

An.-Am.Oil	17	17	Mid. West Utilities	25½	25⅝
Assoc. Gas	44¼	43	Pennroad	15⅜	15¼
Brit.-Am. Tobacco	27⅝	27⅝	Silica Gel.	25	23
Celanese ..	32⅜	33⅝	Stand. Oil of Indiana	52⅜	52¼
Elec. Bond	84⅞	84⅜	South Pt.	52⅜	52¼
Gulf Oil ..	134½	135	VacuumOil	94	93⅝
Int. Pet. ..	20¾	20¼			

BONDS

Libty. Ln. 3½%	98[0]30	98[2]32	Finl., 6% 1945	94	93
Do., 4¼%	100[17]32	100[18]32	Fren. 7½% 1941 ..	120	119¾
Do. (4th). 4¼% ..	100[13]32	100[29]32	Do., 7.49	114¾	114
U.K. 5½% 1937 ..	103⅜	103¾

COMPANY MEETING

AFRICAN AND EASTERN TRADE CORPORATION

RESULTS OF A SEVEN MONTHS' PERIOD

A FAR-REACHING CHANGE

BUSINESS TRANSFERRED TO THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY

THE ARRANGEMENT WITH MARGARINE UNION

CONDITIONS DISASTROUS TO WEST AFRICAN PRODUCERS

BENEFITS OF CONCENTRATION OF INTERESTS

SIR R. WALEY COHEN'S VIEWS

The ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Limited, was held yesterday in St. George's Hall, Liverpool.

SIR ROBERT WALEY COHEN, K.B.E. (chairman of directors), presided, and the other directors present were Mr. Robert B. Miller (vice-chairman), Major C. R. Bates, D.S.O., M.C., Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. L. Beddington, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., Mr. Alex A. Cowan, Major-General W. W. H. Grey, C.B., C.M.G., Lieutenant-Colonel W. Nicholl, T.D., and Mr. Mazzini Stuart, J.P.

The SECRETARY (Mr. Harley A. Stephenson) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—May I presume that you will take the report and accounts as read? (Agreed.)

The accounts which are before us cover a period of seven months ended on May 1, 1929. As you will remember, our business underwent a very far-reaching change at the opening of that day, when it was transferred to The United Africa Company. Accordingly your board have thought that it would be most convenient to close the books of this company at that date, so that the next accounts which we shall place before you will start with the opening of business of The United Africa Company.

THE BALANCE-SHEET

I will deal first with the balance-sheet. The share capital liabilities remain unchanged. Our trading liabilities have disappeared, as they were taken over by The United Africa Company, but we remain with the liability for staff superannuation, and we have also provided very amply, in our opinion, for any contingencies which have not been finally disposed of in the settlement of our accounts with The United Africa Company. The remaining item on the liabilities side is the £110,917 11s. 11d. standing to the credit of the profit and loss account.

On the asset side of the balance-sheet the main item of our fixed assets consists almost entirely of the 6,500,000 shares in The United Africa Company. No effort has been or is being made to value the physical assets of that concern, because our view is that a far more important demand on the time and thought and energy of our staff lies in the development of a sound, homogeneous organization and a profitable trade. Although our two parent companies represented the joining together in a single interest of many different concerns, no homogeneous organization existed, and The United Africa Company is still in process of bringing that into being. I am sure everyone will realize that the actual task of amalgamation is a costly process. Where several factories or depôts exist in a place which can be entirely served by one, expenditure is incurred in making that one adequate to the task. Moreover, the trade in West Africa is changing, new developments are constantly arising, and a store which is well placed to-day may be badly placed to-morrow. The task therefore of undertaking the physical valuation of The United Africa Company's properties would be a very heavy one, and for some time to come we shall concentrate rather on strengthening and developing our current trade. The work of reorganization has been and is being undertaken with the utmost energy, but it cannot be done in a day, and notwithstanding the loyalty and devotion of our staff, it must be some time before we reach a period of full organization and full prosperity.

AFRICA HOUSE

Our other substantial fixed asset is Africa House, which stands at £500,000, a figure considerably below that which we are advised to be its present value. There remains sundry debtors, £750,662 5s. 2d., which consists almost entirely of the sum due to us by The United Africa Company in respect of final payment for the remainder of the liquid assets transferred to them after providing for the liabilities which they also took over. The African and Eastern Trade Corporation has thus no longer any overdrafts or liabilities to banks or credit houses, although we have, of course, guaranteed the due fulfilment by The United Africa Company of credits taken over from us. It has been agreed that we should take payment for these liquid assets to the extent of £800,000 in the form of shares, the Niger Company taking up for cash an equal number of shares in The United Africa Company, thus maintaining the balance to which I referred at our meeting of March 28. The balance of the sum due to us by The United Africa Company we shall draw in cash to the extent required for the payment of the interim dividend on the Preference shares which our board have recently declared; the remainder we shall leave on deposit with them with our right to call it at any time.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

I now turn to the profit and loss account, which, as you see, shows a profit for the seven months of £77,479 7s. 2d. This is a somewhat disappointing figure, but I think it is only right to say that it arises largely from the fact that we were determined not to allow the new concern to start life by carrying stocks at anything beyond their value or produce at anything above its market value on the day on which they started business; nor should we wish them to carry forward in their books capital assets such as advertising expenditure incurred years back by such firms as Caleys, whose intervening mismanagement had rendered that expenditure valueless, and it was accordingly written off in this final period. In a sense it was unfortunate for our immediate position that produce had reached a very low ebb in value on May 1 compared with previous figures, so that in selling our business to a new company we were bound to realize considerable losses in the value of our stocks of produce.

Every one will appreciate that in conducting a trading business such as ours, which involves the purchase of produce in small quantities in innumerable centres and its gradual accumulation in larger centres and transportation to the areas of consumption in Europe and America, any continuous reduction in values must result in considerable losses, whilst rises in value show corresponding profits. It is always wise when there arise these paper profits, due to increased stock values as a result of a rise in market values, to reserve at any rate some portion of them against the time when the inevitable reverse process takes place. Unfortunately, our predecessors in office did not take that precaution, and the losses that were suffered in the last period of independent trading are the penalty which has to be paid.

MARKET VALUES

The United Africa Company is perhaps fortunate in starting on "a better wicket" with what look like low market values, so that it started with stocks at prices which can certainly not be regarded as inflated, and this is one of the many features in which The United Africa Company has the advantage of its predecessors. It is an advantage in which we shall reap our share, and that may perhaps be some consolation to us for the fact that at the end of the period under review our final profit is so small. Your directors very much regret this, but I hope we rightly interpret your wishes in determining that, whatever may have been the practice in the past, this company and its associates will in the future have nothing to do with the distribution of any profits which have not been earned upon the basis of a sound and conservative balance-sheet.

Our final profit for the seven months stands at £74,600 7s. 7d., which, together with the sum of £44,717 4s. 4d. carried forward from the previous twelve months, leaves a sum of £110,917 11s. 11d. to the credit of profit and loss account after providing for the "A" Preference dividend for the period. We propose to utilize this, first, to pay six months' arrears of dividend on our "B" Preference shares. This company being no longer a trading company has no further need to maintain a large carry forward, and accordingly we have felt that it was due to our Preference shareholders to distribute the profits in hand to this extent.

THE UNITED AFRICA COMPANY AND THE MARGARINE UNION

Since we last met The United Africa Company has entered into an arrangement with the Margarine Union, as a result of which its capital will be enlarged by taking over the businesses which the Margarine Union and their associated companies had established in West Africa. That transaction involves the issue of 1,534,000 shares of The United Africa Company to the Margarine Union, in consideration of which The United Africa Company takes over the whole of the fixed assets of the Margarine Union's associated companies in West Africa, together with some £800,000 worth of liquid assets, valued in accordance with our rule at the market price at the time of transfer after allowing, in the case of merchandise, for age and obsolescence.

The capital of The United Africa Company when all these transactions are completed will amount to £15,734,000, of which your share will be £7,100,000. Beyond this and in connexion with the transaction with the Margarine Union, The United Africa Company has given to the Margarine Union an option on 1,500,000 shares at 22s. 6d. per share.

Whilst your percentage of the total share capital of The United Africa Company is thus being somewhat reduced as a result of the arrangements with the Margarine Union, your voting rights have been carefully safeguarded so as to provide that the balance which exists in The United Africa Company shall not be disturbed and your voice in its affairs remains as effective as before. The articles of association have been designed to provide that so long as you continue to hold the majority of the "A" shares in The United Africa Company—the whole of which are now in your hands—no proposal either at the board or in general meetings of The United Africa Company can be carried without the consent of your representatives, and all the provisions which I described to you at our meeting of March 28 last remain undisturbed.

ADVANTAGES FROM THE TRANSACTIONS

In our opinion most important advantages will follow from these transactions, advantages which will accrue to The United Africa Company, and through them to yourselves, and which indeed will, in my opinion, bring large benefits not only to us but to every other serious trader in West Africa whose aims are constructive.

Unilever, Limited, have undertaken to give us a preference in the purchase of all the products of West Africa which they require, and, apart from that undertaking, Mr. D'Arcy Cooper and Mr. Anton Jurgens and some of their colleagues are sitting with us on our board, and they are bringing to the conduct of the West African trade a knowledge and experience and a commanding position among the consumers of our principal products which have never been available to the West African trade in the past. Further, and beyond all this, that great group, which has built up a unique position in the supply to the public in many countries of the manufactured articles for which West African products form an important part of the raw material, will in future hold an interest represented by more than £8,500,000 in The United Africa Company. Their interests will to that very substantial extent be identified with the trade of West Africa, and their great research organizations and all their power to create development and expansion in the consumption of our products will be influenced by this great interest which they will have in the West African trade. I regard our association with them as a matter of epoch-making importance for the whole of West Africa, and our policy will be directed towards making its benefits felt, not only by us but by all those who care to join with us in the constructive development of those countries.

PRODUCTION AND PRICES OF WEST AFRICAN PRODUCE

I have heard it suggested that the recent fall which we have seen in the prices of oleaginous products may be to some extent attributed to the concentration that has taken place among the interests which are the main consumers of those products. Every serious student knows that that is a complete illusion. The matter is of so much importance that I should like to say a word about it to-day. Our principal products are oils and oilcakes derived from oleaginous seeds and from the palm fruit. They compete with similar products derived from other sources, such as copra, soya beans, whale oil, Indian ground nuts and other similar materials. The production of those materials in the year 1927 amounted in round figures to 2,500,000 tons; in 1929 it amounted to 4,000,000 tons, an increase of 60 per cent. in two years. Can anyone wonder that consumption has entirely failed to keep pace with this overwhelming increase in production? No combination, however powerful, could save prices from suffering a decline under such conditions.

By the concentration which we have already effected in the West African trade, I think we have been able to save the West African producer from suffering to the full extent the effects of the serious fall which this over-production of raw material has brought about in the world markets for the products with which West African produce has to compete. The concentration has already brought about a reduction in the expenses that have to be borne in bringing the produce from the producer in Africa to the consumer in the world markets, and we have thus been enabled already to make a start in fulfilling one of our ambitions, which is that the African farmer and producer should derive a larger proportion of the proceeds obtainable for his materials on the consuming markets of the world.

PRODUCERS' COSTLY HANDICAP

In 1928 the price realized by the African producer for his ground nuts shipped to the European markets was 30 per cent. less than the price realized by the Indian producer of the same nut sold at the same time in the same markets, and the European merchant who bought the Indian nut and brought it to the markets is prosperous and progressive while the merchants of West Africa who rendered a similar service to the African were depressed and restricted. This costly handicap suffered by the West African producer has been due to several causes. First it is due to an export tax which is not levied in any other country upon the produce with which he has to compete. Then there is a very heavy railway tariff far higher than that which prevails in India or elsewhere. Then there is the expensive freight which the West African producer has to pay for the ocean transport of his material; and finally there is the extravagant multiplication of *personnel* and waste of costly activities that has resulted from the cut-throat competition existing between the West African merchants.

"APPALLING CONDITIONS"

These appalling conditions have hung like a stone round the neck of the West African trade, with the result that, during these two years of unparalleled development in world production, West African production has stood still, and against the 60 per cent. increase in the production from other countries West Africa shows an increase in those two years of less than one per cent. Such a state of things is disastrous to our West African Colonies, to the prosperity of the African producers whom it is our constant anxiety to foster and support, to the British manufacturer whose goods could command an immense market in West Africa if the inhabitants of those lands achieved the prosperity to which their climate and soil entitle them, and, lastly, to the prosperity of the trading companies of which The United Africa Company is one.

We have already made some progress towards remedying this state of things. By the concentration which we ourselves have effected we have brought about a reduction in overhead charges. By the good will which has already been established between The United Africa Company and some of our competitors in the trade we are endeavouring to bring about organization in the trade so that this multiplication of mutually destructive effort and expenditure may be brought to an end. We hope to see that good will, with its corresponding advantages to all concerned, extended to the whole trade, and we invite our colleagues in the trade, great and small, to join with us in this effort.

PALM OIL BULK INSTALLATIONS

I may perhaps mention our action in the matter of palm oil bulk installations as an illustration of what can be done in this way. The United Africa Company to-day, alone of all the West African traders, has erected the facilities necessary to purify native palm oil and handle it in bulk. The initial capital cost of these facilities is heavy, but the costs incurred in bringing palm oil from the producer to the consumer are enormously reduced by means of these installations, but only if the quantities handled are sufficient to give them full occupation. We have offered to place these installations at the disposal of other traders willing to join with us in the organization of the trade, and our offer has already been accepted by some of the leading merchants in the trade, and their example will, I am sure, be followed by others.

Had we followed the current policy of unrestricted competition instead of cooperation our competitors would have been faced with the alternative of either being put at so great a disadvantage in the palm oil trade as to jeopardize their power to continue in it at all, or to have duplicated our plants, incurring large unnecessary capital expenditure which would have become a permanent burden on the trade, and in the result all the plants—except perhaps our own—would have been idle for a great part of their time, and instead of bringing about an economy that enables us to pay more to the African producer for his palm oil than would otherwise have been possible, a burden would have been imposed upon the trade of the country which would have reduced for years to come the price which the African planter or palm fruit gatherer could have received for his produce.

It is our intention to proceed much farther in the direction of providing modern and up-to-date plant wherever this can be used for the advancement of the West African trade. The concentration which we have so far brought about gives us already considerable power to do this, but if, as I hope, other traders in West Africa join us in placing the trade on an organized basis, then the opportunity will be indefinitely increased and the result redound to the great benefit first and above all of the producer in Africa and the consumer in Europe and America, but, incidentally, it will enable the trader to fulfil his part in the scheme of development on terms which, although I do not think they will ever yield extravagant profits, will give him sufficient remuneration on his capital to enable him to command the confidence of the investing public and to secure from them the funds by the aid of which alone these great developments can be brought about.

THE FREIGHT POSITION

There is one other considerable economy which has been effected in bringing the West African produce more cheaply to the markets of the world and in bringing the manufactured goods of this country more cheaply to the door of the African consumer. I refer to the reduction in freights. There has been some controversy on this point and principles have not, I think, been quite correctly grasped in all directions. Freights were too high and we were determined that they must be reduced, but the level to which freights have now been reduced is not an economic one, and I doubt whether the shipping companies are rendering any great service to West Africa in offering thus an uneconomic and, as we know it must be, short-lived dole to the West African trade. They have reserved to themselves the right to raise these freights again at seven days' notice at any time, and I think the West African trader expects every morning to find that notice on his office table. At any rate, with that sword over his head he cannot, without very grave risk, build any trade upon the basis of present freights.

I think the action of the shipping companies has been dictated by some annoyance at The United Africa Company having decided to carry its own cargo when we were unable to persuade them to carry cargo for us on satisfactory terms. Whenever the Conference Lines come to the conclusion that their present financial sacrifices are not likely to serve any permanently useful purpose, I feel sure we shall reach friendly cooperation with them, and we shall persuade them not to return to the somewhat extravagant freights of the past. As a result of the thorough overhaul which this whole freight situation must receive, the West African trade will, I hope, achieve a new permanent basis, satisfactory to all concerned and providing a reasonable profit to the shipowners, who will, I hope, not seek to exact an extravagant repayment of the dole from the West African producer and the West African trader and the British manufacturer by endeavouring to establish such high freights as will recoup them for the losses which I fear they must be at present suffering.

CHAIRMAN LEAVING IN A FEW DAYS FOR WEST AFRICA

I am myself leaving in a few days for West Africa. Although our affairs here make it impossible for me to make my visit as long as I should like it to be, I shall hope to have the opportunity of meeting many members of our staff and many other men who are engaged like ourselves in one way or another in endeavouring to serve the interests of West Africa and its population. I hope you will allow me to carry with me there from you a message of hopefulness for the future; to tell them that it is your ambition, as it is that of your board, to make The United Africa Company's name one which will command the respect and affection of every African with whom we deal and indeed of the whole population of West Africa; to tell them that, while we naturally hope to restore this company to a position of prosperity, in which it may recover the power to render great services to the development of Africa, it will be our ambition to carry with us in this rising tide of prosperity, first the cultivators of the land in Africa, secondly the workers who gather its abundant wild crops, thirdly all those of our competitors who are willing to join with us in turning West Africa from a battle-ground of destructive competition into a garden of constructive prosperity, and fourthly the manufacturer and worker in this country and elsewhere whose goods should find a ready market in a West Africa of growing wealth. And finally, if I may say so, the shipowner who is willing to apply to the part which he aspires to play in the West African trade the acid test of service: who will ask himself not "How can I keep these traders apart so that I can play one off against another?" but "How can I best share with them our common responsibility to West Africa?" Not "How high a freight can I exact from the trader and the producer whose goods he is marketing?" but "How can I join with him most effectively in building up a prosperous West Africa and West African trade?"—rejecting in the common cause every wasteful expedient, even if that involves some sacrifice of complete individual freedom. To the shipowner who is ready to make these in future the principles of his service to West Africa, though they may run counter to previous conceptions or involve the abandonment of dearly nursed traditions, we extend a cordial invitation to cooperate with us.

THE LESSON OF HARD TIMES

Let no one imagine that these are easy times for traders of any kind. Constructive commerce is, I think, perhaps a more difficult profession now than it has ever been in history; but none of us can afford to be daunted by the difficulties that are inherent in the circumstances by which we are surrounded. Hard times are not a bad school, and they have, I think, at least taught us this lesson: that if we aspire to further the creation of wealth, on which, in the long run, all social progress must depend, we can no longer afford to indulge in the costly and utterly wasteful process of unrestricted competition and strife between the different elements in any trade. If we see, as I believe we shall, the West African trade re-establish its foundations broad-based upon the principles which The United Africa Company has set before itself, and which it has invited all those engaged in the trade to join it in furthering, then I feel confident we shall, as a body, not only surmount our difficulties, but achieve great and profitable development

(Continued at foot of next column)

for ourselves and for all those other enterprises which are ready to play a constructive part in the future of West Africa.

TRIBUTE TO THE STAFF

In conclusion, I am sure I shall be voicing your wishes if I express on behalf of the shareholders and of the board our sincere appreciation of the work of our staff, European, American, and African. They have all been through a very difficult time in carrying through the amalgamation and starting The United Africa Company as a well-organized business, and their loyalty in trying circumstances is indeed worthy of your gratitude. In particular I should like to mention Mr. Nicholson, who, after 40 years' service, has retired from the office of secretary, and whose work during my brief period of office has been of a high order. I am sure he carries with him in his retirement the good wishes of all the shareholders whom he has served so long and faithfully.

Ladies and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and accounts. I will ask Mr. Miller to second the motion, and before putting it to the meeting I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

Mr. ROBERT B. MILLER (vice-chairman) seconded the motion, and the report and accounts were adopted.

The retiring directors, Major C. R. Bates, D.S.O., M.C., Mr. Alex A. Cowan, and Major-General W. W. H. Grey, C.B., C.M.G., were unanimously re-elected, while the auditors, Messrs. Harmood Banner and Son, were re-appointed.

A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

DISTRICT BANK LIMITED

FEATURES OF THE BALANCE-SHEET

INCREASE IN ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS

TOTAL LIQUID ASSETS NEARLY £32,000,000

REVIEW OF INDUSTRIAL SITUATION

A FRESH OUTLOOK ON COTTON TRADE PROBLEMS

THE BANK RATE AND GOLD MOVEMENTS

SIR CHRISTOPHER NEEDHAM'S SPEECH

The ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of District Bank Limited was held at the head office, Spring-gardens, Manchester, yesterday.

SIR CHRISTOPHER T. NEEDHAM (the chairman) presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, said:—I assume that you will take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.)

I would like to begin my remarks to-day with the reminder that this is the bank's first annual meeting of its second century. It is of special personal interest that Mr. R. Noton Barclay, one of our directors, is this year Lord Mayor of Manchester. He has served Manchester as a former president of the Chamber of Commerce and as a member of Parliament and in many other ways. In congratulating him on his election to this high office, we know that he will find in it an additional opportunity of giving service to the community.

BOARD OF TRADE PRODUCTION FIGURES

In looking back on the year 1929—an eventful and troublous one—it affords encouragement to note that the industrial production figures of the Board of Trade for the first three quarters of the year show an increase over those of 1928. Taking 100 as the basis of comparison for the year 1924, when the last census of production was made, the percentages were 110.2, 111.4, and 110.3 for the March, June, and September quarters respectively. The estimate for the December quarter is not yet available, but the estimated average number of insured persons shows an increase of about 202,000 for the last quarter of 1929 as compared with 1928. It is clear, judging from all available data, that there was an increase of industrial production during the year 1929 as compared with the year 1928.

With regard to our oversea trade, exports were up by £5,976,000, and imports increased by £25,993,000. The net export of bullion and specie was £15,937,750, and in the aggregate the net adverse visible balance was £366,356,000, or nearly £8,000,000 more than the year 1928. But in comparing the values of our oversea trade it must be remembered that we have witnessed a fall in sterling wholesale prices of 8½ per cent. during 1929, which follows falls of 3 per cent. in 1928, 2 per cent. in 1927, and 5 per cent. in 1926. If we calculate by volume our exports during 1929 compare favourably with preceding years.

The estimate of invisible exports made annually by the Board of Trade is not yet available. It would, however, appear that the net estimated national income for 1929 from oversea transactions may be about £140,000,000, or about £10,000,000 less than the preceding year. In view of the difficulties of the year, financial, political, and industrial, this credit balance of the country's oversea activities may be regarded with moderate satisfaction.

THE COTTON TRADE DURING 1929

The history of the cotton trade during 1929 is not a cheerful one. The total exports of British goods last year were valued at £729,555,000, of which 18.6 per cent. were cotton textiles valued at £135,449,000, a decrease of £9,853,000 as compared with the year 1928. The trading results of the spinning mills using American cotton were again in the main unprofitable. Production is estimated to have been 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. of full capacity, and the demands on the mills using Egyptian cotton were not as great as in the preceding year. It was not a good year for manufacturers of ordinary piece-goods, but the makers of specialities in finer goods have shown successful results.

Perhaps the most satisfactory feature to be noted is that during the past year definite progress has been made in the effort to put the cotton trade upon an efficient economic basis; there is discernible a fresh outlook upon its problems, and though the difficulties continue to be great there is promise of greater enterprise. The Lancashire Cotton Corporation, adumbrated a year ago, came into being during the past year. At our last annual meeting I stated that we intended to support the project, and we have done so. The formation of this Corporation, which is largely due to the leadership and help of Mr. Montagu Norman, Governor of the Bank of England, has not been accomplished without many difficulties which have involved sacrifices. It controls at the present time 75 mills, representing 7,250,000 spindles and 20,000 looms, and additional units will be added. It will thus be an important example of rationalization.

The word rationalization is used in many senses. I understand it to mean methods of technique and organization designed to secure the minimum waste of effort or material. Another amalgamation of mills took effect last year controlling about 3,000,000 spindles using Egyptian cotton. The formation of these amalgamations clearly marks the breaking away from the old Lancashire traditional unit system, and there is no doubt that opinion in the trade has definitely turned towards the view that the day of the small unit of production has gone.

PRESENT OUTLOOK

With regard to the present outlook, trading has not yet shown any indications of advance on last year. Conditions in India and the drop in the price of silver are two factors which are at the moment retarding business in the East. There has been no great change in other markets.

The Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organizations, which, by the inclusion of the cotton trade unions, became a fully representative body in 1928, has continued its inquiries. There are two main problems before the trade, one relating to the production of the great staple lines where the price of the finished product is the dominating factor, and the other relating to the maintenance of our supremacy in the finer and more diverse types of goods where quality, finish, design, &c., are the chief considerations. To enable Lancashire to recover its trade in the staple lines, it is necessary to give producers the security and economy of full capacity production. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance to initiate methods which will more effectively co-ordinate the services of spinners, manufacturers, finishers, and merchants in the production and distribution of staple lines than those existing at the present time. The Committee of Inquiry which the Government has set up to examine the position and prospects of the cotton industry has already performed a useful function by causing every section of the trade to review its own position. Whatever the recommendations of that Committee may be, it cannot be doubted that they will stimulate the development of the work which the Joint Committee has undertaken.

WORK OF THE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION

The British Cotton Industry Research Association has continued its usefulness in dealing with questions requiring a vertical knowledge of the processes of the industry. Its work, partly done in cooperation with the British Cotton Growing Association and the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, has increased its importance as a link between the grower and the spinner. The better buying of cotton, the more economical choice and blending of growths, help towards lowering the cost of production. Its work on the improvement in the efficiency and scientific control of processes, and on the adaptation of existing machinery to produce other cloths and for use with various forms of rayon, must prove of increasing value to the cotton trade. Its recent discovery of a new antiseptic will be of considerable advantage to some parts of the industry.

The British Cotton Growing Association reports that it is estimated that increased crops of cotton were produced in 1929 in Nigeria, Uganda, Tanganyika, the Sudan, Nyassaland, and Iraq, and it is believed that the total crop will be not less than 439,000 bales. The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has continued its valuable work. The cotton industry will welcome the decision to reduce the levy in aid of the growth of cotton within the Empire from 3d. per bale of 500lb. of cotton to 1d. per bale. The importation direct by the Manchester Ship Canal during the past season totalled 679,816 bales of all growths, an increase of 121,068 bales over the previous season. Much of the credit for this material increase is due to the establishment by the Manchester Cotton Association of the Central Selling Rooms for "spot" and shipment cotton. This development, which was started just over two years ago, is regarded as fully justified.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

The iron and steel industry shows a great improvement in tonnage over 1928. The production of pig iron during 1929 was 7,579,500 tons, the highest since 1920, and of steel 9,654,700 tons, the highest since 1917, when under the stimulus of war requirements steel production amounted to 9,716,500 tons. The 1929 figures show increases of 969,400 tons and 1,135,000 tons respectively over 1928. The financial improvement, however, has not been commensurate with the considerable increase in production. Economies obtained from working near to capacity were more than offset by the increased cost of raw materials. Prices, which rose to some extent during the year, were kept down partly by the desire of iron and steel makers to do nothing which would check the increasing demand, and partly by the influence of foreign competition. Imports from the Continent were rather less than in 1928 and amounted to 2,816,600 tons, while exports increased by 118,100 tons and amounted to 4,379,400 tons. The competition from the Continent is still severe, and is helped by the much lower wage levels abroad and our heavy charges for social services. Taking the wage level of the United Kingdom as 100 per cent. it is estimated that German rates are about 75 per cent., French 50 per cent., and Belgian 45 per cent.

MERGERS AND RATIONALIZATION

The year 1929 saw an extension of the principle of amalgamation by the merger between the works of Dorman Long and Co., Limited, and Bolckow Vaughan and Co., Limited, and a further movement towards better economic organization of the industry by the proposals to combine certain portions of the undertakings of Guest, Keen, and Nettlefolds, Limited, and Baldwins, Limited. The policy of rationalizing the steel industry is gaining recognition, and the amalgamations which have taken place help towards this end. The steel makers are endeavouring to expand the demand for their products by means of the British Steel Works Association, which is designed to develop the use of steel constructional work by research of a scientific and technical character and also by the discovery of new uses and application of steel structures of all kinds. A notable step forward in the cooperation of the steelworks is the formation of the British Steel Exports Association for developing export markets, and it is reported that the outlook is most promising in certain oversea markets.

Business in the new year has not so far been very active and competition from the Continent appears to be keener. It is not easy to speak of 1930 with any confidence until the result of the Government Coal Bill is known. Should there be an increase in the cost of fuel Great Britain's iron and steel industry must undoubtedly suffer. The shipbuilding trade, which uses so much steel, was busier than in 1928, and we are building at present more than the rest of the world combined. The machine-tool trade was more satisfactory and the electrical engineering trade was most active. Important oversea contracts were executed, and the value of the exports showed a considerable increase. Depression again characterized the textile machinery trade.

THE COAL CONFERENCE AT GENEVA

There was an increased production of coal, and the industry as a whole is in a more favourable position than a year ago. Exports were up by about 10,250,000 tons, with an increased value of £9,558,079. While we at home are having to consider prospective legislation in regard to the industry, it is of interest to recall the meeting at Geneva convened by the International Labour Office at the request of the League Assembly to consider hours, wages, and conditions in the European coal industry. We are reminded that the question is not merely one of national importance but of international importance as well, for at the Geneva Conference held last week there were, in addition to the British, representatives of eight other coal-producing countries of Europe. It is true that the Conference was a technical and preparatory one, with no power to commit the countries taking part in it, but it is a step forward that such a meeting should have taken place at all, and may be the first step towards some sort of agreement at a later date which will limit undue and unfair competition.

THE BANK RATE

The variability of the Bank of England discount rate during the past year, when it changed no fewer than five times, as compared with a steady 4½ per cent. during 1928, is an indication of the perplexity in regard to finance which characterized 1929. The Bank lost 23 millions of its gold during the first nine months, of which it recovered during the final quarter of the year about 16 millions. The extraordinary drain of gold from the Bank of England was caused by the Stock Exchange boom in America, where interest rates were very high, and by demands from Berlin and Paris. Accordingly the Bank, owing to the necessity of protecting its stock of gold, which at its lowest point was reduced to £129,100,000, was compelled to advance its rate to 5½ per cent. and then to 6½ per cent. The 6½ per cent. rate had its effect rapidly, and gold began to flow back to London. The Bank was quick to respond in the interest of trade and commerce to the altered situation, and reduced its rate from 6½ per cent. to 6 per cent. on October 31, to 5½ per cent. on November 21, and to 5 per cent. on December 12. The country owes much to the skilful and timely action of the Bank of England during a year of extreme difficulty.

One often hears the view expressed that banks welcome high money rates. This is entirely a mistaken idea. The effect of a high Bank rate on trade is soon felt, and the volume of business falls off; confidence is wanting, and no extensions of plant or trade commitments are willingly entered into. It is to the advantage of bankers and traders alike when there is a stable and moderate rate of interest, so that confidence can be maintained and commercial enterprise encouraged.

GOLD STOCKS AND MOVEMENTS

The business world is coming to realize the great need of stability of price level, the lack of which underlies many of our economic difficulties. The gold standard has been almost universally adopted, and the problem of how best to deal with the world's limited supply of gold is pressing and insistent. It is seven years since the Genoa Conference discussed the desirability of international action, which should aim at the stabilization, as far as possible, of the purchasing power of gold. Expert scientific knowledge is wanted for the solution of these problems, and investigations are being pursued. A Committee of the League of Nations is engaged in considering the problem of the adequacy of the supply of gold needed to carry on the world's trade and cognate matters.

The International Bank, which is to be set up under the Young Plan, will also be concerned in these matters. In a recent speech Mr. Snowden expressed the hope that this International Bank will be able to carry out what was intended in the Genoa resolution, and devise means of international cooperation for the purpose of economizing the use of gold and some machinery for preventing the unnecessary trans-shipment of gold. During 1929 the efflux of gold from this country from causes wholly outside our control reacted to the detriment of our trade and finance, and it is of the utmost importance to see what can be done to counter such ill effects by means within our own control.

BANKING AND FINANCE INQUIRY

The important Committee appointed at the end of last year by the Chancellor of the Exchequer must also have these problems in mind. The terms of reference are wide: "To inquire into banking, finance, and credit, paying regard to the factors, both internal and international, which govern their operation, and to make recommendations primarily for the relief of industries, and calculated to enable these agencies to promote the development of trade and commerce and the employment of labour." While the financial experiences of the past year have shown both the stability and elasticity of the English banking system, we welcome this Committee, and it is with pleasure, which I am sure you will all share, that I refer to the fact that Mr. Tulloch, the deputy chairman and a managing director of this bank, is one of its members. Its report will be awaited with great eagerness, for the problems it will consider are of great importance and affect the interests of the whole country.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

The problem of unemployment is still one of anxiety for the country, and the statement of Mr. J. H. Thomas, in his recent visit to Manchester, that in considering the steps which might be taken to produce a better employment position by improving the organization and equipment of British industries support will be given by the City to plans which lead to this end is of interest to Lancashire, as elsewhere. There could not be a more direct incentive towards that reorganization of industry the need for which has been admitted, but which has been deferred for lack of means. This bank has already shown its support of the principle of reorganizing industry, as in the instance of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, and will be ready and willing, having due regard to the interests of its depositors and shareholders, to take its part in carrying this principle into further effect.

BALANCE-SHEET ITEMS

I turn now to consideration of the report and balance-sheet which have been circulated. Taking the liabilities side of the balance-sheet first, you will observe that the issued capital has been increased (in accordance with the resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meetings held in March and April last) by the issue of 316,000 "B" shares of £1 each as a bonus to the shareholders in celebration of the centenary of the bank. To provide the necessary sum for this purpose £200,000 has been transferred from the amount carried forward from last account and £116,000 from certain undivided profits. The paid-up capital of the bank therefore now stands at £2,212,000.

Our current, deposit, and other accounts stand at practically the same figure as that of last year, which is, I think you will agree, satisfactory in view of the conditions, both financial and industrial, which have prevailed during the year.

The next small item of £400 has relation to certain subsidiary companies of the bank which were formed some time ago for technical reasons and to facilitate the transfer of securities on behalf of our customers.

THE ASSETS—STRONG LIQUID POSITION

On the assets side cash in hand and at the Bank of England amounts to £8,063,749. Our money at call and short notice shows a diminution as compared with this item in last year's balance-sheet. On the other hand, our advances to customers show an increase of £1,077,000. Investments amount to £14,826,830, which is a slight increase as compared with 1928. In spite of the general fall in prices last year it is satisfactory to be able to state that the market value of the bank's investments remains materially in excess of the book value. Bills of exchange show little variation. It will be observed that the total liquid assets are nearly £32,000,000 or 60.8 per cent. of our liabilities to customers on current, deposit, and other accounts. From the point of view of our depositors, the position is therefore extremely strong. Bank property account has been increased by £26,000. Your directors have decided to follow the more usual practice of charging expenditure on Bank premises to this account instead of against profits as hitherto. Bank property account now stands at £726,095, as against last year's figure of £700,000, and is arrived at by the addition of £46,095 in respect of the year's expenditure, less an allocation of £20,000 from profit and loss account.

THE YEAR'S RESULTS—COMPARISON WITH 1928

The net profits for the year are shown at £510,526 10s. 3d., after payment of all expenses and after providing for bad and doubtful debts and income-tax (other than income-tax on dividend). In comparing the result of 1929 with that of the previous year we have, as I have already mentioned, adopted a different method of dealing with the expenditure in respect of bank property; we also show the amount of directors' fees separately. Each of these items was formerly included in the expenses of the year. The amount brought forward was £325,698 16s. 10d., less £200,000 which I have alluded to in connexion with the issue of bonus shares. Adding the profit for the year, the amount available is £636,225 7s. 1d. The dividends recommended absorb £379,200, leaving a balance of £257,025 7s. 1d., from which fall to be deducted directors' fees £7,800, appropriations to pensions and annuities fund £40,000, and to bank property account £20,000. There remains a balance of £189,225 7s. 1d., which it is proposed to carry forward.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF ACCOUNTS

The number of accounts on our books continues to increase, and a large number of savings accounts have been opened during the year.

Before moving the resolution I wish to take this opportunity of expressing the sincere appreciation of the board of the work done by the staff of the bank throughout the past year.

The chairman then moved the adoption of the report and balance-sheet. This was seconded and carried.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Halliday, Pearson, and Co., reappointed.

The meeting closed with the usual votes of thanks.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CROP

ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 24.—Cotton ginning statistics just issued show that on January 15 the quantity ginned was 1,418,830 cantars, compared with 1,389,230 cantars last year.—*Reuter.*

NEW ZEALAND WOOL SALES

WELLINGTON, Jan. 24.—Bidding was not animated at the Wanganui wool sale held to-day. Bradford took the bulk of the offerings sold and the Continent also operated. Compared with November, prices fell 4d. to 4½d. for fleece wools and 3d. to 4d. for bellies. Many lots were withdrawn.—*Reuter.*

MONEY MARKET

GERMAN EXCHANGE AGAIN LOWER

RISE IN BRAZILIAN RATE

For a Friday money in Lombard-street yesterday was quite usable, 3½ per cent. being the general charge both for fresh accommodation and for the renewal of day-to-day loans carried at variable rates. Discount rates, however, were slightly easier owing to the lower rate at which the Treasury Bills were allotted, the average being only £3 19s. 0.18d. per cent. The low rate is the outcome of the rapid reduction in the amount of Treasury Bills and also of the fact that applicants in recent weeks have usually been able to resell during the ensuing week at a slight profit. The market's general buying rate for three months fine bank bills was 3 15-16 per cent., a Continental demand at 3¾ per cent. being again in evidence. There were signs that the low level of rates was prompting the creation of finance bills. Home banks again secured March bills at 4 per cent. and are evidently reluctant to work below that rate. Business was reported in the new Chilean bills at as low a rate as 5½ per cent. Applicants for the six months Port of London bills at 4 per cent. were understood to have received 60 per cent. of the amount applied for.

The Bank rate is 5 per cent., to which it was reduced from 5½ per cent. on December 12. The banks' deposit rate is 3 per cent. and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 3 per cent. at call and 3½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.).	Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.).			
Day to day

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket	.. ..	Feb. 4	Feb. 18	Mar. 4
Pay-day	.. ..	Feb. 6	Feb. 20	Mar. 6

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	54⅜	54⅜ ..
88⅛ 81⅝	Do. 4% ..	82⅝	83½ ..
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	100⅝	101 ..
101⅝ 99½	Do. 4% ..	101¼	101⅜ ..
101⅛ 89½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	96⅛	96¼ ..
98 90	Victory, 4% ..	93¼	93½ .. −⅛
95⅝ 90	Do., 5m. Bds. ..	93⅝	93⅝ .. −⅛
80¼ 72⅛	Conversion, 3½% ..	75⅝	75⅝ .. −⅛
100 99	Do., 4½% ..	95⅝	95⅝ ..
100⅛ 96⅛	Treas., 5% '30	100¼	100⅜ ..
101⅜ 97⅜	Do., 5% '35-45	101⅛	101⅜ ..
100 96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	99⅞	100⅛ ..
98⅛ 93⅞	Do., 4½% '33-34	99⅛	99⅜ .. −⅛
97⅞ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	97⅜	98 .. −⅛
99⅜ 97	Exch. 5% (J.Jy.)	99¼	100 ..
60¼ 55	Irish Land, 2½%	56¼	57⅛ ..
66 66¼	Do., 3% ..	61⅝	62¾ ..
66⅛ 60	Local Loans, 3%	61⅞	62¾ ..
84¾ 80	Tyval, 5% '45-55	82	84 ..
266 230	Bank of England	246	251 ..
88⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 7% ..	80	82 ..
71⅜ 60	India, 3½% ..	57	59 .. +⅛
51⅜ 50	Do., 5% ..	48	50 .. +⅛
51⅜ 44	Do., 2½% ..	40	42 ..
101⅞ 98⅝	Do., 2½% ..	39½	41½ ..
98⅝ 80¼	Do. 4% '50-55	80	82 .. +2¼
109 103⅞	Sudan, 5½% ..	105⅜	106⅛ ..
66⅝ 60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	62	63 ..
76¼ 70	Do., 3% ..	72	73 ..
104⅛ 99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	100⅜	101⅛ ..
104¾ 101⅛	Corp. of Ldn., 5%	100⅛	101¼ ..
63⅝ 57	Met. Water, "B"	63½	64½ .. +¾
67 58⅝	Do., "A" ..	61	62 ..
85⅜ 81	Met. Cons., 3%	82½	83½ ..
71⅜ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	68½	69½ ..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3%		
	"A"	59	60 ..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B"	78	79 ..
100¾ 93	Do., 4½% ..	94	95 ..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103⅛ 98	Aust., 5% '31-41	98¼	98¾ ..
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	86½	87 .. −1½
91⅛ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	88	88½ ..
83⅝ 78⅝	Do., 5% '50-60	81¼	81¾ ..
94⅜ 89⅜	Do., 4% '36-38	94½	95 ..
86⅜ 78¼	Do., 3½% '29-49	80½	81 ..
81½ 78¼	Do., 3% '33-48	79¾	80¼ ..
113¼ 108½	G.Col., 5% '45-70	108¾	109¼ ..
101¼ 99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	99¼	100¼ ..
94⅛ 87⅜	Natal, 4½% '40-44	82¾	83¾ ..
78½ 73⅛	Do., 3% '29-49	74¼	74¾ ..
88 83⅛	N.S.W., 5% '55	82	82½ .. −½
67 65¼	Do., 5% '30-50	65½	66 .. −1
84¾ 80½	Do., 4% '33-63	90¼	91 .. −¼
89¼ 84¼	Do., 5% '45-65	86¾	87 ..
102 92	Do., 5½% '47-57	89	89½ .. −1
104 98¾	N.Zeal., 5% '46-60	101	101 ..
97⅜ 91⅛	Do., 4½% '45	94	94½ ..
89⅛ 83⅛	Do., 4% '43-63	83¾	83¾ .. −¼
89¾ 84¼	Do., 4% '40	86¼	86¾ ..
80¾ 75	Do., 3% 1945	78	78½ ..
104¼ 98½	Nig., 5% '47-57	100½	101 .. −¼
100 89	Qld., 5% '40-60	86½	87 .. −1
84 72¾	Do., 4% '40-50	72	72½ .. −1
104¾ 98⅛	S.Af., 5% '45-75	99¾	100¼ ..
90 81½	Do., 4% '43-63	84½	85 ..
88⅛ 81⅝	Do., 4% '45-75	84¼	84⅝ ..
102⅝ 97⅛	S.Rd., 5% '45-70	99¼	100¼ ..
85⅞ 79½	Tas'a, 3½% '40	78	78½ .. −1
90¼ 89	Vict., 5% '45-75	86½	87 ..
79¾ 70	Do., 3½% '29-49	67	67½ .. −1
90⅝ 87⅜	W.Aus., 5% '45-75	86½	87 ..
90⅝ 86	Do., 3½% '29-49	85½	86 .. −½
81⅝ 72	Do., 4% '42-62	70	70½ ..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Price Jan. 20	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
83¼	Arg., 4% Rescission	83	84 ..
80⅜	Do., 4% 1900	80½	81½ ..
92⅜	Do., Pert.Cap. 5%	92	93 ..
103	Austrian, 6% ..	102½	103½ ..
109⅛	Belgian, 7% ..	109	110 ..
91⅛	Berlin (City of), 6%	90	91 ..
49⅜	Brazil, 4% 1889 ..	50	51 .. −½
52⅛	Do., 4% Rescission	53½	54½ ..
61¼	Do., 5% 1913 ..	63	64 ..
75	Do., 5% Fdg. 1914	76	77 .. −½
86⅛	Do., 5% 1927 ..	82½	83½ .. −½
53⅝	Buenos Aires, 3½%	54½	55½ ..
77	Bulgaria, 7% ..	76	78 ..
97½	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	96	97 ..
86	Do., 5% 1911 ..	85	87 ..
105½	Do., 5% 1922 ..	102	104 ..
99	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	98½	99½ ..
78⅛	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	80	81 ..
46¼	Do., 5% 1912 ..	47	48 ..
60¼	Do., 5% 1913 ..	60⅛	61½ ..
60	Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	59	61 ..
22	Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	20	25 ..
22	Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	26	30 .. +1
111	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	110½	111½ ..
78¼	Egyptian Unified ..	77	79 ..
21¼	French, 5%	20⅞	21⅛ ..
19⅞	Do., 4%	19⅝	20⅛ ..
104⅜	Mdl. 6%	104¼	105¼ ..
105	Nord, 5%	105	106 ..
104½	Orleans, 5%	103	106 ..
105	P.L.M. 6%	103	104 ..
106¼	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	106¼	107¼ ..
104½	German, 7%	104½	105½ .. +¼
57	Greek Monopoly, 4%	56	59 ..
74½	Do., 6% 1914 ..	74	76 ..
101¼	Do., 7% Refugee ..	101	102 ..
89½	Do., 6% Stabilization	89¼	90¼ ..
103¾	Hungarian, 7½% ..	102¾	103¾ ..
17⅜	Italian, 3½%	17¼	18¼ ..
100⅛	Do., Cstd. Consort.	100⅜	101⅛ .. +⅛
73	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	72⅝	73⅜ ..
90⅛	Do., 5% 1907 ..	89¾	90¾ ..
99⅛	Do., 6% 1924 ..	99	100 ..
96½	Tokyo City of), 5½%	91	92 ..
22	Mexican, 5%	21	24 ..
78	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	79	81 ..
88½	Polish, 7%	89	90 ..
42	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	41½	42½ ..
48⅜	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46¾	47½ ..
5½	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	3	4 ..
4	Do., 5% 1906 ..	4	5 ..
102	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	102½	103½ ..
114	Turkish, 4% Unified ..	113¾	114 ..
66	Uruguay, 3½% ..	67	68 .. +½

INSURANCE

Alliance New	19⅝	..	Nthn. Assur.	16⅝ ..
Atlas Assur.	15¼	..	Phœnix, f.p.	14½ ..
Britannic ..	15½	..	Prudential ..	21⅜ ..
Com. Union	24⅝	..	Do., "B" ..	39 0 ..
Eagle Star ..	12	..	Royal	81¾ .. +⅛
Employ.' Liab.	75 0	..	R. Exchange ..	61½ ..
Gen. Accdt. ..	12 0	..	Scottish, "A"	16⅜ ..
Guardian ..	10⅝	..	Sea	75 0 ..
Ldn. & Lan. ..	27½	..	Sun Insur. ..	37¾ .. +¼
Ldn. Assur. ..	10	..	Sun Life ..	53 ..
N. Brit. & M.	54	.. +⅛	Y'ksh'e (50/-)	65⅛ .. −⅛

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Anal. Cotton	0/9	..	Engl. Cotton	27/6* .. −1/3
Bleachers ..	22/3	.. −3d	Fine Spinners	27/6 ..
Borax, Def. ..	22½	..	Hoyle	3/3 ..
Brad. Dyers	31/3	.. +3d	Imp'l. Chem.	27/4½ .. −3d
Brit. Celanese	3/4	.. +⅛	Do., Def. ..	6/10½ .. −1d
Do., 2nd Pf.	7/16	..	Jute Ind., Pf.	3/4½ .. −1d
B. Cot. Dyers	5/9	.. −3d	Linen Thread	11/3* ..
Brit. Enka ..	5/9	..	Lister	16/9 .. −1½d
Calico Print'rs	15/6	..	Patons & B.	24/6 .. −3d
Can. Celanese	2⅜	..	Rylands ..	22/9 ..
Cl'n'rs Amer.	6⅞	..	Salt Union ..	11⅝ ..
Coats	6/6	.. −3d	Salts (S'th'r)	3/0 ..
Cook, Son ..	10/3	..	Spin Viscose	9½ ..
Courtaulds ..	2⅜	.. −⅛	Wardle & Dav.	2⅛ ..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Asso. Elec. In.	26/6	.. −1/0	Hydro Elec.	4⅜ ..
Atlas	27/6	.. −1½d	Johnson & Ph.	25/6 ..
Barcelona Tr.	12	..	Metro.-Vick.	53⅝ .. −6d
B'mouth & Pr.	62/3	..	Mex. Lt. Co.	6⅝ ..
Brazil Tract.	39	..	Do., 1st Pf.	72 ..
Brit. Insul'd	87s	.. −6d	Mid. Counties	27/9 ..
Brush Elec.	12/7	..	Newf'ld Elec.	24/0 ..
Callender's ..	83⅜	.. −1½d	Peak River	11/6 ..
City of Lond.	32/3	..	Siemens ..	25/6 ..
County Lond.	46/0	.. −3d	Trieg Coast.	24½ ..
Anglo Elec.	6/0	.. +1/6	Vic. Falls ..	9⅞ ..
Gen. Elec. ..	48/6	..	Whitecraft, Pf.	24/0 .. +1½d
Hanley's Tel.	6/16	..	Yorkshire ..	32/9 ..

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	16/0	..	Imp. Smelt.	19⅜ .. −3d
Am. Deniff. Dr	4/3	..	Imperial Tob.	.. ..
Apollinaris ..	9/6	..	Imp. Tob. Can.	41/0 ..
Asso. Cement	26/1½	.. −1½d	Int. Nickel	57⅜ .. +⅛
Austin, B. Pf.	14/9	.. +3d	Kreuger & T.	27¼ .. +⅛
Bovril, Def.	39/0	.. −6d	Lever, 7% Pf.	22/9 ..
Brit. Alum.	46/0	.. −3d	Leyland, M.	58/7 .. −9d
Brit. Am. Tb.	51⅜	.. −⅛	London Brick	57/0 ..
Brit. Match	26/10½	.. −1½d	Manbre G. Dt.	14/9 ..
Brit. Oil Cake	52/6	..	Marconi Mar.	2⅜ .. −⅛
Brit. Furt. Cm	2⅛	..	Do., Can. ..	1⅛ ..
Brit. Royse	3/6	..	Marg. Union	3/16 .. −⅛
Cab. & W. "B"	35/-	.. −⅛	Mather & P.	2¼ ..
Do., 7½% "A"	74	.. −¼	Nairn, M. & G.	21⅛* ..
Do., 5½ Pf.	98½	.. −⅛	Napier	2⅛ .. +3d
Carreras, "A"	101⅛	.. −⅛	P. & O. Def.	51/6 ..
Col. Graph. ..	5¾	.. +⅛	Phillips (G.) ..	1¼ ..
Crittall	1½	..	Pinchin, J'son	2⅞ ..
Cr. & Bl., I Pf	12 7½	.. +4d	Prim. H'dgs.	30 0 .. −6d
Cunard Steam	22/6	..	Rolls-Royce	46/0 .. −3d
Denna Bros.	2¼	..	Rover (8/-)	8/6 ..
Dunlop Rbr.	12/6	.. −3d	Royal Mail	54 ..
E. Ready G.B.	17 7½	.. −3d	Singer	1⅝ .. +6d
Finlay, Jas.	4⅛	..	Sm. & Arg. Mt.	10/0 ..
Furness, W.	36/0	..	Sth. Met. Gas	101 ..
Gas Lt. & C.	18/9	..	Spillers ..	25/0 ..
Gaumont Br.	15/4½	.. +7d	Stn. Tel. Def.	12/3 .. −3d
Globe Tel.	2¾	.. +⅛	Swed. Match. B	17 .. −⅛
Gramophone	4⅛	.. −⅛	Turner & N'T	4/3 .. −1s2
Guy Motors	17/6	..	Utd. Dairies	31/3 ..
Harrison & C.	6½	..	Un. Molasses	5⅜ .. −⅛
Imp. Airways	21/0	..	Utd. Tob. (8/-)	4/16* ..
Imp. Con. Gas	375	..	Wall Paper D.	44/6 .. −3d

COAL, IRON AND STEEL

Amal. A'th'te	6⅞	..	Howard & B.	17/6 ..
Armstrong ..	0/9	..	Lambert ..	38/6 ..
Babcock & W.	59/6	..	Pease & Ptns.	4/0 ..
Baldwins ..	3/3	.. −1d	Platt Bros	8/6 ..
Bengal	5/6	.. −6d	Powell, Duff.	12/5 ..
B.S.A. ..	10/6	.. −1d	Richds, West.	6/6 .. +3d
Bolsover ..	17/0	..	Ruston & H.	77⅛ ..
Brown (John)	3/4½	.. −1d	S. Speakman	11/6 ..
Cammell Ld.	2 7½	..	Staveley ..	22/0 ..
Cousett ..	10/0	..	Stew. & L. Def.	25/9 .. −5d
Cory (Wm.)	58/6	..	S. Durham	22/6 ..
Dorman Long	6 7½	..	Swan, Hunter	21/9 ..
Ebbw Vale	1/6	..	Tata Deb. ..	96⅛ ..
Guest, Keen	35/9	..	Thomas, B.	2 10⅛ ..
Hadfields ..	10/0	..	Vickers ..	18/9 ..
Harld. & W. P.	10/9	..	Weardale Dt.	20/0* ..
Hopkinson	36/3	..	Yk. Asm. A & D	7/0 ..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	23/6	..	Ind, Coope ..	60/9 .. −3d
Bass, Ratcl.	66/6	..	Meux's ..	37/6 ..
Benskin's ..	53/0	..	Mitch's & B.	54/0 ..
C. of Lon. Def.	9 5	.. −3d	S. Africa ..	56/3 .. +3d
Courage ..	63/6	..	Taylor Wlkr.	52/3 ..
Distillers ..	68/0*	..	Threlalls ..	55/0* ..
Guinness ..	104/0	.. +6d	Walker, P. & C.	18/3 ..
Hoare	64/6*	..	Watney, Def.	55/0 .. −1/0

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	17/6	..	Lewis Pfg. Pf	48/0 ..
Army & N.	39/0	..	Lipton	4/3 ..
Barker	66/0	..	Lyons, "A" ..	2 3/16 ..
Boot's a Pound	6/16	.. −1d	Maple	39/6 ..
Carlton	36/9	..	Map. & Webb	14/3 ..
Debenhams ..	9/6	.. +3d	Maypole, Def	5/6 ..
Gordon Hls.	14/9	..	Savoy Hotel	37/9 ..
Harrods	70/9	..	Selfridge, Pf.	25/3 ..
Harrds (B.A.)	19/4½	.. −1d	Spiers & Pd'n	10/18/0 ..
Home & C.	4/0	16/4½ .. +1d	Waring & G.	24/6 ..
Internat. Tea	21/3	.. −6d	Whiteley ..	5 ..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	39/6	..	Dalgety ..	12 ..
Arg. Sthn. Ld.	23/0	..	Forestal ..	18/0 ..
Aust. Est. M.	50	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	30/0 .. −1/3
Aust. Mrc. Ln.	7½	..	Hudson's B.	4⅞ ..
Brit. N. Born	7/3	..	Kassala Cot.	7/6 ..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/6	..	N.Z.L. & M.	110 ..
Cordova ..	1/6	..	Sudan Plants	3⅝ .. −1/6

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	14/3	..	L. Asiatic ..	4/4½ .. +1½d
An.-Dutch ..	32/6*	.. +3d	Lumut ..	1⅜ ..
An.-Java ..	2/10¼	..	Malacca ..	3⅛ ..
An.-Malay ..	¾	..	Malayalam ..	23/3 ..
Bah. Lias ..	1⅛	..	Mendaris ..	1⅝ ..
Bajoe Kidoel	1¼	16 ..	Merliman ..	2 4½ ..
Batu Tiga ..	23/9	..	Pataling ..	2½ ..
Bertam Cons.	4 11½	..	Petak	3 11½ .. +1½d
Bukit Mert'm	2/10½	.. −1½d	Rembah Jelei	23/9 .. +1½d
Castlefield ..	4/3	..	Rubber Tst.	35 7½ .. +1½d
Cons. Malay	4/6	.. +1½d	Sarawak ..	1 10½ ..
Duff Devt. ..	9½	..	Selangor Un.	1 10¼ ..
E. Asiatic ..	2/5	.. +1½d	Senwah ..	1⅛ ..
Grand Cent.	1⅝	..	Sialang ..	1⅛ ..
Guis Kalumpg	1⅛	..	Straits Rbr.	1⅝ ..
Highlands ..	1⅜	..	Sum. Para ..	3/0 ..
Java Invest.	11⅞	..	Tandjong ..	1⅜ ..
Java United	1¾*	..	Tanjong Mal.	1⅛ ..
Jugra & Carey	14/4½	.. +7½d	Telogorredjo	1⅜ .. −⅛
Kajar Para	1⅜	.. +⅛	U. Serdang	3 10½ ..
Kuala Lump.	1⅞	.. −⅛	U. Sua B'tg	2⅜ ..
Labu	30/0	..	U. Sumatra	1 10½ ..
Lanadron ..	15/0	..	U. Tumiang	2/5 ..
Linggi	1⅛	..	Vallambrosa	12/0 ..

TEA

Amal. Est. ..	18⅞	..	East Prod. ..	4½ ..
Am.-Ceylon ..	1 16	..	Empire	1⅜ ..
Assam Co. ..	30/6*	.. +6d	Galaha	2¼ ..
Assam Frost.	20/0	..	Imperial Tea	32/6 .. +1/3
Bogawtawa ..	3 32	..	Jhanzie	2 ..
Brahmap'tra	27⅜	..	Jokai	2 15⅛ ..
Brit. Indian	2⅛	..	Jorehaut ..	2 27⅛ ..
Budia Beta ..	3⅛	..	Lanka Plant.	1¾ ..
Carolina ..	5⅛	..	Lebong	3⅜ ..
Ceylon Plant.	4⅜	..	Lungla	13/0 ..
Chargola ..	10/6	..	Makum	17/6 ..
Chubwa	3⅜	.. −⅛	Nedeem	38/0 ..
Cons. T. & L.	2 11½	..	New Dimbula	5 15⅛ ..
Darjeeling ..	2⅝	.. −⅛	Nuwara Eliya	5⅛ .. −⅛
Darj. Cons. ..	3	..	Pabejan	5⅛ ..
Deundi ..	16 10½	..	Scot. Tea & L.	59/6 ..
Dooars	4 1⅝	..	Singlo	2⅜ ..
Doom Dooma	3¾	..	Travancore ..	2⅜ ..
East Assam ..	3 13⅜	..	Upper Assam	2⅜ ..

OIL

A.-American	3 15⅜	..	Lobitos	1 7⅜ ..
A.-Mex. Petrol	3⅜	..	Mex. Eagle ..	13/9 .. +3d
A.-Egypt. B	2 15⅜	.. +⅛	Do., 7% Pf.	8/3 ..
A.-Persian ..	3⅞	.. +⅛	Phœnix, £1 sh	11 10½ .. +1d
Apex Trin. ..	17⅜	.. −⅛	R. Dutch ..	3 2⅞ ..
Attock	1 9⅜	.. +⅛	Shell	4¾ ..
Brit. Burmah	6/9	..	Siles (2/-) ..	6d ..
Brit. Cont. Pf.	6/0	.. −1d	Steaua Rom.	8 10½ ..
Burmah	5¾	.. +⅛	Trinidad C.	3/6 ..
Canad. Eagle	12 7½	.. −3d	Trinidad L.	3 5⅝ .. −⅛
Do., 7% Pf.	12/3	..	U. Brit. Trin.	6/6 ..
Creole	1 16⅛	..	Ural Caspian	2/6 ..
Kern River	6/0	..	V.O.C., Ord.	2 15⅛ .. +1⅜

NITRATE

Aguas Blanc	6d.	..	Liverpool ..	11/3 ..
Alianza	4½	..	New Tamgl.	20/0 ..
Brit. & Pac.	20⅛	..	Pan d'Azucar	7⅜ .. +⅛
Lautaro, Pf.	2 3½	.. −⅛	Rosario ..	4/0 ..
Do. Delaware	8½	.. −⅛	Tarapaca ..	7/0 ..

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af. & Europ'n	17/0	..	Modder. Deep	1⅜ .. −1⅜
Anglo-Amer.	1⅛	..	Modder. East	1⅜ ..
An.-French	1 1⅛	..	Mozambique	12/0 ..
Brakpan ..	3 11⅛	.. −⅜	New Jagers.	2 1⅛ .. +⅛
C.M. Mining, Br.	1⅛	..	New Modder.	4⅝ .. −⅛
City Deep ..	7/6	..	New State A.	1 13⅜ ..
Cons. Murch.	11⅜	.. −3d	Nourse	8/9 ..
Cons. O. Fds.	2¼	..	Randf'n'n E.	5/9 ..
Cons. R. ..	16⅜	..	Rand Mines ..	3 5⅛ ..
Cons. M. Sel.	17/9	.. −3d	Rand. Select.	14/3 ..
Crown	3⅝	.. −⅜	Rob. Deep, B	7/9 ..
Daggafontein	1⅝	..	S.A. Gold Tst.	1⅜ ..
De Beers, D.	10¼	..	S.A. Town.	9/0 .. −3d
Durban Deep	10⅜	.. −1½d	S.W. Africa	14/6 ..
East Geduld	1 2 9⅜	..	Springs ..	5⅜ .. −⅛
East Rand.	11/9	.. −3d	Sub Nigel ..	1 1 5⅛ .. −⅛
Geduld	3 7⅛	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1⅜ ..
Gen. Mining	2 5⅝	..	Union Corp.	3⅝ ..
Govt. Areas	1 2 3⅝	.. −⅜	V. Ryn. Deep	1¼ .. −⅛
J'b'gC'nsl'd	44/3	..	Vereen'g Est.	1 3⅛ ..
Langlaagte ..	22/3	..	Village Deep	7/3 .. −3d
Meyer & C. ..	1 5⅝	..	W. Rd. Cons.	6/3 .. −1d
Modder, B. ..	16/6	.. −3d	West Springs.	17/0 .. −1/0

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'k'b	21/9	..	Rho. Cong. B.	8⅛ ..
Cam & Motor	1 3⅛	..	Rhod. Sel. Tr.	2½ ..
Chartered ..	40/6	.. −1½d	Roan Antel.	1 13⅝ ..
Gd. F. Rhod.	10/3	..	Selukwe ..	4/0 ..
Loangwa ..	6/0	..	Shamva ..	1/6 ..
Loncin Reef	2 9⅜	..	Tang Ika Con.	2 1⅝ ..
N'Changa ..	2 3⅛	..	Wankie Coll.	1¼ ..
Rhod. Ang. A	1 9⅛	..	Zambesia Ex.	2 3⅛ ..
Rhod. B.H.	3/0	..		

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cons.	11/0	..	Fanti Cons.	13/6* ..
Ashanti ..	28/0	.. +3d	Mongu ..	5/9 ..
Assoc. Nigeria	5/9	..	Naraguta ..	9⅛ ..
Bisichi	7/9	..		

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	13/9	..	Pahang ..	9/6 ..
Bangrin ..	1 3⅜	.. −⅜	Petaling ..	11/0 ..
Gopeng ..	2 2⅛	..	Renong ..	1 1⅛ ..
Hongkong ..	19⅜	..	Siamese ..	11/0 .. −3d
Idris	10/0	..	Sthn. Mala'n	15/0 ..
Ipoh	1	..	Sthn. Perak	2 .. −⅛
Kampar Mal.	16/6	.. +9d	Sungei Best	11/9 ..
Kamunting ..	8/9	.. −6d	Tekka Taip.	20/6 ..
London Mal.	11/6	..	Tavoy	5/0 .. −6d
London Tin	1⅜	.. −⅛	Tin Selection	13/3 .. −6d
Malayan ..	24/0	.. −3d	Tronoh ..	19/3 ..

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal. Mining	22/6	.. •	Mt. Lyell ..	1 23⅜ .. −⅜
Aramayo ..	1½	..	Mysore ..	12/9 ..
Balaghat ..	4/3	..	Nat. Mining	2/0 ..
Rasc Met. Min.	13/6	.. +2/0	Nundydroog	15/3 ..
Bkn. H. Prop.	22/0	.. +1d	Oorgum ..	6/3 ..
Do., North	4¼	.. +⅛	Patino	6 ..
Do., South	2 15⅛	.. +⅛	Rio Tinto ..	46 ..
Burma Corp.	14/10½	.. +1d	Rus. A. Cons.	0/7½ ..
Cent. P. Mng	5	..	S'ta G'trudis	8/9 .. −3d
Champion R.	9/0	..	St. J. Del Rey	18/6 ..
East Pool ..	2/3	..	San Francisco	1¼ ..
Edlo Devt. ..	1 3⅛	..	S. Amer. Cpr.	1/6 ..
Elec. Zinc, P.	1½	..	Sulphide ..	3⅛* ..
L. Vw. & Star	12/9	.. −3d	Tharsis ..	5¼ ..
Min. Sepn. ..	4¾	..	Tlpond	2/9 ..
Mining Corp.	12/0	.. −6d	Wiluna	18/3 .. +3d
Mining Trust	12/6	..	Zinc Corp. ..	1 11⅛ ..
Mount Isa ..	1⅞	..	Do., Pref. ..	5⅝ ..

* Ex dividend.

RECENT ISSUES

Stock or Share	Price of Issue	Yesterday's Quotations	Rise or Fall
Ang.-S. Amer. Bank, "B"	25/0	1 1½ prem.	−6d.
Brit. Can., 7½% Pref.	20/0	3d. dis.	..
B.A.T., 6% 2nd Pref.	20/0	22/6	..
B.A. & Pacific Ry., 6% Pf.	£10	9 15⅛	..
B.A.G.S. Ry., 6% Pref.	£10	10 15⅛	..
Ceylon, 5%, 1960-70	100	100	..
Conversion A, 5%, 1944-64	100	1 1⅛ prem.	..
Do., £10 paid	100	100 11⅛	−1s2
Do., "B"	—	100 11⅛	−1s6
Crosse & Blackwell, 6½% D.	96⅛	94¼	..
Gateshead, 5%, 1945-55	98	98¼	..
Kilfinghall Th (5/-)	6/0	8/3	..
Lisgar, 7% Conv. Deb.	100	1 prem.	+⅛
N.W. Mid. Joint Elec., 5%	98½	1 dis.	+⅛
Robinson, E. S. & A., 6% Pf.	20/0	7½d. prem.	..
Trepca Mines	5/0	8/0	..

MINING AND OIL NEWS

CHINESE ENGLEFIELD.—Sales of coal by the Kailan Mining Admin. for the week ended January 18 amounted to 105,000 tons.

ORIENTAL CONSOLIDATED.—Production for November:—Tabor-ré mill, 3,072 tons milled, value, £17,325; Tara, 2,000 tons milled, 10,364, value, £21,622; and Taracol cot mill, tins milled, 460,191.

Cyanide plant, results, £61,191.

REMARKS FOR DISTRICT.—British Columbia, Salmon River.—Report for December.—The whole of the work during the month is confined to No. 6 level. The drive for this period was continued to 1001 ft. north of Geordie crosscut, No. 604, was advanced 100ft. north of Geordie crosscut, No. 604, was advanced 100ft. during the month. This encountered a narrow silicified zone, which is being explored with drifts in both directions. Sampling of this zone to date has not shown any commercial values. A total of 200ft. of drifting, cross-cutting, and side-swiping was done during the period.

MEXICAN EAGLE.—Production for the week ended January 18 was 259,000 barrels.

OFF

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 19

Calgary and Edmonton, 12/6 11/-
City of San Paulo Limits, 11-11½†† 10/- 10/- -/3 -/3
Do. 7% Pref. 60
Cons. of Canada, 5% Pref., 17½ ½
Do. Pref., 8/-
Rhodesia (Nat. Nor. Inv. at 24, 42 pd.), 42/6 1/3 2/6† 2/11½
-/9 -/11½ 4/4½
Do. Debs. 82/6
Hydro-Electric Securities, 94½ ½ ¼ 4 3¼ ½ ¾ ½ ¾
Do., 5% Pref., 11
Do., 6% "B" Pfg. Pref., 7½ ½
Industrial Finance, 5% Pref., 19/6 -/6 20/9 -/6
Internatl. Holding and Invest., 2½ ½
Jalas (Sir Guadalquivir), 36/-
Kaffir (Sly Country Ests., 11 8¼ -/10½ -/8¼ -/9 -/8
Mutual Finance & Industrial, 7½ pd. Pref., 12/9 -/9
Primitive Holdings, 29/9 30/3 30/- 30/3
St. James' Court Estate, 6/6 Pref., 20/7½
Town Investments Ests. New, 5½ 5¾ -/6 pm.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Anglo-Celtic, 147½
Anglo-South. Amer., 13/4½
Atlas Elect., 37 7½Δ -/9 -/6 -/4½
Do., 7% Pref., 24½ -/7½ -/4½ -/3 -/3
Bank of Liverpool, 29¾
Brit. Assets, 35/3¾ 5/- -/3
Brit. Comb. Investors, 118
Brit. Invest. Def., 420
Brit. Steamship, Def., 166
Charter, 84†
Do., 5% Pref., 76†
Charterhouse, 23/3 3/-
Continental and Industrial, 225†† 5
Foreign Rlys. Inv., 5% Pref., 75½
Globe Trust, 235
Government and Gen. Invest., 4% Prefd., 89 9
Industrial and Gen., 330 30
Do., 4½% Pref., 81½
Internat. Invest., Def., 172
Invest. Corp., Defd., 442½
Lake View Inv., 21/9
Land and Overseas Inv., 6% Pref., 96½ ½
Lond. Scottish Amer., 4% Deb., 73½
Mercantile, 306
Do., 4½% Deb., 77
Merchants', 6/-
Municipal, 5% Pref., 80¼
Quantum, Defd., 167
Revest, Defd., 1/6††
Premier, 161
Do., 5% Pref., 83
Railway Deb. and Gen., 146 6
Do., Pref., 77½
Rly. Share Trust, 161½
Redeemable Securities and Gen., 6% Pref., 12/-
Rio Claro Rly. and Inv., 182¼
Do., 5% Pref., 90
Romney, 5% Pref., 84½
Rubber Plant. Invest., 35/9
Scottish Amer., 2" B," 325
Scott. Stockholders Invest., 99¼††
See. Consol., 3% Deb., 95½
See. Guarantee, 5% Pref., 83
S. African Gold, 27/2½ 6/2 6/-
Standard, 169
Sterling, 247
Tea, 13 13/2†
Traction and Gen., 314½ ½
Trust Union, 238 ¼
Tyre Invest., 7% Pref., 10/7½
Ud. States and Gen., Defd., 254†† 6†† 5†† 61 60
Ud. States Deb. Corp., 240½†† 39½†† 8½
W. Lon. and Provncl., 5% Pref., 84½ 4

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

A.W. Second Stock, 5% Inc. Deb., 50
Bell's Asbestos, 70/70 74 1/3 70/92
Ess. and Internat. Corp. Prefd., 83††
(F.M.S.) Securities, 1/6
Gt. Boulder Perp., Pref., 28/6†† 29††
Gt. Fingall Cons., Defd., 81†† 2½††
Industrial Finance, 5% Pref., 11/4 11/11½ -/11 -/11½ 11½ -/11 -/11½
-/11½ -/11
Do., Part. Pref., 11 3††† 11/-2 -/11½ -/11½
Lon. Malayan, 11/- 10/92
Lon. Mid. and Scott. Stk. Conv., Def., 27/6
Lyons (J.) and Co., Pref., 11/9 -/6
Premier, 4% Red. Pref., 84½††
Rly. and Gen. Invest., 5% Prefcs., 81
Rubber Trust Invest., 10% Pfg. Pref., 1/-2††
Do., Defd., 1/-2††
Second Anglo Celtic, 47½ pd., 7½
Winterbottom, 96‡

GAS

Aldershot, 75 4½ 5 5
Alliance and Dublin, 95
Commercial, 84
Gas Light and Coke, 18/7½ -/9 -/10½ 19/- 18/9 13/-
19/- 18/7½ -/9 -/7½
Do., Pref., 7% Pref., 77½
Imp. Continental, 375 7 6½ 2 5 6 7 2 5 7 6 ½ 3
S. Metropolitan, 10½ 100½ ½ 1¼ ½ 100½ 1¼ ½
Tottenham and Dist. (3½%), 104½

INSURANCE

Alliance, New, 19½
Assd. Investors, 24/-
Caledonian, 75
Comm. Union, 24½
Eagle, Star and Brit., £3 pd., 11½ 12
Employers' Liability, 7
Gen. Accdnt., Fire, 14½ 15†† 15
Do., 5% Pref., 19/7½ -/7½
Guardian, 10/-
Do., Price, (3%), 73/9††
Licenses and Gen., 47/6 5/3
London and Lancashire, 27½
Lon. Assocd. Reinsce., 7% Pt. Pref., 5/1½
Motor Union, 5½% Pref., 17/9 -/10½ -/6
N. Brit. and Merc., 34
Northern, 16 1¼Δ 1¼
Do., Part. Pref., 1¼
Phœnix, 76/-
Prudential, "A," 21½ 2†† ½ ¼ ½
Do., "B," 39/2¼ 8/10½ 9/2¼ -/3 9/- 8/9½ -/9
Royal Exchange, 6½
Royal, 85
Scot. Union and Nat., "A," 16½
Sun, 37½
Yorkshire, 61½ 2

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Prudential, New "A," 20½ ½ ½ 20
Do., Fractl. Certs., 77/6 pm.

IRON, COAL, AND STEEL

Assd. Anthracite, 7% Pref., 11/10½ 12/3
Babcock and Wilcox, 39/-
Bolckow, Vaughan and Co., 3% Deb., 73
Do., 4% Deb., 79
Do., New, and Gen., 6% Inc. Deb., 57½ ½
Do., Convert., 6% Inc. Deb., 76½ 6
Bound Brook, 9/6 -/10½ -/6
Do., Pref., 8/-
Brown (John), 5% Pref., 49/9
Cammell, Laird, 5% Deb., 88½††
Cwr (Wm.), 5% Deb., 73 -/3
Dorman, Long, 6/10½
Do., 8% Prefd., 12/-
Do., 5% Deb., 88 9
Guest, Keen, 36/- 10½
Do., 5% 2nd Cum. Pref. (free of tax), 20/4½
Harland and Wolff, 6% Pref., 11/4 10/10½ 11/-
Horden Collieries, 23/10½
Lambert Bros., 28/6 -/6
Markets, 1/3½†† -/9††
North's Navigation, Fully pd., -/11½Δ
Powell-Duffryn, 12/1½
Do., 7% Deb., 94
Rasonoc, 5% Pref., 13/-
South Durham, "B," 10/6
South Hetton, 5% Pref., 80 4½
Stevens, 21/3 3/- 3/-
Stewart and Lloyds, Defd., 23/6 -/10½
Do., 6% Pref., 10½
Stewarts and Lloyds of S. Africa, 6% Pref., 20/-
Stone, 5% Pref., 22/3†† (Correction from *Official List*.
—In yesterday's List the business done should have been marked 22/3)
Summers, 7% Pref., 20/6 1/15 -/11½ (Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's List the business done should have been marked 20/6 not 22/3)
Swan, Hunter (Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's List the business done should have been marked 22/- not 20/6)
Do., 6% Pref. (Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's List the business done should have been marked 22/-)
Thomas, 3/-††
Thorn Electrical, 3
Thornycroft, Pfg. Prefd., 23/9
Do., 5% Pref., 19/11½† 18/3† 19/4½ -/4½ 18/7½
Do., 5½% Debs., 99½
Union Steel (S. Africa), 5/11½ -/6 4/9 -/10½
Ud. States Steel—180 80 1½ 80¼ 1¼ ¼
Vickers, 8/8¼ -/9 -/10½ -/7½ -/8¼
Do., 5% Pref., 74½
Do., 5% Non-Cum. Pref., 14/8¼ -/8¼
Do., 5% Cum. Pref. (£25), 17/7½†† -/7½ -/7½ -/9 -/9
-/10½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

B. and L. Powdered Fuel, 6/- (Correction from *Official List*.—In yesterday's List the business done at 4/- 3/9 4/- 3/9 -/7½ -/7½ should have been marked to the Treful).
Do., Pref., 3/10½ (See correction above)
Buell Combustion, 10/- -/3
Buell Combustion (Forgn.), 7/6
Clarke, Chapman, 47/-
Cooke, 1/8¼Δ
Do., 5% Prefce., 2/11½Δ
Dorman Long, New 6% Deb., 14/6
Duffield Iron Corp., 4 9¼ -/9 -/4½ -/7½ -/8½ -/7½
Elbw Vale, 8% Notes (Red.), 15½ -/1½
Firth (T. and S.), Def., 82 6 1/3 78/9 81/3 2/6 78/9
Sensible Heat Distillation, 7/6¼
Sheffield Steel Prod., 12
Skelton, 10/9
Do., Pref., 9/6‡ -/7½‡

MINES

Anaconda, 15 14½†† 3½††
Ashanti, 27/9 8/- -/11½ 7/9
Bechuanaland, 8/7½ -/6
Camp Bird, 8% Pref. (free of tax), 11/9 -/9
Consd. Gold of S. Africa, 43/9
Do., 6% Pref., 18/6
Consd. Selection, 17/11½ -/6 -/11½
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 12 11‡ 9½
Dougall, 68/3
Globe and Phœnix, 11/6 -/4½ -/4½ 11/- /6
London Tin, 31/- 30/- -/7½ -/7½ 1/6 30/- 1/3
Mysore, 13/- 12/6† /6 -/10½ -/10½ 13/- 12/9 /6 -/6 -/10½
12/- 12/9
National, 1/10 -/10½ 2/0¾ 1/10
Povegum, 5/9 -/9
Pahang, 2/-
Rio Tinto, 46¼
Do., 5% Pref., 87½ -/6
Sou. Australian, 3/9
Tanganyika, 3/- -/3¾
Union, 71/3 3/11½ -/11½
Vereeniging, 39/8¼ -/8¼ -/8¼ -/7½ -/4½ -/6 -/7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—AUSTRALIAN

Assd. Gold of W. Australia (New), 1/-
Assd. Wmn. Blocks (W. A.), -/7
Golden Horse-Shoe (New), 1/9 -/9
Lake View and Star, 12/7½ -/9 -/10½ 13/- 12/9 13/-
Parlgon, 4/9
South Kalgurli, 13/11½ -/6¼ -/11½ -/6¼ 14/6‡ -/6‡
Star Explorations, -/6½
Wiluna Gold, 18/6 -/4½ -/6 -/6‡ -/4½ 18/- -/6

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES MISCELLANEOUS

Anglo-Eastern, 3/11¼
Antaryo, 30/- 30/-
Assd. Mining, 1/9
Ayer Hitam, 13/7½ -/9 -/10½ -/10½ -/9
Bangrin, 21/- 19/6 20/- 1/-
Batu Caves, 2/2½
Bisnga Corp., 1/9½ -/10½ -/9¼†† -/10½ -/10½
East Pool and Agnes, 12/-
Idris Hydraulic, 10/-
Indian Copper, 7½ Debs., 96¼
Ipoh Tin Dredging, 30/-
Kampar Malaya, 17/- -/11½ 16/3 -/7½ 17/- 16 4½ -/3 -/6
Kamunting, 9/6
Kepong Dredging, 16 6††
Lena Goldfields, -/11½
Malayan Tin Dredging, 23 10½
Mexico of El Oro (Bearer), 3/9
Mineral Separation, 92/6
Minimi Trust, 12/6 -/4½ -/3¼ ½ -/7½ -/6 -/11½ -/11½
12/-
New Guinea Goldfields, 10/-
Oichdraor, 15/- -/1½
Oroville Dredging, 3/-
Pengalan, 18/9 18/- -/9 -/7½
Petaling Tin, 11/9 12/1½
Pudoxma, 1/-
Rantau, 6/- Pfg. Pref., 1/9
San Francisco de Mexico, 25/3 -/3
Santa Gertrudis, 8/3½
Siamese Tin Syndi., 11/7½
S. Amer. Copper (New), 1/9
Southern Malayan, 15/-
Southern Tronoh, 10/- 10/-
Sulphide Corp., 15/6
Do., 10% Pref., 21/6 1/-
Sungei Best, 12/-
Tekka, 20/6
Tekka-Taiping, 19/6
Toyo Tin, 6 11½‡
Trans. 6/- 7/16½ 6/- 7/7½ 8¼
Tronoh, 18/9 19/-
Tronoh Mines, 4/- 4 1/11½
Do., Pref., 70 71½ 3/11½ 70/71½ 1/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European, 17/3 -/3 -/11½
Anglo-Auxr., Corp., 28/7½
Do., 6% Pref., 91½ 89½‡
Anglo-Diamond (Bearer), 14/6½ -/3 14/- 14/- -/6 -/6

Beira Town Site, 10/6
Brakpan, 11 11½†† 6 3‡ 80½
Bwana M'Kubwa, 21 8 -/6 -/10½ -/7½ -/9 -/10½ -/7½ -/9
Cam and Motor, 23/9 -/9
Cape Asbestos, 35/7½ 6/3 6/- -/3 -/3 6/- 5/6
Do., Pref., 85 86†† 6 5‡
City Deep, 4 3 2 7/8
Consols, Rattfontein, 22/6 1/9
Consols, Diamond, 7 Pref., 9/3
Durban Roodepoort Deep, 9/9
E. Rand Consol., 1-††
E. Rand Prop., 11/9 -/9
General Min. and Fin. Corp., 16½ 15⅝
Gold Rhodesian Dev., 10 7½ -/3¼ -/1½ -/1½
Govt. Gold Areas, 35/- 5/- 5/2 3/9
H. E. Prop. (New), 9/3 -/3 -/1½ -/3 -/6
Henderson's, 3 4½†† 5/-
Jo'burg Consol., 44/3 -/1½ -/6 -/3
Knight's, 7/3
Leaguers, 6 1½ -/1½ 5/10½
Lonrho (Rhodesia), 2 -/-
Lond. and Rhodesian, 2½ 2 2½ -/4½
Loiwaard's Viei Est., 3 11¼ -/10½ 4/-
Luipt, 4½ -/3
Do., Prefcs., 7 4½ -/6 -/6
Marievale Nigel, 1 4½††
Mashala Rhodesian Ash., 2/9
Messina (Transvaal), 16 7½ 17/3 -/4½ -/3 16/6
Meyer and Charlton, 3/-
Modderfontein "B," 16 1½‡
Modderfontein Deep, 28 1½
N. Lydenburg, 38 9††
New Modderfontein, 88 6‡ -/6 6/3 -/10½ 7/6 -/9¼ -/8½
6 10½
Oceana Cons., 2 9½ -/1½ 2 -/9¼ -/1 -/1½
Onverwacht, -/10½ 1 -/-
Phœnix, 3 8¼
Polgietersrust, 4/3 -/3 -/11½‡
Rand Mines, 63 9‡
Rand Selection, 14/6†† -/4½
Reunion, 19/7½
Rhod. Broken Hill, 3 -/†† -/9¼
Rhodesia Copper, 2 9‡
Rhodesia Minerals, 9/6
Rhokana Corp., 100 100
Roan Antelope, 29 8¼
Roodeklip, 4/3
Rose, 4/3
Sherwood Starr, 23/3 4½‡
South African (Witbank), 7/6
South African Townships, 9 6‡ -/10½
Sthn. Rhodesia, B. Metals, 10/-
Sub Nigel, 37/- 6 10½ -/3 -/10½ -/6
Tanganyika Goldfields, 1 1½
Transvaal Consolidated, 28/9
Van Ryn Deep, 34 8¼ -/3 5/-
Village Deep, 6 3‡ 7/3 -/4½ -/1½
West Rand, 6/3
West Springs, 17/3 -/6 -/1½
Willoughby's, 8/- -/3 8/- 8/-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES—WEST AFRICAN

Alluvial Diamonds, -/7½ -/6 -/6 -/7 -/7
Ariston, 1 10¼ -/11 2/-
Assd. Tin of Nigeria, 5/8¼ 6/- 6/- 5/8¼
Bisichi, 7 10½
Jos Tin Area, 6/11½ 6/-
Mongu, 3/9
W. Diamond, 4/11¼ 5/- 5/- 4/11¼ 5/- -/9¼ -/9¼ 4/9
5/3¼

NITRATE

Anglo-Chilean, 7% Deb., 91¾††
Lautaro, Nos. 240001 to 430000 and 590001 to 1312000
(Bearer), 59/- -/4½ 8/9 -/9 60/-
Tarapaca, 6/11¼

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lautaro Corp., 88½ ½ ¾

OIL

Anglo-American, 5½% Deb., 98½
Anglo-Persian, 76 10½ -/3 -/10½ -/6¼ -/10½
Do., 8% Pref., 26/9 -/7½ 7/- 7/-
Do., 6% Pref., 28/6†† -/3 -/3 -/6 6/-
Attock, 20/- 1/3† 3/5½†† 4/4½ -/9 -/9 -/4½ -/7½ -/9
3/3 4/- -/6 5/- 4/6 -/3 -/6 -/9
Burmah, 24/4½ -/8½ -/-
Do., 8% Pref., 26 10½ -/10½
Do., 5½% Deb., 102¾ 3 3
Canadian Eagle, 12/5¼ -/4½ -/3 -/6 -/9 -/6 12/- -/6
-/7½ -/4½
Do., Pref. (7%), 12/3 12/- -/11½ -/11½ -/3 -/3¼
Do., Pfg. Pref., 12/7½‡
Kern River, 6/2 6/- 6/- 5/10½ 6/2¼ -/11½ 6/-
Mexican Eagle, 13/6†† -/6†† -/7½ -/7½ -/7½ -/6 -/8¼
-/6¼ -/6 -/9¼ -/4½
Do., Pref., 8/-
Do., 8% Pref., 13/3‡
Phœnix Oil and Transport, £1 8s., 12/- -/0¼ 11 10½ 12/-
-/11½ 12/-
Royal Dutch, 33 3 3
Shell "(Regd.), 95/6 5/4†† -/7½ -/7½ 1/3‡ 6/3 1/3‡
2/6‡ 2/3‡ 5/7½ -/11¼ 5/- -/11¼ 4/0¼‡ 90‡ 5/3¼ 5/-
5/3¼ 4/7½ 5/3¼ 5/4 4/8¼ -/9 -/10½
Do. (Bearer), 95/7½ -/3¼ -/11½ -/7½ -/6 -/3 -/7½
Do., 5% Pref., 9½††
Do., 7% Pref., 27-

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-American, 60 3†† -/6†† -/3 -/3 -/9¼ ½ -/6 -/9¼
-/4½ -/3 9- -/4½ -/3†† -/11½ -/4½ -/11½ -/3¼ 9/- -/6
-/4½ 3/4 9 -/11½ -/6 -/6 -/4 -/3‡
Ben Nevis, 69 3†† -/9¼ -/4½ -/3 -/4½ -/6 -/11½ -/6 -/3
-/4½ -/3
Apex Trinidad, 2 8¼ 5/- 6 3‡ 5/-
Brit. Controlled, 3 6†† -/9‡ -/9 -/7½ -/6 -/9 -/9 -/7½
Do., 7% Prefd., 6/11½ 6/- 6/- 6/- -/9¼ -/11½ -/11½ 5/10½
-/10½
Brit. Mexican, 5½% Bds., 98
Creole, 28
Dacia Romano, 1/3
Hamilton's, -/3½
Premier, -/1
Steaua Romana, 8/9
Trocoyo, 14/10½
Trinidad Leaseholds, 75 7½ 6/6½ -/6¼ 5 7½†† 6 10½†††
-/3 4½
Ud. British, 6/4½†††
V.O.C. Holding, 58/11½ -/9
Venezuelan, 10/- 9/4½ -/3¼

RUBBER

Allied Sumatra, 14 3½
Anglo-Dutch of Java, 32/3 1/10½
Anglo-Java, 2/11¼
Chersonese Est., 2/11½ -/11½ -/3 -/11½
Craigielea Plants., 1/-
Diasings, 14/9
Dunlop Plants., 6% Pref., 18/11¼ -/9 -/3† -/6 -/9 19/3
Gula-Kalumpang, 21/10½ 2/3† -/3† 1/10½
Lond. Asiatic, 4/3†† -/3†
Malacca Plants., 28/- 7/6 -/6
Rani Pravancore, 12/11½
Rubber Ests. of Johore, 11/10½
Sapong, 22/-
Ud. Serdang, 3/11½ -/11 -/10½ -/10½ -/9¼ -/9¼ -/9¼
Ud. Sumatra, 9 11¼ -/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Aenzsono, 19 6
Baiau, -/6
Bangawan, 7½% Deb., 98‡
Bangkaw, 2/-
Bahau, 1 0½‡
Brit. R. Est. of Java, 1 8½
Bukit Rich, 3/10½
Bukit Selangor, -/11¼
Bukit Semhawang, 1 -‡ 1-
Castlefield (Klang), 4/9
Cent. Perak, 6 10½††
Cheviot, 3 1††
Chimpul, -/11¼ -/11¼
Chuping Est., 2/- per share
Cons. Malay, 4/3††
Eaglehurst, -/8
Eastern Sumatra, 7
Glen Muar, 1 1½ 0 11½†† 1 -††
Holyrood, 22 6
Jalai, 1/6
Kepong, 5/3 -/3 -/7½ -/6
Killinghall, 42 6
Kota Tinggi, 1 11½ 2/- 1/11¼ -/11½ 2/-
Kuala Muda, 23½
Linggi, 7% Deb. (partly pd.), 1 1½†† 1 1¼ 1 0⅞ 1½ 1½ 1¼
1 1 pm
Lower Perak, 1 6
Malayalam, 23/- 3/- -/3 -/11½
Merah, -/6
Merlimau Pegoh, 7% Deb., 98
Narborough, 2 7½
New Haven, -/11 -/10½
Pataling Para Plants, 2/6
Peacock and Nilambe, 2/3
Preanger, 1 7½††
Premier, 4% Red. Pref., 84½††
Rly. and Gen. Invest., 5% Prefcs., 81
Rubber Trust Invest., 10% Pfg. Pref., 1/-2††
Do., Defd., 1/-2††
Second Anglo Celtic, 47½ pd., 7½
Sidam, 1 0½
Sungei Best, 12/-
Tekka, 20/6
Tekka-Taiping, 19/6
Toyo Tin, 6 11½‡
Trans. 6/- 7/16½ 6/- 7/7½ 8¼
Tronoh, 18/9 19/-
Tronoh Mines, 4/- 4 1/11½
Do., Pref., 70 71½ 3/11½ 70/71½ 1/3

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES.—SOUTH AFRICAN

African and European, 17/3 -/3 -/11½
Anglo-Auxr., Corp., 28/7½
Do., 6% Pref., 91½ 89½‡
Anglo-Diamond (Bearer), 14/6½ -/3 14/- 14/- -/6 -/6

COMPANY RESULTS

GAS LIGHT AND COKE

The dividends shown in the following table are those announced on the Ordinary capitals (unless otherwise indicated) of the companies mentioned, and are the actual rates being paid (as distinct from the rates per annum):—

Company	Dividend	Corresp'g Div.	Date payable	Total for Year	Previous Year
	%	%		%	%
Crompton Parkinson	Int. 11½	Same	Mar. 31	—	—
Eastwoods, Ltd.	Int. 5	Same	Feb. 1	—	—

* On increased capital.

Commercial Gas.—Final dividend on the Ordinary stock at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended December, 1929, making 6 per cent. for the year—the same as for 1928.

Maidenhead Brick and Tile.—Final dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the Participating Preference shares, and a dividend at the rate of 90 per cent. per annum on the Ordinary shares.

Gas Light and Coke.—Dividend for the half-year to December 31 last on the Ordinary stock at the rate of £5 12s. per cent. per annum, making £5 12s. per cent. for the year, carrying forward £145,290. The dividend for 1929 was £5 11s. per cent. and £158,658 was carried forward.

Brewers and Distillers of Vancouver.—The directors are of the opinion that, although the net profits for the year 1929 are larger than for 1928, it is prudent to conserve the cash resources at the present time by not distributing any further of the 1929 profits owing to the large expenditures made by the company in 1929 due to rapid business extensions.

GEORGE OUTRAM

The net profit of George Outram and Co., newspaper proprietors, Glasgow, for the past year amounted to £186,045. A final dividend of 7½ per cent. and a bonus of 7½ per cent. are proposed, making in all 22½ per cent., less tax (the same as last year).

EWART AND SON

The accounts of Ewart and Son, makers of geysers, &c., for the year 1929 show a net profit of £58,828 (against £50,847 for 1928), and a balance brought forward of £20,267. The 16 per cent. preference dividend took £16,112, and the interim dividend paid on the Ordinary shares amounted to £12,690. It is now proposed to pay on March 1 a final dividend of 25 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 41 per cent. for the year (the same), and to place £10,000 (against nil) to dividend equalization fund, leaving to be carried forward £20,927. Meeting, February 3.

FORE STREET WAREHOUSE

The net profit of the Fore Street Warehouse Company for the year ended December 19 amounted to £18,325 (against £26,606 for the preceding year), while £11,583 was brought forward. A final dividend of 2½ per cent. is proposed (against 5 per cent.), making 5 per cent. for the year (against 7½ per cent.), and the balance forward is £12,887. In accordance with the resolutions passed at meetings in October last, the sanction of the Court has been duly obtained for the cancellation of the outstanding £1 shares of the company, and the subsequent subdivision of each £12 share into 12 shares of £1 each, fully paid. In due course the return of old certificates will be requested in exchange for new ones.

SCOTTISH UNITED INVESTORS

The net revenue of the Scottish United Investors for 1929 amounted to £80,746 (against £67,092 for 1928), which is added a balance of £2,961 brought forward. As previously announced, the final dividend on the Ordinary stock is at the increased rate of 5 per cent., making the total dividend for the year 10 per cent. (against 8 per cent.). A transfer of £18,000 (against £12,000) has been made to general reserve, bringing that fund up to £100,000, and the balance to be carried forward is £1,351. A profit has been made from the realisation of investments, which has been transferred to capital reserve fund. The investments appear in the balance-sheet at cost, less capital reserve fund. A valuation of the investments made on December 31 showed that in the aggregate they were worth more than the balance-sheet figure—namely, £2,546,669. Meeting, February 4.

STANDARD TRUST

The accounts of the Standard Trust for 1929 show that the net profit amounted to £57,009 (against £44,037 for 1928). A final dividend of 6 per cent. is proposed on the Ordinary stock, making 10 per cent. for the year (the same), the staff superannuation fund receives £571 (against £3,580), and the capital reserve fund £10,000 (against nil, £5,118 last year being placed to general reserve). The carry-forward is increased from £11,788 to £13,667. During the year £75,000 of Preference capital and £190,000 Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock were issued. Charges in this connection amounted to £30,136, which has been met out of the net profits on realisations, and the balance of these profits has been added to the capital reserve fund. A valuation of the investments as at December 31 last shows that their value exceeded the sum at which they appear in the balance-sheet—namely, £1,737,141. Meeting, February 5.

SCOTTISH AMERICAN INVESTMENT

The Scottish American Investment Company announce a balance of revenue for the year 1929 of £261,326 (against £234,824 for 1928), from which is deducted the dividend on the Four per Cent. Preference stock, less tax, £60,469, leaving £203,917. The directors recommend a dividend of 10 per cent., less tax, for the year (the same) on the Ten per Cent. "B" Ordinary shares (£56,000), and a dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. (same per annum, less tax (the same) on the "A" Ordinary shares (£106,000. The amount transferred to reserve fund is £25,000 (the same), while the carry-forward is increased from £90,402 to £105,319. Interim dividends of 5 per cent. on the Ten per Cent. "B" Ordinary shares and 2s. per share on 650,000 "A" Ordinary shares were paid on August 1, 1929. There remain to be distributed final dividends of 5 per cent. on the Ten per Cent. "B" Ordinary shares and 2s. per share on 700,000 "A" Ordinary shares, both payable February 6, 1930. The reserve fund now amounts to £700,000. The issued share capital has been increased during the year by the creation of 250,000 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each, and 250,000 out of capital reserve fund in the form of £200,000 Four per Cent. Preference stock and 50,000 "A" Ordinary shares. These were allotted as a free bonus to the "A" Ordinary shareholders in the proportion of £6 Preference stock and one "A" Ordinary share for every 13 "A" Ordinary shares held at October 1, 1929. The capital reserve fund at December 31, 1928, stood at £1,200,000; of this £350,000 has been capitalised, as stated above. The net surplus on securities realized during the year is added to the capital reserve, £1,400,000. The market value of investments at December 31, 1929, exceeded £7,250,000.

OFFICIAL PRICE CHANGES

The following are changes in prices since Thursday last (other than those given in our tables of closing prices, including those for the New York and Montreal markets), as shown by yesterday's Stock Exchange Official List:—

BRITISH FUNDS.—RISE.—India (4½%, 1958-68) 1 to 78-81.

HOME CORPORATION.—RISE.—Belfast (3½%, 1962) 1 to 82-84, Bristol (4½%, 1945-55) 1 to 94-96, Newcastle-upon-Tyne (3½% Irred. Stk.) 1 to 69-71, Smethwick (5%, 1950-60) 1 to 99-101, Southampton (5% Red. Stk., 1947-67) 1 to 100-102, Stoke-on-Trent (6%, 1938-50) 1 to 102-104.

PUBLIC BOARDS.—RISE.—Metropolitan Water (3% "A" Stk., 1963-2003) 1 to 61½-63½.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT INSCRIBED.—FALL.—New South Wales (4%, 1942-62) 2 to 68-71, Victoria (3% Cons., 1929-49) 2 to 62-65.

DOMINION CORP.—FALL.—Bombay (4% Gtd. Debs., 1959) 2 to 48-50, Calcutta (4% Gtd. Stg. Debs., 1909-1910) 1 to 80-83, Calcutta (6% Deb., 1952) 2 to 97-100, ditto (5% Deb., 1953-83) 1 to 85-88, Calcutta Corp. (6% Deb., 1923) 1 to 101-103, Karachi (6% Debs., 1952) 2 to 99-101, Madras (5½% Debs., 1953) 1 to 95-97.

FOREIGN CORPORATION.—RISE.—Rio de Janeiro (5% Gtd. Rds. Bonds) 2½ to 71-74. Seine (7% Ln., 1903-52) ½ to 105½-107½. FALL.—Manáos (5½% Bds.) 1 to 9-10.

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT.—RISE.—Brazilian (4½%, 1888) 1 to 60-62, Chinese (4½% 1898, German iss.) 1½ to 79-81, ditto (5%, 1912) ½ to 47-49, Finland (6½%) 1 to 93-96, Japan (4% 1910) 1½ to 69-71. FALL.—Chilean (5% Annuities "A,") 1 to 92-95, ditto "B" 1 to 92-95, ditto ("C") 1 to 90-93 ditto (6%, 1929) 1 to 94-96, Paraguay (3% 1886) 1 to 45-47, ditto (3% Bds., 1886-96) 1 to 45-47.

HOME RAILS.—RISE.—Mersey 1 to 13-15.

INDIAN RAILS.—RISE.—Nizams Gtd. 1 to 283-293.

DOMINION RAILS.—RISE.—Algoma Central Terms. (5% 50-yr. 1st Mt. Gold Bds.) 1 to 82-86, ditto (stamped under arrangement) 3 to 50-54, Algoma Eastern (5% 50-yr. 1st Mt. Gold Bds.) 1 to 80-83.

AMERICAN RAILS.—FALL.—Alabama Gt. Southern 2 to 113-117, ditto (Pref.) 1 to 125-129.

FOREIGN RAILS.—RISE.—Guayaquil and Quito (5% Mt. Gold Bds., Council of Foreign Bondholders' Certs.) 1½ to 38-42, Interoceanic (4% Red. Deb. Stk.) 1 to 10-12, ditto (4½% 2nd Deb. Stk.) 1 to 7-9. FALL.—Antofagasta (4% Perp. Deb. Stk.) 1 to 72-74, Argentine Great Western (4% Perp. 1st Deb. Stk.) 1 to 70-72, ditto (4% Irred. 2nd Deb. Stk.) 1 to 69-71, B.A. and Pacific (4% 1st Deb. Stk.) 1½ to 74-76, ditto (4½% Cons. Deb. Stk.) ½ to 77-79, ditto (5% Irred. Deb. Stk.) ½ to 85-87, B.A. Gt. Southern (5% N.-C. Pref.) ½ to 86-88, ditto (4% Deb. Stk.) ½ to 74½-76½, B.A. Midland (4% Irred. Deb. Stk.) ½ to 72½-74½, B.A. Westn. (4% Deb. Stk.) ½ to 73-75, Centl. Argentine (4% Deb. Stk.) ½ to 73-75, Paraguay Centl. (6½% "D" Inc. Deb. Stk.) ½ to 36-39, Utd. of Havana (5% Pref.) 1 to 42½-44½, ditto (5%, 1906, Irred. Deb. Stk.) ½ to 65½-67½.

BANKS.—RISE.—Agric. of Egypt (4% Prefd.) ½ to 7⅞-8, Hambros ("A") 1 to 21-6-23/0.

BREWERIES.—RISE.—Barclay, Perkins (10% Pref.) 1/0 to 28/0-30/0. FALL.—Barclay, Perkins 1/0 to 27/0-29/0, B.'s and D.'s of Vancouver (Votg. T. Crts.) 6d. to 5/6-6/6.

COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, &c.—RISE.—American Smelting 2 to 72-77, Assoc. Portland Cement (5% Deb.) 1 to 92-95 ; Brit. Ropes (6½% Pref.) 9d. to 8/6-10/6, Brunswick-Balke-Collender 1 to 15-18, Bryant and May (5% Deb.) 1 to 97-99, Calico Printers' (4% 1st Deb.) 1 to 64-68, Central Commercial 1 to 20-22, Debenhams (5% 1st Deb.) 1½ to 91-94, Gardner (Henry) 1 to 1½-1¾, Ingersoll-Rand 3 to 163-173, Internat. Sleeping Car (6% Stg. Bds., 1924 Tss.) 1 to 98-101, Kreuger and Toll (Pfg. Debs.) ¼ to 27¼-28¼, ditto (5% Sec. Gtd. Debs. Cum. Ops.) 1 to 98-100, F. Lazar, Inc. Tobacco (Bearer) ½ to 52½-55½, Carreras ("B" Ord.) 0d. to 2/3-2/7/0, Enfield Cable Works ½ to 45-47½, Ewart and Sons ½ to 1-1½.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND POWER.—RISE.—Shropshire, Worcest., and Staff. Power (5½% 1st Deb.) 1 to 100-102. FALL.—Shawinigan Wtr. and Pwr. 1 to 79-83.

FINANCIAL LAND AND INVESTMENT.—FALL.—Assoc. Anglo-Atlantic, 1/6 to 6d.-1/6, ditto (Defd.) 3d. to 6d.-1/0, Chartered (Bearer) 3d. to 4/0-3/0-9/-.

FINANCIAL TRUSTS.—RISE.—Second Scottish (Deb.) 3 to 93-6, Third Scottish National (Deb.) 4 to 93-6, U.S. and Gen. (Defd.) 4 to 256-61. FALL.—Foreign Railways Investment (5% Pref.) 2 to 75-78.

GAS.—RISE.—Metropolitan (5% Deb.) 1 to 54-7.

MINES.—RISE.—De Beers (Pref.) ½ to 12½-¾, Globe and Phœnix 6d. to 10/6-11/6.

OIL.—FALL.—Canadian Eagle (Pfg. Pref.) 3d. to 12/6-13/0, Mexican Eagle (8% Pref.) 3d. to 12/9-13/9.

SHIPPING.—FALL.—Union Castle (Deb.) 1 to 85-90, White Star (Pref.) 6d. to 12/6-14/6.

TEA AND COFFEE.—FALL.—Assam Cons. ½ to 1½-1⅝, Darjeeling Cons. (Pref.) ½ to 2½-2¾.

TRAMWAYS.—RISE.—City of B.A. ½ to 4½-5½.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

RUBBER FIRMER

LONDON: THE BALTIC EXCHANGE, Jan. 24.—WHEAT.—Cargo demand was dull, with lower closing American advices. Manitoba was obtainable at 3d. per qr. decline. Despite the increased shipments from Argentina, however, La Plata descriptions ruled steady at about late rates. Recently 2,500 tons West Australian, per Uria, B.L. Dec. 31, sold at 46s. For a cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Pacific), on the way, 49s. 3d. and 48s. 3d. was asked respectively ; 43s. 9d. for No. 2 hard winter, shipping shipment, and 46s. for Pacific white. Jan.-Feb. and March. Rosafe, 63½lb. (old),

Mails and Shipping

OUTWARD MAILS

TO-DAY'S DISPATCHES

Mails will be dispatched from London to the destinations shown.

The times given are the latest hours for posting at the General Post Office, King Edward-street, London, E.C.1. In some of the district offices collections will be closed earlier.

7.30 A.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts).
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
5.30 P.M.—To Canada (all parts) (Mag. Post).
6 P.M.—To Brazil (Rio and Santos)†; Canada (all parts), Egypt, Palestine, Sudan and Syria, West Coast of Africa (Belgian Congo, exc. Katanga) and French Middle Congo, French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan, Ivory Coast, French Togoland, French Cameroons, and French Guinea.

DISPATCHES ON MONDAY

7.30 A.M.—To Colombia (Santa Marta), Jamaica.
NOON.—To China (all parts)*, Japan*.
6 P.M.—To Canary Islands (all parts), West Coast of Africa (French Equatorial Africa (Gabon), French Senegal and Sudan).

FULL LIST OF DISPATCHES

In the following table are shown the main overseas mails, other than daily, including those set out above, to be dispatched shortly from London :—

Destination	Posting at G.P.O., London	
ARGENTINA, CHILE (exc. North), PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY :—		
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Jan. 28	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
R. Star*† (Rodney Star)	Jan. 30	11.30 a.m
R.M.S.P.†† (Arlanza)	Jan. 30	5.30 p.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Massilia)	Jan. 31	6 p.m.
,, Houiler (Dunster Grange)	Jan. 31	6 p.m.
ASCENSION AND ST. HELENA : U.-Castle (Llandovery Castle)	Feb. 6	7.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIA : P. & O. (Rawalpindi and Monarch)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
Orient (Oronsay)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
AUSTRALIA (Adelaide, &c.), AND ALL EASTERN STATE CITIES : Air Mails	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
BARBADOS, BERMUDA, BOLIVIA, PERU (exc. Iquitos) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 29	2 a.m.
BRAZIL (Rio, Santos) : Ger. pkt.† (Cap Norte)	Jan. 25	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Jan. 28	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt. (Massilia)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.†† (Arlanza)	Jan. 30	5.30 p.m.
(exc. Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Jan. 30	8 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Jan. 31	6 p.m.
(Rio, Santos) : Fr. pkt.† (Massilia)	Jan. 31	6 p.m.
CANADA (all parts) : Direct (Doric)	Jan. 25	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 29	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Montcalm)	Jan. 31	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Direct (Duric) (Mag. Post)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
(all parts) : Via N.Y.† (Cedric)	Feb. 1	7.30 a.m.
(Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Duric) (Mag. Post) (all parts) : Direct (Montcalm)	Jan. 25	5.30 p.m.
CANARY ISLANDS (all parts) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Jan. 31	5.30 p.m.
(all parts) : E. & F. (Orotava)	Jan. 23	7.30 a.m.
(Las Palmas) : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Jan. 27	6 p.m.
(all parts) : E. D. (New Mexico)	Jan. 29	7.30 a.m.
CAPE VERD IS. : B. Star (Adalbert Star)	Jan. 31	7.30 a.m.
B. Star (Andalucia Star)	Feb. 6	7.30 a.m.
CENTRAL AMERICA (B. Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras Republic, Nicaragua, Panama, Salvador), CUBA AND MEXICO : Via N.Y.	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
CEYLON : P. & O. (Rawalpindi and Mongolia)	Jan. 29	2 a.m.
(Orient (Oronsay)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
CHINA (all parts)*† : Via Siberia* (H.Kong, S.China); Holt* (Protesilaus) (Shang., N. China) : Holt* (Nelcus) (all parts) : Via Suez (Rawalpindi)	Feb. 6	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Vancouver (Montcalm and Emp. of Canada)	Jan. 28	6 p.m.
(all parts) : Via Vancouver† (Cedric and Emp. of Canada)	Jan. 31	6 p.m.
COLOMBIA (exc. S. Marta), CHILE (N.) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : E. & F. (Patuca)	Jan. 29	2 a.m.
(S. Marta) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 29	2 a.m.
COSTA RICA : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 29	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
DUTCH EAST INDIES : Du. pkt. (Patria)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
EAST AFRICA (Kenya, Uganda, Zanzibar), and Tanganyika) : Fr. pkt. (Ville de Strasbourg)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
ECUADOR : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 29	2 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE, &c. : Air Mails	Feb. 1	6 a.m.
EGYPT, SUDAN, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Fr. pkt. (Mar. Pacha)	Jan. 25	6 p.m.
EGYPT, PALESTINE AND SYRIA : Ital. pkt. (Aegeaia)	Jan. 28	6 p.m.
Ital. pkt. (Arabia)	Jan. 29	9 a.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) AND SUDAN : Ital. pkt. (Verona)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
EGYPT (exc. Pt. Said) : Ital. pkt. (Verona)	Jan. 30	9 a.m.
EGYPT, CYPRUS, SUDAN, PALESTINE, & P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
FALKLAND IS. : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 30	8 p.m.
FIJI AND SAMOA : Via Frisco (Aquitania and Sonoma)	Jan. 29	2 a.m.
GUIANAS (Br., Fr., and Du.) : Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	Jan. 28	8 p.m.
Harrison (Inanda)	Jan. 31	7.30 a.m.
ISRAEL, ADEN, PERSIA (exc. North), (Aqaba, Bushire, and Mohammerah) AND SEYCHELLES : P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
INDIA, IRAQ, PERSIA, AND PERSIAN GULF : Air Mails†	Feb. 1	6 a.m.
IRAQ, PERSIA (Abadan, Bushire, and Mohammerah) (Damascus-Baghdad) (Desert Motor Route)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
JAMAICA : E. & F. (Patuca)	Jan. 27	7.30 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 29	2 a.m.
Via N.Y. (Cedric)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
JAPAN (Ord. Subjects)	Daily	Noon
Via Vancouver (Montcalm and Emp. of Canada)	Jan. 31	6 p.m.
Via Vancouver† (Cedric and Emp. of Canada)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
MADAGASCAR : Fr. pkt. (Ville de Strasbourg)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
MADEIRA : U.-Castle (Carnarvon Castle)	Jan. 31	11.30a.m
MAURITIUS : Via Durban (Carnarvon Castle)	Jan. 31	11.30a.m
Fr. pkt.* (Ville de Strasbourg)	Jan. 29	6 p.m.
NEWFOUNDLAND : Direct (Nova Scotia)	Jan. 30	2 p.m.
Via Canada (Montcalm)	Jan. 31	6 p.m.
Via N.Y.† (Cedric)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
(Mag. Post) : Direct (Nova Scotia)	Jan. 29	5.30 p.m.
(Mag. Post) : Via Canada (Montcalm)	Jan. 31	5.30 p.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Via Suez (Rawalpindi and Mongolia)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
Via Panama* (Corinthic)	Jan. 31	7.30 a.m.
NEW ZEALAND : Air Mails†	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
PERU (Iquitos) : R.M.S.P. (Arlanza)	Jan. 30	8 p.m.
R.M.S.P.† (Arlanza)	Jan. 31	6 p.m.
SOUTH AFRICA (Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban, &c.) : Air Mails*	Jan. 31	11.30a.m
SOUTH AFRICA (Cape Town, &c.) : U.-Castle (Carnarvon Castle)	Jan. 31	11.30a.m
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, FRENCH INDO-CHINA, DUTCH BORNEO, &c. : P. & O. (Rawalpindi)	Jan. 30	6 p.m.
UNITED STATES : Cunard (Aquitania)	Jan. 29	2 a.m.
Fr. pkt.* (Ile de France)	Jan. 29	Noon
W. Star (Cedric)	Feb. 1	2 a.m.
VENEZUELA (exc. pkt. (Magdalena)	Jan. 28	8 p.m.
Du. pkt. (Venezuela)	Feb. 1	7.30 a.m.
WEST COAST OF AFRICA : Belgian Congo (exc. Katanga) and Fr. Middle Congo : Bel. pkt. (Leopoldville)	Jan. 25	6 p.m.
Fr. Equatorial Africa (Gabon), Fr. Senegal, Sudan) : Fr. pkt. (Asie)	Jan. 25	6 p.m.
Fr. pkt. (Douikkala)	Jan. 27	6 p.m.
Sierra Leone, Liberia, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Dahomey, Br. Togoland, Br. Cameroons : E.D. (Accra)	Jan. 29	2 a.m.
Ivory Coast, Fr. Togoland, Fr. Cameroons, Fr. Guinea : Fr. pkt. (Ade)	Jan. 25	6 p.m.
Fernando Po and Spanish Guinea : Via Madrid and Cadiz	Feb. 16	7.30 a.m.
WEST INDIES (Leeward) : Via N.Y. (Aquitania)	Jan. 29	2 a.m.
(Trinidad, &c.) : Ger. pkt. (Magdalena)	Jan. 28	8 p.m.
(Barbados, &c.) : Harrison (Inanda)	Jan. 31	7.30 a.m.

* Correspondence to be forwarded by this route must be specially so addressed.
* Air fee is 4d. per oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
‡ Air fee is 3d. per half oz. in addition to the ordinary postage.
§ Air fees to be prepaid by ordinary postage stamps, in addition to the ordinary postage and registration fees, if any, are as follows :—
To Egypt and Palestine, &c. .. .. 2d. per half oz.
,, Iraq .. .. .. 3d. ,,
,, Persia, Persian Gulf, and India .. .. 5d. ,,
An Air Mail label should be attached.
† Letters and post-cards only.
†† Printed papers, letters, and post-cards will be sent by this dispatch only when addressed accordingly.

DISPATCHES OF PARCEL MAILS

Parcel mails will be dispatched to the destinations shown, the times given being the hours of posting at the General Post Office :—TO-DAY, 1.15 P.M.—To Jamaica, Turks and Caicos Islands (*via* Jamaica). MONDAY, 11 A.M.—To Bahamas and Bermuda, Bolivia (*via* U.S.A.), Chile (all parts) (*via* U.S.A.), Gold Coast and British Togoland, Honduras Republic (*via* U.S.A.), Mexico (*via* U.S.A.); Nigeria and British Cameroons, Sierra Leone, West Indies (Barbados, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago), West Indies (Leeward Islands).

INWARD MAILS DUE

Letter mails are expected from the following countries and will probably be delivered in London as shown :—TO-DAY.—Canada, Newfoundland, Shanghai and North China, by ss. Duchess of York. Windward Islands and Trinidad, by ss. Professor. Egypt, Sudan, India, Straits Settlements, Malay States, North Borneo, Philippine Islands, Sarawak and Siam, by ss. Ranpura. MONDAY.—Australia and Ceylon, by ss. Orontes. Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, by ss. Aviateur Roland Garros. China and Japan (*via* Siberia), Dutch East Indies, by ss. Tambora. U.S.A., Canada, Japan, Shanghai and North China and Bahamas, by ss. American Farmer. Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria, by ss. Aba. South Africa and Madeira, by ss. Edinburgh Castle.

LINERS EXPECTED

The following table shows the approximate times at which, according to the latest information available, incoming liners are expected at home ports :—

TO-DAY

BELPAMA (P. & O.), from Yokohama ; Royal Albert Dock, 9 p.m.
CITY OF KARACHI (Ellerman), from South Africa ; Hull, p.m.
DESTRO (Ellerman), from Alexandria ; Liverpool.
DUCHESS OF YORK (C.P.R.), from St. John, N.B. ; Liverpool. Passengers land 8 a.m.
GRANTULLY CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa ; London, 8 a.m.
MUNCHEN (N.D.L.), from New York ; Southampton, 6 a.m.
YONGHURST (Bibby), from Rangoon ; London, 7 a.m.

TO-MORROW

CITY OF ATHENS (Ellerman), from Calcutta ; Tilbury Dock.
NICOYA (E. & F.), from Honduras ; Garston.

MONDAY

ABA (E.D.), from West Africa ; Liverpool, noon.
AMERICAN FARMER (U.S.L.), from New York ; Plymouth. Due London, Tuesday.
ASCANIA (Cunard), from New York ; Plymouth. Due London, Tuesday.
CITY OF FLORENCE (Ellerman), from Australia ; Birkenhead.
CLEVELAND (Ham.-Am.), from New York ; Southampton, p.m.
EISENBURGH CASTLE (U.-Castle), from South Africa ; Southampton, 6 a.m.
ESPAGNE (C.G.T.), from Vera Cruz ; Plymouth.
PAPHOCLES (B. Funnel), from China ; King George V. Dock, 10 a.m.
SCYTHIA (Cunard), from New York ; Liverpool.

FORTHCOMING SAILINGS

Particulars of forthcoming sailings of liners from this country will be found in the companies' announcements on page 2.

MOVEMENTS OF LINERS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

AFRICAN

ADDA .. .. For L'pool., left Accra 22nd.
BODNANT .. .. For Opobo, left Duala 21st.
EURA .. .. At Sapele 23rd.
PRAHSU .. .. For Cape Ct., left Takoradi 22nd.

BEN LINE

BENAVON .. .. For Far East, left Pt. Swettenham 23rd.
BENLEDI .. .. For Far East, left Penang 23rd.

BIBBY

STAFFORDSHIRE .. For Rangoon, left Suez 24th.

BLUE FUNNEL

ADRASTUS .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Said 22nd.
ANTENOR .. .. For Ldn., left Hong-kong 21st.
HECTOR .. .. Fm. L'pool., arr Penang 21st.
MENESTHEUS .. .. Fm. L'pool., arr. Pt. Said 21st.
PHILOCTETES .. .. Fm. L'pool., arr Kobe 21st.
PRIAM .. .. For N.Y., left Pt. Said 22nd.
THESEUS .. .. For Ldn., left Padang 21st.

BLUE STAR

ANDALUCIA STAR .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Ldn. 24th.
AVILA STAR .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. B. Aires 22nd.
NAPIER STAR .. .. For Ldn., left B. Aires 22nd.
STUART STAR .. .. For R. Plate, left Ldn. 23rd.

BOOTH

STEPHEN .. .. Fm. Cabdello, arr. Natal 22nd.

BRITISH AND AFRICAN

BADAGRY .. .. For Lagos, left Forcados 23rd.
GAMBIA .. .. For Hamburg, left Las Palmas 23rd.
NEW BROOKLYN .. Fm. N.Y., arr. S. Leone 21st.
NEW TEXAS .. .. Fm. Boston, arr. N.Y. 21st.

BULLARD, KING

UMONA .. .. Fm. Beira, arr. Middlesborough 24th.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

BEAVERBRAE .. .. Fm. Antwerp, arr. Havre 23rd.
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD .. Fm La Guayra, arr. Curacao 23rd.
DUCHESS OF YORK .. For Belfast, left Greenock 24th.

CLAN LINE

CLAN MACBETH .. For Ldn., left Madras 23rd.
CLAN MACINNES .. For Ldn., left Algiers 23rd.
CLAN MACKAIR .. For Beira, left Dakar 23rd.
CLAN MACPHEE .. For Glasgow, left Ldn. 23rd.
CLAN MACVICAR .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Trincomalee 24th.
CLAN MONROE .. For Malabar, left Oran 22nd
CLAN ROSS .. For L'pool, left Ldn. 23rd.
CLAN STUART .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Madras 24th.
HALESIUS .. .. For U.S.A., left Philadel. 23rd.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE

CUBA .. .. For Vera Cruz, cld. Corunna 23rd.
ILLINOIS .. .. Fm. Corral, arr. Talcahuano 23rd.
LA BOURDONNAIS .. Fm. Bordeaux, arr. Halifax 22nd.
PENNSYLVANIE .. Fm. Valparaiso, arr. Panama 22nd.

COSULICH LINE

SATURNIA .. .. Arr. Trieste 22nd.
VULCANIA .. .. Arr. N.Y. 21st.

CUNARD AND ASSOCIATED LINES

CUNARD

AURANIA .. .. For N.Y., left Ldn. 24th.
CARMANIA .. .. Fm. Havana, arr. N.Y. 24th.
FRANCONIA .. .. Arr. Monaco 24th.

ANCHOR

CALEDONIA .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Trinidad 24th.

COMMONWEALTH AND DOMINION

PORT HUON .. .. Fm. Wallaroo, arr. Hobart 24th.

ELDERS AND FYFFES

ARACATACA .. .. For Bremen, left Casilla 18th.
ABOUKIR .. .. For Garston, left Teneriffe 22nd.
HAVANA .. .. For Dartmouth, left Barbados 20th.
CAMITO .. .. For Kingston, left A'mouth 24th.
CAVINA .. .. For A'mouth, left Jamaica 20th.
MANISTEE .. .. For L'pool, left Jamaica 18th.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL

CITY OF ADELAIDE .. For Ldn., left Colombo 22nd.
CITY OF AUCKLAND .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Suez 23rd.
CITY OF BARODA .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. Suez 23rd.
CITY OF BENARES .. For Cocconada, left Calcutta 22nd.
CITY OF JOHANNESBURG .. Fm. Bombay, arr. Alexandria 23rd.
CITY OF KOBE .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Pt. Said 24th.
CITY OF LILLE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Baltimore 23rd.
CITY OF YORK .. Left Pt. Okha 23rd.
NEWBY HALL .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Mormugao 23rd.
SUTTON HALL .. For L'pool, left Teneriffe 23rd.
WALTON HALL .. For L'pool, left Pt. Sudan 21st.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON

ARIOSTO .. .. For Aliepper, left Suez 19th.

FURNESS LINE

LON. EXCHANGE .. Fm. Ldn., arr. N.Y. 23rd.
MARQUESA .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. L'pool 24th.
PACIFIC SHIPPER .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Ldn. 23rd.

GLEN

GLENCOLE .. .. For U.K., left Penang 22nd.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA

RELIANCE .. .. For San Juan, left N.Y. 23rd.

HAMBURG SUD AMERIKA

ANTONIO DELFINO .. For B. Aires, left Rio Grande 24th.
CAP ARCONA .. .. For B. Aires, left Santos 24th.
MONTE SARMIENTO .. For Hamburg, left Rio Grande 24th.

HARRISON

RANCHER .. .. For Calcutta, left L'pool 23rd.

HENDERSON

BRAMO .. .. For Clyde, left Pt. Said 21st.

LAMPORT AND HOLT

LASSELL .. .. Fm. Rosario, arr. B. Aires 23rd.
NASMYTH .. .. For L'pool, left Las Palmas 23rd.

LEYLAND

BOLIVIAN .. .. For Ldn., left Halifax 23rd.
NEVISIAN .. .. For Pt. Limon, left Colon 23rd.
NORTONIAN .. .. For N.Y., left Antwerp 24th.
NORWEGIAN .. .. Fm. Mchstr., arr. Philadel. 23rd.
PHILADELPHIAN .. Fm. Tampico, arr. Sabine 22nd.

LLOYD SABAUDO

CONTE BIANCAMANO .. For Gib., left N.Y. 22nd.
CONTE GRANDE .. For N.Y., left Genoa 24th.
CONTE VERDE .. .. Fm. B. Aires, arr. Genoa 23rd.

MANCHESTER LINERS

MANCHR. COMMERCE .. Fm. St. John, arr. Mchstr. 23rd.

NEDERLAND ROYAL MAIL

KON. DER NEDERLANDEN .. For Amsterdam, left Singapore 24th.
MANOORAN .. .. For Amsterdam, left Colombo 23rd.
PRINSES JULIANA .. For Amsterdam, cld. 8thinst. 24th.
SEMINOLE .. .. Arr. Philadel. 23rd.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

DURBAN MARU .. .. For L'pool, left Penang 22nd.
FUSHIMI MARU .. .. For Ldn., left Colombo 23rd.
HARUNA MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Ldn. 24th.
KAMAKURA MARU .. For B. Aires, left Mombasa 22nd.
KAMO MARU .. .. For Yokohama, left Colombo 23rd.
KATORI MARU .. .. For Yokohama, arr. Pt. Said 24th.
TAITO MARU .. .. Fm. Hong-kong, arr. Honolulu 23rd.
YAMAGATA MARU .. For Bombay, left Shanghai 22nd.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

AACHEN .. .. For Hamburg, left Colon 21st.
ARANA .. .. For Maranham, left Teneriffe 22nd.
ARATOSIA .. .. For Havre, left Maranham 24th.
BREMERHAVEN .. For Hong-kong, left Rabaul 20th.
CORLENZ .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Shanghai 24th.
FRANKEN .. .. For Tsingtao, left Singapore 23rd.
HAIMOS .. .. For Guayaquil, left Buenaventura 21st.
ILMAR .. .. For Hamburg, left Pt. Said 21st.
KOLN .. .. Fm. Philadel., arr. Norfolk, Va. 23rd.
LUDWIGSHAFEN .. For R'dam, arr. Valdivia 23rd.
MURIA .. .. For Hamburg, left St. Thomas 19th.
RHEIN .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. Havana 21st.
SAARBRUCKEN .. For Dairen, arr. Belawan 24th.
SCHLESIEN .. .. Fm. Bremen, arr. Takao 21st.
SCHWABEN .. .. For Hamburg, left Colon 20th.
STUTTGART .. .. For Bremen, left N.Y. 23rd.
WITTEK .. .. For Hamburg, left Los Angeles 20th.

PACIFIC STEAM

ALMAGRO .. .. Arr. Norfolk, Va., 23rd.

P. & O. AND ASSOCIATED LINES

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

ALIPORE .. .. For Japan, left Bombay 23rd.
CATHAY .. .. For Ldn., cld. Pt. Sudan 23rd.
CHITRAL .. .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Melbourne 24th.
KHIVA .. .. For Ldn., left Singapore 24th.
MACEDONIA .. .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Penang 24th.
MANTUA .. .. For Ldn., left Kobe 23rd.
MALWA .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Ldn. 24th.
NARKUNDA .. .. Fm. Sydney, arr. Ldn. 24th.
PADUA .. .. Fm. Calcutta, arr. R'dam 23rd.
RANPURA .. .. Fm. Bombay, arr. M'seilles 24th.
VICEROY OF INDIA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. M'seilles 23rd.

BRITISH INDIA

DURENDA .. .. For Geraldton, left Wellington 24th
MATIANA .. .. Fm. Beira, arr. Antwerp 24th.
MEKKARA .. .. For Antwerp, left Madras 23rd.
NARDANA .. .. For Ldn., left Cairns 24th.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING

LIMERICK .. .. Fm. Adelaide, arr. Newcastle, N.S.W., 24th.
RUAPEHU .. .. Fm. Pt. Chalmers, arr. A'mouth 23rd
TONGARIRO .. .. For Hull, left Aden 24th.

FEDERAL

MIDDLESEX .. .. For Fremantle, left Suez 22nd.
NORTHUMBERLAND .. For Auckland, left Panama 23rd.

UNION OF NEW ZEALAND

NARRADA .. .. For Calcutta, left Dunedin 24th.
LAPLAND .. .. Fm. Bermuda, arr. N.Y. 22nd.

ROTTERDAM LLOYD

AMELAND .. .. For Java, left Gib. 23rd.
DJAMBI .. .. For R'dam, left Belawan 23rd.
PATRIA .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. S'thmtn. 23rd.
SERAJAK .. .. For R'dam, left Colombo 23rd.
TABANAN .. .. Fm. Java, arr. M'seilles 24th.
TEXEL .. .. Fm. R'dam, arr. Bremen 24th.

ROYAL HOLLAND LLOYD

ORANJE .. .. For Antwerp, cld. R. Janeiro 22nd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET

ALMANZORA .. .. Fm. S'thmtn., arr. B. Aires 23rd.
ARCADIAN .. .. For Bermuda, left N.Y. 23rd.
CARNARVONSHIRE .. For Far East, arr. Antwerp 23rd.
DEMERARA .. .. For B. Aires, left Lisbon 23rd.
DESNA .. .. For B. Aires, left Santos 23rd.
NAVASOTA .. .. For Ldn., left Santos 23rd.
NICTHEROY .. .. Fm. Vancouver, arr. Panama 22nd.
PEMBROKESHIRE .. For R'dam, left Ldn. 23rd.
SARTEN .. .. For Brazil, left Santos 23rd.

SILVER LINE

SILVERASH .. .. For Norfolk, left N.Y. 22nd.
SILVERMAPLE .. .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Kobe 23rd.
SILVERPINE .. .. For Osaka, left Kobe 23rd.

UNION-CASTLE

CARLOW CASTLE .. For Pt. Natal, left Suez 23rd.
GLENFORAN CASTLE .. For Mauritius, left Algoa B. 24th.
GRANTULLY CASTLE .. For Ldn., left Las Palmas 18th.
WALMER CASTLE .. For S'thmtn., left Pt. Natal 23rd.

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICAN BANKER .. For N.Y., left Gravesend 23rd.

WHITE STAR

LAURENTIC .. .. On cruise, left Algiers 21st.

YEOWARD LINE

AVOCETA .. .. Fm. L'pool, arr. Lisbon 23rd.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday River Plate grain charterers found owners more willing to accept business on the basis of the previous day's reduction, and a moderately large chartering business was done. Large carriers from Bahia Blanca to Antwerp or Rotterdam were fixed at the lower rate of 11s., while 13s. was paid from up-river to the U.K., also to the Continent, and 13s. 6d. to 13s. was accepted for steamers of handy size from up-river to U.K./Continent, Jan.-early Feb. For sugar from Santo Domingo 14s. was paid for a small steamer to the Continent, and a moderately large vessel was fixed for the North Pacific coast at 84.50. Nitrate from Chile was chartered for Alexandria direct at 22s. The Eastern and Australian sections were unrepresented, though several inquiries were circulated for early loading in the Australian market. The Danube and the Russian Black Sea sections were quiet.

Fixtures included the following :—Rosario—Farnworth, 6,900 tons, 10 per cent., U.K./Cont., 13s., Jan.-Feb.; Glodfeld, 7,000 tons max., U.K., 13s., option Avonmouth 12s. 6d., Jan.-Feb.; San Lorenzo—Thekla, 6,200 tons, 10 per cent., Antwerp-Hamburg range, 12s. 9d., Jan.-Feb.; Izabran, 6,600 tons, 10 per cent., U.K./Cont., 13s. 3d., Avonmouth 12s. 9d., Jan.-Feb. Bahia Blanca—Monkleigh, 8,300 tons, 10 per cent., Antwerp or Rotterdam, 11s., option Mediterranean 13s., early February. Santo Domingo—Elmsworth, 6,300 tons, 5 per cent., Pacific Coast (Los Angeles-Vancouver range) 24.50, Feb.-March : steamer, 3,300 tons (part cargo), Continent, 14s., early March. Chile—Preradovic, 7,000 tons, 10 per cent., Alexandria, 22s., nitrate, Feb.-March; H. C. Flood, 3,000 tons, Continent basis 19s. February.

MARINE INSURANCE

THE LYS FLOATED

News received yesterday showed that the Belgian steamer LYS, ashore near Larache, had been floated, and the vessel was withdrawn from the insurance market. The LYS went ashore on Wednesday, while bound from Antwerp for Oran and Valencia, and 40 per cent. was first quoted for reinsurance. Afterwards the rate eased to 25 per cent., at which it stood during business hours yesterday. The LYS, a vessel of 1,592 tons, managed by the Armement Deppe, was built in 1908.

As a result of further unfavourable reports concerning the German motor-vessel MONTE CERVANTES, ashore in the Beagle Channel near the Eclaireurs Lighthouse, there was a sharp rise in the rate for reinsurance, 85 per cent. being quoted, as against 25 per cent. on Thursday. Comment on the casualty to the MONTE CERVANTES is made in City Notes.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market :—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
P. G. HALVORSEN	Tyne, Nov. 15, for Santander. Ashore near Suances	80
KOSTANTIS LEMOS	Hamburg, Dec. 6, for Antwerp. Ashore near Ording	20
BALTABON	London, Jan. 20, for Riga. Ashore Narven Island	80
EDWARD LUCKENBACH ..	Everett, Dec. 16, for Boston. Ashore Block Island	15
RYUYO MARU ..	Shimonoseki, Dec. 29 for Vancouver. Reported reader post broken, disabled. adrift near Aleutian Islands, Jan. 11	10
MONTE CERVANTES	Buenos Aires, Jan. 15, and Magallanes, Jan. 20, for Chilmechal. Ashore Beagle Channel, near Eclaireurs Lighthouse	85

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS

(FROM OWNERS AND LLOYD'S)

ABYSSINIA .. .. For Halifax, left St. John 22nd.
AMERICA .. .. For Hamburg, cld. Plymouth 24th.
AMERICAN SHIPPER .. For Ldn., left N.Y. 22nd.
ARNADALE CASTLE .. For St. Africa, left Silmute. 24th.
AURANIA .. .. For N.Y., left Cherbourg 24th.
CARINTHIA .. .. For Madeira, left N.Y. 23rd.
CHARLEMAGNE .. For Ldn., left Colon 22nd.
CITY OF BRISTOL .. For Manchr., left Halifax 24th.
CITY OF CANNERRA .. Left Newport N. 22nd.
CITY OF CARDIFF .. For Persian Gulf, left Clyde 23rd.
CITY OF DUNDEE .. For Boston, cld. Cochin 23rd.
CITY OF DURHAM .. Fm. Yokohama, arr. Takn Bar 24th.
CITY OF GUILDFORD .. Fm. Rosario, arr. E. Ldn. 23rd.
CITY OF HEREFORD .. For Yokohama, left Takao 23rd.
CITY OF MANDALAY .. For U.K., left Manila 23rd.
CITY OF OXFORD .. For N.Y., left Boston 23rd.
CITY OF PITTSBURG .. For Canada, left Bombay 24th.
CITY OF SALISBURY .. For Hong-kong, left Singapore 24th.
CITY OF SHANGHAI .. Fm. Dairen, arr. R'dam 24th.
CITY OF VALENCIA .. Fm. Ldn., arr. Table B. 23rd.
FANTEE .. .. Fm. Dairen, left Pt. Natal 23rd.
FRANCE .. .. Fm. N.Y., arr. Barcelona 23rd.
HEERSKERK .. .. For Pt. Natal, left R'dam 23rd.
JAGERSFONTEIN .. Fm. Beira, arr. Dar-es-Salaam 24th.
KLIPFONTEIN .. .. For Lourenco Marques, left Pt. Natal 24th.
LAURENTIC .. .. On, Med. cruise, due Naples 25th.
MAKURA .. .. For Frisco, left Sydney 23rd.
MCHSTR. MERCHANT .. For Philadel., left Mchstr. 24th.
MARYLAND .. .. For Havre, left Galveston 22nd.
MATTAWIN .. .. For St. John, left Table B. 24th.
MINNELORA .. .. For St. John, left Mersey 24th.
OBSERVER .. .. For Calcutta, left Suez 24th.
PARKERA .. .. For Antwerp, left Barry 24th.
PARTENIA .. .. For Portland Or., left Seattle 22nd.
PORT NICHOLSON .. For Antwerp, left Dunkirk 23rd.
SCHOLAR .. .. Left E. Ldn. 24th.
SHROPSHIRE .. .. Left Rangoon 23rd.
SPRINGFONTEIN .. Fm. Pt. Natal, arr. Antwerp 22nd.
SULAIRIA .. .. For L'pool, left Ldn. 22nd.
THURINGIA .. .. Fm. Hamburg, arr. N.Y. 24th.
TRAFFORD HALL .. Left Pt. Natal 24th.
UMLAZI .. .. For Ldn., left Pt. Natal 23rd.
URBINO .. .. For Baltimore, left Penang 23rd.
VALACIA .. .. For Zealand, left N.Y. 22nd.
VAN ULIA .. .. For St. John, left Swansea 23rd.
YORKSHIRE .. .. For Ldn., cld. Plymouth 24th.

CASUALTY REPORTS

(FROM LLOYD'S)

ARDMORE.—Queenstown, Jan. 24.—Cork Steam Packet steamer Ardmore refloated midnight tide. Queenstown, Jan. 24.—Steamer Ardmore refloated and arrived; discharging berth at Cork. Queenstown, Jan. 24.—Cork Steam Packet steamer Ardmore, surveyor reports apparently undamaged.

COROZAL.—Norfolk, Va., Jan. 23.—Dredger Corozal got off apparently undamaged, proceeding under her own steam.

GLAMIS CASTLE.—Aberdeen, Jan. 24.—Trawler Glamis Castle, of Granton, arrived here yesterday leaking badly. Pumped out by fire brigade.

JOAN KIELBERG.—Halifax, N.S., Jan. 24.—British schooner Joan Kielberg reported on fire, extinguished. Towed to Shelburne by Government steamer.

LEONID KRASSIN.—Norvik, Jan. 24.—Russian s. Leonid Krassin (previously reported) got off with assistance and anchored at Harstad Jan. 23, leaky. Will discharge cargo for drydock examination Nidaros.

LYS.—Larache, Jan. 24.—Belgian s. LYS, before reported, has been floated. Tangier, Jan. 24.—Steamer LYS arrived under own steam. Salvage steamer standing by.

MARIE.—Aarhus, Jan. 24.—Danish motor sailing vessel MARIE reported aground Tunoe. Svitzer Salvage Company standing.

MERSINGTON COURT.—Buenos Aires, Jan. 24.—British s. MERSINGTON COURT got off on flood tide without assistance and apparently without damage, and proceeded to sea.

MONTE CERVANTES.—Following is extract from cable received from owners :—Monte Cervantes struck rock Beagle Channel near Ushua

Kens. 1400. Telegrams: "Estate, c/o Harrods, London." Surrey Office, West Byfleet.

HARRODS

To be offered by AUCTION on Tuesday next, January 28th, at 2.30 p.m. at HARRODS ESTATE SALE ROOMS, S.W.1.

By Order of Executors.

THE FERN HOUSE,

LITTLE MARLOW, BUCKS.

The Picturesque Freehold Country Residence, containing: Lounge hall, three reception rooms, handsome billiard or music room, nine bed rooms, box room, bath room, and usual offices; company's water; modern drainage; telephone; cottage; garage for two cars; stabling; glasshouses; useful outbuildings; beautiful inexpensive gardens, with tennis lawn, in all

ABOUT 6¼ ACRES.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Moody and Woolley, 40, St. Mary's Gate, Derby. Auctioneers, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Centre of the Atherstone Hunt, also within easy reach of the Fernie, Quorn, and Pytchley Meets.

AN ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE.

Lounge hall, 4 reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, and complete offices. *Good drainage; Company's water and gas. Electric light available.*

Excellent stabling; garage for three cars; cottages available.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED PLEASURE GROUNDS,

with tennis and other lawns, well-stocked kitchen garden, paddock, &c., in all 10½ ACRES. More land available.

ONLY £4,800 FREEHOLD.

Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

HEART OF SOUTHDOWN COUNTRY.

COTTAGE STYLE RESIDENCE AND OVER 40 ACRES

land suitable for Grade "A" Dairy or Stud Farm. Splendid situation, about eight miles from Lewes, 10 Eastbourne, wonderful views of Downs, which are three miles distant.

Dining-living room, two sitting, four bed rooms, offices.

Excellent water supply; nine loose boxes, six stall stable, double garage with two rooms over; buildings exceptionally fine, all brick built.

Good kitchen garden, fruit trees; stream intersecting grounds; six excellent paddocks.

Bus route few minutes.

A BARGAIN AT £2,750.

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

FINE OLD CONVERTED

COTSWOLD FARM HOUSE.

Hunting with the V.W.H., Cotswold and Heythrop Hounds.

3 reception, 6 bed rooms, bath room, 2 box rooms, 3 excellent cottages, electric light, and all conveniences; stabling, garage.

Well-matured gardens, orchard, paddock, in all

ABOUT 3½ ACRES.

VERY REASONABLE PRICE.

Strongly recommended by the Agents, HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

GARRETT, WHITE & POLAND

DIRECT CORPORATION LEASE. (Practically equal to Freehold.)

16, CONDUIT-STREET, W.,

Between Regent-street and New Bond-street.

The valuable

MODERN CORNER PREMISES.

HELD FOR 2,000 YEARS AT GROUND-RENT OF £27 10s. 6d.

Let to two excellent tenants on full repairing leases until 29th September, 1949, and now producing £2,100 per annum, rising at Christmas, 1934, to £2,200 per annum, the lessees paying all outgoings.

Messrs. GARRETT, WHITE & POLAND will offer the above for SALE by AUCTION, at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C., on TUESDAY, 18th February next, at 2.30 p.m., unless previously disposed of by private treaty.

Particulars and conditions of sale from the Solicitors, Messrs. Burton and Ramsden, 30, Clarges-street, W.1, and of the Auctioneers, at their offices, 12, Hanover-street, W.1, and 32, Budge-row, E.C.4.

A SOUND INVESTMENT SECURED UPON THE MODERN LONG LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, known as

57-59, HIGH-STREET, TOOTING.

A few doors from Tooting Broadway Station (Underground), and in the best trading position.

Consisting of

TWO SHOPS let on leases and producing £650 per annum, tenants paying outgoings. Also ground floor and

SIX FLATS over, each consisting of two reception, three bed rooms, kitchen and bath room, now vacant, but estimated to produce £950 per annum, inclusive of rates.

Held for a term of about 75 years unexpired at a ground-rent of £300 per annum.

Messrs. GARRETT, WHITE & POLAND are instructed to SELL the above by AUCTION, at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C., on TUESDAY, 18th February, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock precisely (unless previously disposed of privately).

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Solicitors, Messrs. Kingsbury and Turner, 309, Brixton-road, S.W.9, of the Auctioneers, at their Offices, 17, Hanover-street, W.1, or 32, Budge-row, E.C.

CHARING CROSS-ROAD,

Within a few doors of

The valuable

FREEHOLD PROPERTY,

known as

8, OLD COMPTON-STREET.

Let on lease at the totally inadequate rental of £140 p.a.

WITH VALUABLE REVERSION at 24th June, 1955.

Messrs. GARRETT, WHITE & POLAND will offer the above for SALE by AUCTION, at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C., on TUESDAY, 18th February, 1930, at 2.30 p.m., unless previously disposed of by private treaty.

Particulars and conditions of sale from the Solicitors, Messrs. Rye and Eyre, 13, Golden-square, W.1, and of the Auctioneers, at their Offices, 17, Hanover-street, W.1, and 32, Budge-row, E.C.4.

TO INVESTORS, PROPERTY OWNERS, AND OTHERS.

The important

CITY FREEHOLD PROPERTY,

ST. ALPHAGE HOUSE,

No. 45, ALDERMANBURY, E.C.2

Situate one door from London-wall and consisting of a substantial modern building recently erected. Fully let upon repairing leases to excellent tenants of good standing, and producing a total gross income of

£2,920 14s. PER ANNUM,

offering a first-class, well-secured INVESTMENT of the HIGHEST CHARACTER.

Messrs. GARRETT, WHITE & POLAND are instructed to SELL the above by AUCTION, at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C., on TUESDAY, the 18th February next, at 2.30 o'clock (unless previously disposed of).

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. E. H. Davies and Co., Solicitors, 13, Gt. James-street, Bedford-row, W.C., and from the Auctioneers at their offices, 32, Budge-row, E.C.4, and 17, Hanover-street, W.1.

MORGAN, BAINES & CLARK

AUCTIONEERS, SURVEYORS, ETC.

OPPOSITE THE STATION, SUTTON. TEL. 2220 (2 lines).

SUTTON — SURREY.

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THE FINEST BLOCK OF SHOP PREMISES IN SUTTON.

Exceptional openings for large Store, Grocers and Provision Merchants Chemist, Restaurant, Motor Showrooms, Garages, high-class Gowns, Millinery, Fruit Stores, Florists, &c.

Large frontages and depths. Garage and Stabling by arrangement. Ample space at rear for Warehouses, Garages, Workshops, Cinema, Halls, &c.

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PROMINENT CORNER SHOP PREMISES AT THE JUNCTION OF FOUR MAIN CROSS-ROADS.

JUST ABOUT TO BE ERECTED.

(Tenants already secured: Messrs. W. H. Smith & Sons, Messrs. Boots, and Home & Colonial Stores).

EARLY APPLICATION ADVISED. APPLY SOLE AGENTS: MORGAN, BAINES & CLARK, AS ABOVE.

SUBURBAN HOUSES

(Continued from Page 21)

NORTH EALING.—Semi-Detached, in splendid condition; large dining, drawing, four bed, kitchen, scullery, tiled bath room; large garden; electric light, gas; latest improvements; 3min. District Railway; very central for West End and City. LEASEHOLD, 83 years. Seen by appointment. No agents.—Write Box M.1043, The Times, E.C.4.

PURLEY.—Modern up-to-date FREEHOLD HOUSES for SALE in beautiful surroundings; three, four, and five bed rooms, two reception rooms; garage, &c.; near buses and trains; £1,450 to £1,950.—Write for illustrated brochure, J. G. COOPER, Architect, Estate Office, Copse-hill, Purley.

A BARGAIN.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

PUTNEY.—Fine detached double-fronted RESIDENCE; good position; suitable for conversion into flats; large lofty rooms, seven bed, bath, and three reception rooms, &c.; garage site; electric light.

PRICE £1,750 ONLY.

Keys with Sole Local Agents, Messrs. A. W. TAYLOR and Co., 159, High-street, Putney (Phone 0236), S.W.15.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (near).—Delightful open situation.—Attractive modern detached RESIDENCE; five bed rooms, bath, three reception; good garden; garage. FREEHOLD, £2,650.—GORDON PRIOR, 58, High-street, and 64, Hill-road, Wimbledon.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (near), select road, facing South.—Artistic, detached residence, two floors: five bed, bath, two reception, lounge hall, cloak room; nice garden; double garage. ONLY £2,100 FREEHOLD.—HAWES and Co., Facing Wimbledon Station. 'Phone 1000.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

GOLDERS-GREEN.—FURNISHED HOUSE to be LET; four bed, two sitting, bath, 3gns. weekly.—Miss Samuels, 84, Strand, W.C.2. Temple Bar 7231.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE

3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

SOUTH HANTS. JUST IN THE MARKET.—A Very nice FREEHOLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE; two sitting rooms, three bed rooms, bath room; electric light, modern drainage; good garden, with garage and buildings.—Sole Agents, HEWITT and Co., Lymington.

ASPLEY GUISE, Bucks Borders, 1¼ hour Euston, pines, and near golf, fine views.—Old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE; four reception, nine bed, bath (hot and cold); stabling, garage; main water; sewer; electric light; delightful grounds, hanging woodlands, winding walks; 5 ACRES; £3,000.—FOLL, Auctioneer, Woburn Sands, Bucks.

A HEREFORDSHIRE VILLAGE.—Old-fashioned mullioned window COTTAGE; stone room, beamed ceilings; two reception, three bed, bath; garage; electricity. £1,250.—Elliott, Whitchurch, Herefordshire.

OWNER ABROAD. UNDOUBTEDLY A BARGAIN. AN attractive FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE and TWO ACRES; three or four reception rooms, eight or nine bed rooms; stable, garage, and outbuildings; further land available if required.—Appointments to view, HEWITT and Co., Auctioneers, Lymington.

BERKSHIRE HILL, with delightful views over a village, which is within five minutes' walk, FOR SALE, a pleasing RESIDENCE, HOUSE, with lounge, three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room; electric light; attractive garden, tennis lawn; cottage, garage.—Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

£3,000.

BEXHILL & COODEN HOUSES.

STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road. Tele. 340.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, standing high in choicest position, with sea views.—Three reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms; garden; site for garage; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Details CARTER, BANKS and BENNETT, Estate Agents, Tunbridge Wells.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA & COODEN.

HOUSE AGENTS, STEVENS and SONS, F.A.I.

BOURNEMOUTH.—A new illustrated Property Register, "Houses in Bournemouth and the Southern Counties," with views of about 100 available properties and particulars of many others, and including map of Bournemouth showing public parks and open spaces, post free on application to FOX and SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

EAST DEVON.—Picturesque OLD COUNTRY HOUSE, outskirts small town, 11 miles from Exeter; easy reach South Coast; three reception, garden room, nine bed rooms, bath room, electric light, gas; garage, stabling, outbuildings, tennis court, orchard, meadows; 13 ACRES. POSSESSION. £4,000 FREEHOLD.—CONSOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN, as below.

EXE VALLEY, one mile from old-world town, high, healthy position; picturesque views; excellent fishing and hunting centre. Garage, two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, servants' accommodation easily arranged in building practically adjoining if required; Lodge; garage, stabling, tennis court, rich park-like lands; 21 ACRES. Agents as below. (D.2067.)

EAST DEVON, between Exeter and Sidmouth.—A small COUNTRY HOUSE near picturesque village; three reception, four bed rooms, fitted lavatory basins, bath room (hot and cold), &c.; electric light; large garden, tennis court; garage; 2,000 Guineas. Agents as below. (D.3615.)

SOUTH COAST RESORT, high, healthy position.—Attractive HOUSE in delightful garden; three reception, nine bed rooms, bath room, chauffeur's quarters, gas; telephone; garage; two tennis courts, small woodland. TWO ACRES; £3,000. Agents as below. (T.810.)

MID DEVON, easy reach Exeter and Torquay.—COUNTRY HOUSE, three miles Market Town; three reception, six bed rooms; garage, stable, outbuildings, cottage; fruit stream; 69 ACRES. FREEHOLD. POSSESSION. A Great Bargain, only £2,500 for quick sale.

Full particulars of the above properties from CONSOLE, RICKEARD and GREEN, 82, Queen-street, Exeter.

Telegrams: "Comric, Exeter." Telephones: 3645 and 3934 Exeter.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST.—A veritable suntrap, facing due South, expansive sea views; one minute from seashore. Substantially built RESIDENCE in good order; fitted modern conveniences; three delightful reception, seven bed, two dressing, two baths; electric light and heat; moderate-sized garden; garage. For SALE FREEHOLD. Specially recommended by HANKINSON'S, Estate Agents, Bournemouth. (A.120.)

BRIXTON, Near PLYMOUTH, S. DEVON, within four miles of Naval and Garrison Town.—For SALE FREEHOLD, an exceptional GEORGIAN RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, known as THE LODGE, BRIXTON (owner occupier), containing breakfast, dining, and drawing room, study, eight-nine bed rooms; detached cottage, garage for three or four cars, good stabling; well-laid-out flower, walled, and kitchen gardens, conservatory, and small vinery, tennis court, with or without two-acre paddock; inexpensive to maintain; electric light, co.'s water; early possession.—WARD, 11, The Crescent, Plymouth.

CANFORD CLIFFS (Bournemouth 3½ miles).—MODERN RESIDENCE; extensive, uninterrupted sea views, close golf, yachting in Poole Harbour; three reception, eight bed, two bath; garage. PRICE FREEHOLD £3,300.—HANKINSONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth. (T.671.)

CROSTON.—The FREEHOLD HOUSE and premises formerly the Parsonage House, about three miles from Saxby Station and seven miles from Melton Mowbray, containing seven bed rooms and one dressing room, five attic rooms, two reception rooms, study, kitchen, scullery, servants' hall, &c.; good stabling and usual outbuildings; in all about 1a. 2r. 30p.; good hunting with three packs of hounds; vacant possession.

Apply SMITHS, GORE and Co., Land Agents, 7, Little College-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

CROWBOROUGH, near the golf links.—Two reception, five bed rooms, bath room; side for garage. —Full particulars CARTER, BANKS and BENNETT, Estate Agents, Tunbridge Wells.

SUSSEX.

CROWBOROUGH HILL.—In a delightful rural position, 600ft. above sea level, an attractive small RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY; three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, two baths; garages, stabling; matured grounds, tennis and paddock; 4½ ACRES; nice order. PRICE £3,100.—Recommended by CHARLES J. PARRIS, Chartered Surveyors, Crowborough.

HASLEMERE.

DELIGHTFUL Old-Fashioned RESIDENCE with later additions; three reception, five bed rooms, bath, usual offices; central heating, electric light, modern drainage; stabling, barn, and garage; lovely grounds 2¼ ACRES. Strongly recommended. Moderate price. Apply REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I., Haslemere (Tels. No. 10), also at Hindhead and Farnham.

HOVE.—Detached COUNTRY HOUSE, on high ground; large, two reception five bed, bath; garage; about ½ Acre matured garden; electric light, 'phone. £1,850 FREEHOLD.—LONGLEY and BROADHEAD, Ewell.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

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MANUFACTURERS SEEKING FACTORIES should apply for a Copy, as it contains ALL THE PRINCIPAL FACTORIES in the market, and shows at a glance what is available.

G.R.

IMPORTANT Sale at the ROYAL AIRCRAFT ESTABLISHMENT, South Farnborough.—By Order of the AIR MINISTRY.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1930, and Following Days, at eleven o'clock precisely each day,

ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS AND SURPLUS STORES,

including two Metal Rolling Mills by Robertson, each with 250 h.p. Motors, 25ft. Draw Bench, 35 Lathes various, two four-spindle "Acme" Automatics, 15 Milling Machines, 16 Drilling Machines, seven Grinding Machines, four Slotting and Shaping Machines, Rhodes Power Press, Pilkington Pneumatic Hammer, six Heenan and Froude Dynamometers, 100 Steel Bars, 10 tons non-ferrous Metal, 10,000 feet Steel Tubing, 1,500 feet shafting, 85 Electric Motors and Generators up to 200 h.p., eight Air Compressors, 35 Tanks, 6,000 Files and Rasps, 2,500 Reamers, 5,000 Drills, 400 Vices, Chucks, Milling Cutters, large quantity of Carpenters' Hand Tools, 7,500 feet Conduit Tubing, Wireless, Telephone, and Electrical equipment, Walnut Boards, 4,000 feet super., Cameras, Office Furniture, Kitchen and Mess Utensils, Davey Paxman Loco-type Boiler, 17 Timber and Corrugated Iron Buildings, and other effects.

May be viewed four days prior to sale on production of catalogue (1s. each), to be had of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS, and CASSELL, Mechanical Auctioneers and Valuers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

Re WALTER JONES and SONS, Ltd., in Voluntary Liquidation. Clearance Sale at the Depôt, 393, Battersea Park-road, S.W., by Order of J. C. GARDNER, Esq., F.C.A., the Liquidator.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION, in LOTS, at the MERCHANTS' HALL, BALTIC EXCHANGE, ST. MARY-AXE, E.C.3, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18th, 1930, at eleven o'clock precisely,

CONTRACTORS' PLANT AND MACHINERY,

Comprising three loco steam cranes (2 and 5 tons), three steam derricks (3 and 5 tons), 36cwt. hand derrick, three portable steam engines, Holt caterpillar tractor, six "Baker" self-loading scrapers, six stone crushers, twelve concrete mixers, three mortar mills, steam piling hammer, piling winches, Ingley concreting tower, Pulsometer and other pumps, friction hoists, 100 24-inch gauge side-tip wagons, about 80 tons steel rails (14 to 65 lbs.), Broom and Wade portable air compressor set, gas and oil engines, wood-working machinery, comprising general joiner, planing and moulding machines, six saw benches and six hand mortising machines, drilling and screwing machines, ten electric motors from ¼ to 35 h.p., Ford 1-ton motor lorry, Fordson trailer, 20 sectional buildings, baulk timber, large quantity general stores, and other effects.

May be viewed on production of Catalogue, to be had (when ready) of Messrs. CHALMERS, WADE, and CO., Chartered Accountants, 37, Coleman-street, E.C.2; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Mechanical Auctioneers and Valuers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

PARK ROYAL, N.W.—AN EXTENSIVE FREEHOLD FACTORY to be Sold, with Possession, by Order of PERCY A. BRISTOW, Esq., A.C.A., the Receiver for the Debenture-holders of FELLOWS MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation).—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will offer for SALE by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, CUMBERLAND-AVENUE, PARK ROYAL, on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, at eleven o'clock precisely, the above Company's

FREEHOLD GROUND FLOOR FACTORY,

which has a frontage to Cumberland-avenue of 309 feet, a frontage to Whitby-road of 220 feet, and contains an AREA of ABOUT 17,000 SQ. YDS., with well-lighted Ground Floor Buildings, having a floor space of about 64,000 square feet.

Immediately after the Sale of the Freehold will follow the Sale of the GOODWILL of the BUSINESS and the SALE by AUCTION, IN LOTS, IN DETAIL, of the PLANT, MACHINERY, and STOCK-IN-TRADE, as separately advertised.

Particulars with plan and conditions of sale, may be had of Messrs. BRISTOW and Co., Chartered Accountants, 68½, Upper Thames-street, E.C.4; of Messrs. BAILEYS, SHAW, and GILLETT, Solicitors, 90, Portland-place, W.1; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Surveyors, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

Re FELLOWS MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. (in Liquidation).—By Order of PERCY A. BRISTOW, Esq., A.C.A., the Receiver for the Debenture-holders.—Messrs.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

will SELL by AUCTION, in lots, on the PREMISES, CUMBERLAND-AVENUE, PARK ROYAL, N.W., on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25th, 1930, and Following Day, at eleven o'clock precisely each day,

MODERN ENGINEERS' MACHINE TOOLS

including six Screw-cutting Lathes, 18 Capstan Lathes, Herbert No. 4 Capstan Lathe, eight Brown and Sharpe Automatics, two Acme four-spindle ditto, 14 Horizontal and Vertical Milling Machines, Plain and Universal Grinders, Disc and Tool and Cutter Grinders, 10 sensitive Drilling and Tapping Machines, 13 Bench Drilling Machines, Slotting and Shaping Machines, Power Presses, Shoot-Metal Guillotines, Planing and Sand Blast Plants, Hardening Furnaces, Engraving Machine, Air Compressor, Dolly Moulding Machines, 10 A.C. Motors, Shafting, Belting, Vices, Engineers' Stores, and Office Furniture; also

1,200 WIRELESS RECEIVING SETS,

and large stock of components and spare parts for same.

May be viewed on production of catalogue, to be had (when ready) as in preceding advertisement.

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11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. Telephone: MONUMENT 0081.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, charming rural situation on outskirts.—Delightful FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bath room and ground-floor offices; garage; FOUR ACRES of pretty gardens and meadow. Low price accepted for quick sale.—Immediate inspection recommended by RICHARDSON and PIERCE, Ltd., Great Hall, Tunbridge Wells.

FAVOURITE SPELDHURST, only five miles Tunbridge Wells, constant omnibus service.—Pretty COUNTRY HOUSE; lounge hall, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, &c.; electric light and main water; garage, tennis lawn, gardens, and orchard; THREE ACRES. £3,000; more land available.—RICHARDSON and PIERCE, Ltd., Great Hall, Tunbridge Wells.

EAST SUSSEX, near HASTINGS.—SMALL RURAL HOUSES to be LET, £20 upwards.—HOWSE, Beckley, Sussex.

BORDERS KENT and EAST SUSSEX.—Charming SMALL HOUSE; five bed, bath; electric lighting, central heating; garage; good gardens, grounds, and outbuildings; £1,750.—HOWSE, Beckley, Sussex.

EAST SUSSEX, in RYE District.—SMALL COUNTRY COTTAGES from £420 upwards.—HOWSE, Beckley, Sussex.

DEVON, 3½ miles from the sea.—A perfectly charming OLD-WORLD COTTAGE RESIDENCE; three reception, three-four bed, bath; hot and cold; garage and stabling. One acre beautiful gardens. Electric light. VACANT POSSESSION.—CHRIBBLE, BOND and SHEPHERD, Country Property Specialists, Yeovil and Basingstoke.

£1,100, FREEHOLD.

ONLY JUST IN THE MARKET IN A FAVOURITE SECLUDED RESIDENTIAL SPOT.

GRAVEL SOIL; EQUABLE CLIMATE; 330 FEET ALTITUDE.

DEVON, EAST (between Exeter and Sidmouth, overlooking Sidmouth Gap).—To be SOLD, EXCEPTIONALLY UNIQUE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY of 18 ACRES, occupying unrivalled position, with panoramic views, comprising PICTURESQUE ARTISTICALLY DESIGNED COUNTRY HOUSE, replete with every modern convenience; lounge hall, three reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, three baths; excellent offices; approached by a picturesque lodge entrance, carriage drive; inexpensive grounds, with lawns, prolific fruit and vegetable gardens; one or two cottages; garage for two or three cars; meadow land and plantations, affording pretty walks. OFFERING AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM MET WITH.—Price and full particulars of the Sole Agents, RIPPON, BOSWELL and Co., Exeter.

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ACETYLENE GAS.

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EASTBOURNE (in a delightful position on the Sea Front close to the Pier).—To be SOLD, with VACANT POSSESSION, an attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, containing nine bed rooms, bath room, and two reception rooms. PRICE £2,300.—Sole Agents, Messrs. DEBENHAM, TEWSON and Co., 80, Cheapside, E.C.2, and Messrs. OAKDEN and Co., Eastbourne.

ADJOINING GOLF LINKS.

EASTBOURNE.—Overlooking Sea and Downs.—A very delightful SMALL Detached HOUSE, containing two sitting rooms, three bed rooms, bath room; every latest convenience. Garage. Garden. £1,800.—Messrs. KILLICK and DAVIES, House Agents, 95, Terminus-road, Eastbourne.

EAST GRINSTEAD.—Lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; garage; glasshouses; farm buildings; well timbered grounds; lawn kitchen garden, and pasturelands in all about 17 ACRES.—Details from CARTER, BANKS and BENNETT, Estate Agents, Tunbridge Wells.

EAST GRINSTEAD

and DISTRICT.

TURNER, RUDGE and TURNER. (Tele. 70.)

EPSOM, in fine open position on high ground.—Five beds, two reception, tiled bath room, lounge hall, cloak room; on two floors only; well kept and matured garden, ¼ of an Acre; good garage. £1,850 FREEHOLD.—LONGLEY and BROADHEAD, High-street, Epsom. 'Phone 327.

BERKSHIRE, NEAR GOLF.

EXCEPTIONAL RESIDENCE for SALE; three sitting rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, 2 cottages; co.'s water, electric light, gas, main drainage; 'phone; central heating; garage; delightful garden with paved walks, tennis court; ½-mile station. Recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

1¼ ACRE.

40 Minutes LONDON.

Apply FOLKER & HORTON, F.A.I., for particulars of AVAILABLE PROPERTIES.

BOURNEMOUTH HOUSE AGENTS.

REBBECK BROS., THE SQUARE.

BOURNEMOUTH.—For SALE, very attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in the Talbot Woods; near golf links; pretty garden; two reception rooms; five bed rooms, bath room, and offices. PRICE £3,100.—Apply REBBECK BROS., House Agents, The Square, Bournemouth.

GODALMING and GUILDFORD.

HASLEMERE.—To be SOLD, in best residential position, well-built pre-War SUNNY HOUSE; two large sitting rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, usual offices; electric light, co.'s water, modern drainage; acre of well-stocked garden, tennis lawn; useful outbuildings. All in perfect order. PRICE £4,750, or near offer. On view by appointment.—Write Box G.140, The Times, E.C.4.

HAMPSHIRE, two miles main line station (London 56mins.); excellent railway facilities N. S. E. and W. —MODERNIZED FARMHOUSE; three reception, six bed, bath (hot and cold), good offices; central heating, main water and gas; stabling, garage; garden with excellent tennis lawn, in all about 1½ ACRE grounds; grass land available; hunting with H. H. and Vyne. Rent £90 per annum.—Further particulars apply F. MARK MARTIN, Estate Agent, Basingstoke.

HANTS.—Just available.—Most attractive RESIDENCE in picturesquely wooded grounds; three reception, seven bed, bath, &c.; Co.'s water; electric light available; tennis, garage. Only £5,000.—Recommended by Sole Agents, HARDING and HARDING, Winchester.

HEATHFIELD, SUSSEX.—Attractive HOUSE; six bed, three good reception rooms, lounge hall, bath, &c.; main drainage; company's water and gas; electricity available; garden over an acre, with tennis lawn; garage; stands 500ft. above sea level, with delightful view. FREEHOLD £2,600, or with an extra acre of land, £3,000; registered title.—Write Box G.141, The Times, E.C.4.

HERTS.—SALE with POSSESSION (close to Hailey-bury College), small detached COUNTRY RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, two reception rooms and offices; all modern conveniences; garage; tennis lawn, &c.; 1½ mile Golf Links.—BRAUND and ORAM, Hertford.

HOVE & BRIGHTON AGENTS.

WM. WILLETT, LTD., 52, Church-road, Hove.

IN a beautiful part of HERTFORDSHIRE.—Picturesque MODERNIZED FARMHOUSE; three reception, two bath, seven bed rooms; garage, gardener's cottage; grounds of 8¼ ACRES, including two paddocks; electric light; 10min. from station; to be LET on LEASE. Rent £250 per annum.—Particulars of HUMBERT and FLINT, Watford, Herts, and 11, Serle-street, Lincoln's-Inn, W.C.2.

NEAR BASINGSTOKE.

£95 P.A.—UNFURNISHED.

ON LEASE.

REASONABLE PREMIUM.

MODERNIZED FARMHOUSE; seven bed, bath, three reception; main water, gas, central heating; stabling, garage; cottage; 1½ Acres. (Paddock of two acres can be had.)—Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE and SONS, 25, Mount-street, W.1. (A.3210.)

NEWBURY.—DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE; £5,750 WITH SIX ACRES.

three reception rooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms, bath room; garage, stabling; two cottages; all conveniences; grass and hard tennis courts.—THATCHER and WAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

NEW FOREST & HANTS COAST.

Principal Agents, HEWITT and Co., Lymington.

NORTH HAMPSHIRE.—Cheap COUNTRY PROPERTY. Detached pre-War House, standing back from road; seven bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), three sitting rooms; garage; Co.'s water; 1½ ACRE. Only £2,000 FREEHOLD to ensure sale.—ALFRED PEARSON and SON, Fleet, Hants. Tel. 118.

OXFORDSHIRE, near BANBURY.—Three reception, seven bed rooms, bath room; stabling, garage; company's water, gas; tennis lawn, lawn, and flower and kitchen garden; two cottages; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Details and price on application to CARTER, BANKS and BENNETT, Estate Agents, Tunbridge Wells.

PANGBOURNE-ON-THAMES.

THE BIGGEST BARGAIN OF THE YEAR. A really delightful RESIDENCE positioned on this Charming Reach of the Thames.

A Quick Offer of

£1,250

for the Freehold will be accepted. Unsurpassed Value.

It contains:—

Two Reception Rooms, Five Bed and Dressing Rooms, Two Bath Rooms, Two Staircases, and Compact Offices. Garage, detached. Company's Gas, Water, and Electric Light, Main Drainage. Good Repair. Dry Soil. Small and Inexpensive Garden.

Apply Owner's Agents, WHITELEY'S ESTATE OFFICES, 158 and 160, Queen's-road, Bayswater, W.2.

SUSSEX. With Common Rights on

ASHDOWN FOREST.

PICTURESQUE, very attractive LABOUR-SAVING HOUSE in lovely surroundings away from main roads; three reception, six bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, scullery, pantry; garage (two cars), stabling, good outhouses, cottage; electric light, central heating, lavatory basins; particularly charming garden with beautiful background of forest; paved paths and formal beds, lawns, tennis court, many fine trees, two ponds, well-stocked kitchen garden, large orchard, fields and woodland, in all 13 ACRES. PRICE £5,500. Replies from Agents not considered.—Write Box F.1413, The Times, E.C.4.

SEVENOAKS, near station.—Three reception rooms, six bed rooms, bath room; garage; large gardens. —Apply CARTER, BANKS and BENNETT, Estate Agents, Tunbridge Wells.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.

SURREY (beautiful Frensham district). Easy reach of three Golf Courses.—An ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY; two reception, five bed rooms, bath room, convenient offices; electric light, Co.'s water, modern drainage; garage for two cars. The grounds include tennis lawn (four acres).—GERMAN, Estate Offices, Farnham.

RENT ONLY £140.

5 YEARS' LEASE.

SURREY.—FARMHOUSE; oak beams; two reception, three bed rooms, bath; 1¼-acre (or more). FREEHOLD £1,500.—FRANK JAMES, 91, Strand, W.C.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

SUSSEX, EAST.—Historical old HOUSE, having stone-mullioned windows, oak beams, &c., for SALE, situate in secluded position 350ft. above sea level; three reception, six bed rooms, bath, &c.; dairy, cottage, &c. 30 ACRES or less. PRICE £4,500.

SUSSEX, EAST.—JACOBEAN RESIDENCE, standing in 56 ACRES, for SALE; three reception, five bed, bath, &c.; cottage, stabling, garage, large barn, tie-up for cows, &c. PRICE £3,500.—For particulars of the above apply EDGAR HORN, Cornfield-road, Eastbourne.

BOURNEMOUTH HOUSE AGENTS.

REBBECK BROS., THE SQUARE.

BOURNEMOUTH.—For SALE, very attractive FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in the Talbot Woods; near golf links; pretty garden; two reception rooms; five bed rooms, bath room, and offices. PRICE £3,100.—Apply REBBECK BROS., House Agents, The Square, Bournemouth.

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